

CONTENTS

JEAN MOUTON: Pioneer, Patriot By Pearl Mary Segura .....	2
ST. MARTIN PARISH ESTATES, 1804-1900 Compiled by Rebecca Batiste .....	8
DELCAMBRE Submitted by P. Charles Calahan .....	15
REDNECKS, ROUGHNECKS, AND THE BOSCO STOMP The Arrival of the Oil Industry in the Marais Bouleur By Barry Jean Ancelet .....	29
IBERIA PARISH ESTATES, 1868-1900 Compiled by Rebecca Batiste .....	34
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOUNDING OF NEW IBERIA By Glenn R. Conrad .....	41
WOODSON WREN, COLLECTOR District of the Teche, La., 1811-1813 By Gertrude C. Taylor .....	47



Tomb of Jean Mouton, founder of Vermilionville (later named Lafayette), is located in the cemetery in the rear of St. John Cathedral. The cemetery, as well as the cathedral and surrounding ground, is within the boundaries of Section 80, the public land Mouton purchased in 1819 and is located on the more than five arpents of land Mouton donated to the congregation of St. Jean in 1821.

In 1976, Gálvez Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution marked the gravesite. In 1986 the tomb, having fallen into great disrepair, was reconstructed by concerned citizens.



# Jean Mouton: Pioneer, Patriot

*By Pearl Mary Segura*

Jean Mouton, Acadian exile, St. James and Attakapas pioneer, and founder of Vermilionville (later renamed Lafayette, Louisiana), was born in Acadia about 1755.<sup>1</sup> He was the son of Salvator (Salvador) Mouton, of Beaubassin, Acadia, and Anne Bastarache, the daughter of Jean Bastarache and Angelique Richard of Port Royal, Acadia.<sup>2</sup>

His paternal grandfather, the first Jean Mouton, was a surgeon born about 1689 at Marseilles, France, the son of Antoine Mouton, *maître d'hôtel* of the Comte de Grignan, and Jeanne Merlarse. He arrived in Port Royal, Acadia, about the year 1703. On January 7, 1711, he married Marie Girouard, daughter of Alexandre Girouard and Marie LeBorgne de Belle-Isle, of Port Royal. He was at Grand-Pré from 1712 to 1724 where his first five children—Jacques, Charles, Justinien, Marie-Joséphé and Marguerite—were born. About 1725 he settled in Beaubassin where four more children were born, namely, Anne, about 1729, Salvador, the father of Jean, about 1730; Louis, about 1731; and Pierre, 1732.<sup>3</sup>

Jean's birth date is derived from his death record which states that he died in 1834 at the age of about 79 years.<sup>4</sup> It is believed that he was born at Isle St. Jean. This belief is based on the fact that in the summer of 1750 the church and all the dwellings in the village of Beaubassin, where the Mouton family had settled, were burned by the Micmac Indians, doubtless on the order of Abbé Jean Louis Leloutre who wished to force the several thousand inhabitants to migrate to nearby Fort Beauséjour, New French Acadia (New Brunswick), or Ile St. Jean.

In 1758, about 800 Acadian refugees from Isle St. Jean reached the entrance of the Ristigouche River on the Gaspé Peninsula at the far end of Baie des Chaleurs. Parish records of Saint-Anne de Ristigouche for the years 1759-1761 show names of several hundred refugees who had come from St. Jean (Prince Edward Island).<sup>5</sup> Among these names are those of Louis and Pierre Mouton, brothers of Salvador, Jean's father. They had witnessed two marriages on June 2, 1760.<sup>6</sup>

In the battle of Ristigouche, June 27-July 8, 1760, the French were completely routed. The victorious English burned Petite Rochelle at the mouth of the Ristigouche River and rounded up 300 Acadians whom they conducted in captivity to Halifax.<sup>7</sup>

On a list of prisoners of the English at Fort Edward (Windsor, Nova Scotia, formerly Pisiquid, Acadia, 35 miles northwest of Halifax), appears on October 5, 1761, and again on August 9, 1762,

<sup>1</sup>Bona Arsenault, *Histoire et généalogie des Acadiens* (Quebec, 1978), VI, 2561.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 2550-2561.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, II, 702.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, 162.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, I, 219; IV, 1653.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, IV, 1657, 1658.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, I, 165, 166, 219, 220.

Declouet.<sup>17</sup> June 23, 1781, Jean and Marin Mouton received grants to the lands they had settled on and cultivated.<sup>18</sup>

June 22, 1783, Jean Mouton married Marie-Marthe Borda, daughter of Antoine Borda, French surgeon, and Marguerite Martin.<sup>19</sup> By 1800, records show that Mouton owned 800 acres of land, valued at \$400, and no slaves.<sup>20</sup> By 1803 he had 62 arpents (cleared land) and 10 slaves.<sup>21</sup> By 1809, Mouton had started his move down Bayou Vermilion, acquiring 20 arpents front, valued at \$2,000.<sup>22</sup>

Astute in his plantation pursuits, land deals, and political affairs (as the Reeves controversy over the site of the first courthouse for Vermilionville would later show), Mouton continued his move down the bayou. October 1812, he bought his first land within the area of what is now the city of Lafayette.<sup>23</sup> By Sept. 12, 1816, Mouton added another tract to his 1812 purchase, giving him 15 arpents front on the west side of Bayou Vermilion.<sup>24</sup> The 40-arpent depth extended between parallel lines to Section 60, a triangle of 68 superficial arpents of public land on a broad prairie, an ideal site for setting up a village. In 1819 Mouton bought the tract and immediately allowed the congregation of St. Jean to build a chapel on it. This chapel served as a mission of St. Martin de Tours until March 21, 1821, when Mouton donated 5.54 arpents to the congregation of St. Jean Evangelist du Vermilion.<sup>25</sup> This move set the stage for the establishment of the village.

Meanwhile Mouton moved from his plantation on Bayou Carencro to the place that was to become the village of Vermilionville.<sup>26</sup> He laid out his village in lots, donating to the newly formed Parish of Lafayette (1823), twelve lots near the Church of St. Jean. One of these lots was the intended site of a courthouse, already assigned to the property of John Reeves. On the first Monday of July 1824, the inhabitants of the area settled by ballot the courthouse issue.<sup>27</sup> Hence, Jean Mouton's village of Vermilionville sprang up as the seat of Lafayette Parish.

<sup>17</sup>Vita Reaux, comp., "A Partial List of Revolutionary War Patriots," *Attakapas Gazette*, IX (1974), 172-173.

<sup>18</sup>This land included Jean Mouton's original grant, A-1282, and three claims, B-1248, 1249 and 1281.

<sup>19</sup>Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 60, 420. The couple was blessed with 14 children, 12 of whom reached maturity.

<sup>20</sup>Harold Prejean, comp., "Estimate of Lands and Slaves: Return of the Lands and Slaves of the County of Opelousas for the Year 1800," *Attakapas Gazette*, IX (1974), 31.

<sup>21</sup>Glenn R. Conrad, comp., "The Census of Carencro: District of Attakapas, May 16, 1803," *Attakapas Gazette*, XI (1976), 38. The arpentage, no doubt, referred to cleared land. There were eight children in the household: Adélaïde, 14; Joseph, 12; François, 10; Marthe, 8; Charles, 6; Don Louis, 4; and Pierre, 1. Jean Mouton was 40 years old and his wife, 38.

<sup>22</sup>Mary Elizabeth Sanders, comp., "Census of the Attakapas, 1809," *Attakapas Gazette*, X (1975), 195.

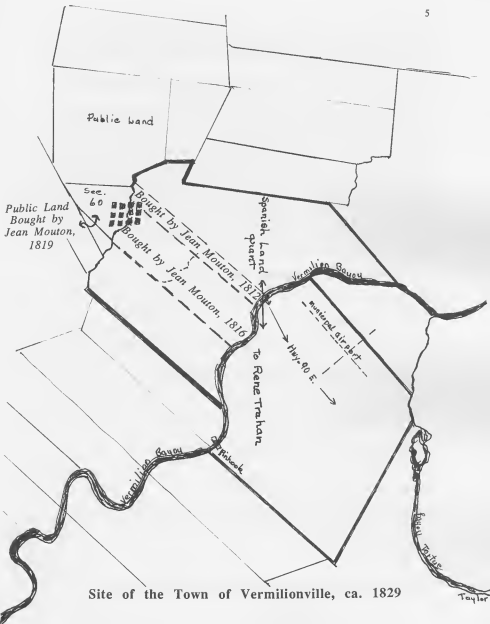
<sup>23</sup>Gertrude C. Taylor, "As It Was in the Beginning," *Attakapas Gazette*, XVIII (1983) 54. This purchase was for four arpents front on the west side of Bayou Vermilion by the 40-arpent depth (approximately to downtown Jefferson St.), of the original land grant to René Trahan. *Ibid.* See note 26, p. 54.

<sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*, 55. The upper boundary of Mouton's land was approximately the Acadian Thruway East. The lower boundary was General Mouton Avenue.

<sup>25</sup>The site of this chapel was approximately the site of the present-day St. John Cathedral.

<sup>26</sup>Claude Kennison, "Carencro Profiles," *Attakapas Gazette*, XIV (1979), 132.

<sup>27</sup>Griffin, *Attakapas County*, pp. 29, 33.



Site of the Town of Vermilionville, ca. 1829

Toward the end of his life Mouton occupied himself with the affairs of his family and of his village. On September 7, 1831, his life-mate, Marie Marthe Borda, died at the age of 67 and was buried in the cemetery of St. Jean. Her succession was filed June 9, 1832, in the St. Martin Parish Courthouse.<sup>28</sup>

Her death sobered Jean who began to set his affairs in order. In 1833 he donated property *inter vivos* to his grandchildren. So well did he accomplish this that when he died November 22, 1834, at the age of 79 years, there was no need for a succession.<sup>29</sup>

He left numerous progeny. His twelve surviving children and their offspring are listed below. Many of his descendants reached positions of prominence in government, law, and other fields. A few are listed as follows: Alexandre (speaker of Louisiana house of representatives, United States senator, governor of Louisiana); Charles Homère Mouton (district judge, lieutenant governor); Orther Charles Mouton (district judge) and his beloved daughter, "Tante" Ruth Mouton Hamilton (prime leader in the preservation of Acadian language and culture); Julian Mouton (judge of the State Court of Appeals); Fernand Mouton (lieutenant governor); Marc Mouton (lieutenant governor); Robert L. Mouton (congressman); James Domengeaux (director of CODOFIL, congressman); Alfred Jean Jacques Mouton (brigadier general, CSA). One could go on and on. These are only a few. Jean Mouton would have been proud of them.<sup>30</sup>

Almost two years after Jean's death, the village that he had founded was incorporated by legislative act of March 11, 1836. Jean Mouton's niche as founder of Lafayette had forever been sealed in the historic annals of Louisiana.<sup>31</sup>

## Mouton Genealogy

### *Jean Mouton*

Jean Mouton m. Marie-Marthe Borda

### *Children and Grandchildren*<sup>32</sup>

1. Jean-Baptiste Mouton m. Marie-Angelique Martin  
b. April 24, 1784 (3 children: Sosthene, Edmond, Cidalise)
2. Marie-Modeste Mouton m. (1) Pierre-Laurence Potier  
b. about 1785 (3 children: Adelaide, Pierre, Louis)  
m. (2) Jean Bernard
3. Marie-Adelaide Mouton m. (1) Joseph Malcheaux  
b. Feb. 15, 1789

<sup>28</sup>St. Martin Parish Succession No. 694, dated June 9, 1832.

<sup>29</sup>Carroll Gautreaux, "Transactions Between Families Associated in Marriage: Lafayette Parish, 1832-1834," *Atiskapas Gazette*, XI (1976), 180. Opelousas Courthouse, Donation Book I.

<sup>30</sup>Griffin, *Atiskapas County*, pp. 188, 189.

<sup>31</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 34.

<sup>32</sup>From Grover B. Mouton, Sr., "The Line of Descendants of the Family of Jean Mouton" (undated MSS)

m. (2) Alexandre Dugat. No children.

4. Joseph Mouton m. Cydalise Arceneaux

b. Jan. 17, 1791 (6 children: Louis, Emelia, Coralie, Aymar, Clara, Leonard)

5. François Mouton m. Clemence Dugas

b. Nov. 17, 1792 (1 child: Eugenie)

6. Marie-Marthe Mouton m. Pierre Dugas, Jr.

b. about Dec. 1794, bt. May 24, 1795, age 5 1/2 months

(4 children: Nathalie, Eliza, Theodule, Louisa)

7. Charles Mouton m. (1) Arthemis Dugas

b. Mar. 25, 1797 (1 child: Armas)

m. (2) Marie Julie Latiolais

(10 children: Orther, Eraste, John, Lizima, Ophelia, Nisida, Euchariste, Marthe, Elina, Eugenie)

8. Don Louis Mouton m. Marie Cormier

b. Aug. 18, 1800 (3 children: Don Louis, Arsene, Euphemie)

9. Alexandre Mouton m. (1) Zelia Rousseau

b. Nov. 19, 1804 (5 children: Marie Celeste, Jean Jacques Alexandre, Mathilde, Henriette Odeide, Cecilia Arcade)

m. (2) Ann Emma Gardner (6 children: Ann Eliza, Charles Alexandre, Paul Joseph, George Clinton, Marie, William Rufus King)

10. Antoine-Emile Mouton m. Mary Gadrade Rousseau

b. Jan. 26, 1807 (6 children: Alcide, Rousseau, Ignace, Ambroise, Jean Jacques, Gadrade)

11. Cesaire Mouton m. Clarisse Guldry

b. Feb. 18, 1809 (1 child: Guillaume [William])

12. Celeste Mouton m. Joseph Guidry

b. Feb. 16, 1811 (7 children: David, Thelismar, Stanislas, Felix, Horace, John, Marthe)



# Index to St. Martin Parish Estates

## 1804 – 1900

*Compiled by Rebecca Bariste*

*(Continued from XXI, No. 4)*

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
903	Theriot, Marie Celeste, wife of Pierre Lassalle	February 1840
913	Tab, Chimay, Wid. Jacob Smith	October 1840
975	Thibodeaux, Vital	January 1843
977	Thibodeaux, Elizee, appt. tutor	January 1843
981	Turpeau, Hyacinthe	March 1843
991	Theriot, Suzanne, wife of Jean C. Constant	September 1843
1026	Thibodeaux, Achille & Euphemie Thibodeaux	September 1844
1056	Trahan, Madeleine, wife of Edw. Paul Coodey	August 1845
1097	Thibodeaux, Don Louis Anselme	May 1846
1129	Thibodeaux, Baptiste	April 1847
1136	Temple, Columbus Peter	June 1847
1147	Tertrou, Laurent. Last will & testament	October 1847
1200	Trahan, Eugene	December 1848
1202	Thibodeaux, Felonise, wife of Henry Hebert	January 1849
1315	Theriot, Etienne	January 1852
1344	Tertrou, Anstide. Emancipation	December 1852
1346	Talley, Ursin	December 1852
1358	Theriot, Stainville	February 1853
1362	Troupet, Jean	April 1853
1369	Trahan, Francoise, Wid. Josaphat Broussard	April 1853
1403	Talley, Jean	August 1854
1412	Thibodeaux, Achille	March 1854
1485	Taylor, Caroline, wife of Aristide Labry	November 1855
1498	Thibodeaux, Zenon I.	November 1855
1513	Thatakata, Adele, wife of Balthazar Pellerin	February 1856
1516	Thibodeau, Ann Doralice	February 1856
1551	Thibodeaux, Placide Isaac	January 1857
1574	Theriot, Charles	November 1857
1580	Thibodeaux, Leonard	December 1857
1588	Theriot, Elise, wife of Chas. Babineaux	January 1858
1589	Theriot, Joseph Telesphore	January 1858
1599	Theriot, Louis Tellesin	March 1858
1615	Thibodeaux, Anne Wid. Ed. A. Broussard	October 1858
1656	Thomas, Ellen Orelia, wife of Griffin Miller	November 1859
1710	Thibodeaux, Felicienne	November 1860
1729	Toucheck, Eliza, wife of A. Broussard & Wid. Manuel Viator	July 1861
1731	Thibodeaux, Palmyre, wife of Alex. Roy	September 1861
1761	Thibodeaux, Placide A.	October 1862
1766	Thibodeaux, Hyppolite (Hypolite)	November 1862



ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
1767	Thibodeaux, Edward	November 1862
1783	Thorps, William	February 1863
1784	Thibodeaux, Joseph	February 1863
1798	Trahan, Emile	April 1863
1853	Theriot, Marguerite & Helaire Lopez	April 1865
1855	Thomas, John H.	May 1865
1864	Thibodesux, Jean	August 1865
1879	Thibodeaux, Belzire Elizabeth	September 1865
1881	Thibodeaux, Desire P.	September 1865
1895	Thibodeaux, Adelaide Wid. Emile Castille	November 1865
1911	Thibodeaux, Elonide, wife of Evariste Derouen	January 1866
1939	Theriot, Marcellite, wife of Jean Lopez	April 1866
1951	Taylor, Celanie, wife of Louis Spier	May 1866
2035	Thibodeaux, Onezime Isaac (same as No. 2300)	November 1867
2048	Thibodeaux, Marie Thersile Wid. Alex. Babin	November 1867
2061	Tertrou, Charles	November 1867
2063	Theriot, Josephine, wife of P. E. Melancon	November 1867
2087	Thibodeau, Oliva, wife of Paul E. Thibodeaux	December 1867
2088	Thibodeaux, Bellzatre Elizee	December 1867
2089	Thibodeaux, Zenon Elize	December 1867
2134	Theriot, Rosalie	April 1868
2154	Terry, Joseph S.	August 1868
2155	Tribble, Mary A. Wife of Thos. T. Tolson	August 1868
2162	Thibodeaux, Helaire	November 1868
2167	Thibodeaux, Don Louis	December 1868
2181	Toucheque, Paul	May 1869
2203	Theriot, Marie Marthe	March 1870
2217	Toutcheque, Francoise Wid. Jean Lopez	September 16, 1870
2252	Tewell, M. John	December 18, 1871
2265	Thibodeaux, Isaac, family meeting of the minors	December 23, 1872
2275	Thibodeaux, Narcisse	October 10, 1873
2283	Thibeau, Henriette	May 7, 1874
2300	Thibodeau, Onezime Isaac (see no. 2035)	February 8, 1875
2320	Thibodeaux, Placide Wid. Demand of family meeting.	September 13, 1875
2333	Theriot, Myrtle	December 24, 1875
2346	Theriot, Stainville	September 18, 1876
2356	Thibodeaux, Josephine	April 23, 1877
2359	Thibodeaux, Ovide	May 18, 1877
2366	Thibodeaux, Pierre Mozart	August 28, 1877
2368	Trahan, Don Louis	October 24, 1877
2371	Toucheque, Clemene. Interdiction.	November 18, 1877
2385	Thibodeaux, Placide & Elzire. Emancipation	June 28, 1878
2420	Thibodeaux, Onezime N.	June 2, 1879
2421	Trahan, Joseph. Emancipation.	June 3, 1879
2460	Trouard, Octave	September 2, 1880
2463	Thibodeaux, Valery. Rendition of acct. to Coust. Thibodeaux	September 30, 1880

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2463bis	Thibodeaux, Constance. Acct. rendered by Val. Thibodeaux	September 30, 1880
2472	Tax Coll. appt of Curator adhoc to N. R. & Unk.	January 6, 1881
2479	Thomas, Zenon	January 20, 1881
2481	Thibodeaux, Louise & husband Philip Solary	March 10, 1881
2503	Trahan, Alcee. Emancipation.	October 6, 1881
2510	Thibodeaux, Paul	November 10, 1881
2524	Thibodeaux, Benjamin	July 19, 1882
2525	Thibodeaux, Robert	July 19, 1882
2531	Thibodeaux, Telismar	October 10, 1882
2540	Thibodeaux, Uranie	January 26, 1883
2544	Thibodeaux, Chas. Ovide	February 24, 1883
2557	Trahan, Jules	July 18, 1883
2562	Tertrou, Coralie, wife of Dr. F. M. Thomas	September 26, 1883
2607	Thibodeaux, Lucie, wife of Oliver Dautreuil	February 7, 1885
2625	Thomas, Leufroy	June 22, 1885
2641	Tertrou, Arthemise, wife of Aimee Tiercelin	January 5, 1886
2643	Theriot, Josephine, wife of Etienne Theriot	January 25, 1886
2659	Thevenet, Philip	April 16, 1886
2666	Thibodeaux Odillon	July 31, 1886
2688	Touchard, Frederick	July 28, 1887
2711	Thibodeaux, Chas. Emancipation	June 8, 1888
2713	Thibodeaux, Ozaire	June 12, 1888
2715	Thomas, Robert. Emancipation.	August 9, 1888
2761	Trahan, Cecile & Andre Hebert, husband	December 27, 1888
2762	Trahan, William and Selirain. Emancipation	January 7, 1890
2764	Talley, Luc Isidore	January 28, 1890
2767	Trahan, Rene	March 17, 1890
2768	Toumeaux, Marie Wid. of Jean Bte. Geoffroy	March 29, 1890
2770	Thomas, William H.	April 15, 1890
2777	Thevenet, Pierre, Sr.	September 19, 1890
2782	Thompson, Louis	October 14, 1890
2787	Thomas, Roselia, wife of Francis Gaudet	January 26, 1891
2802	Thibodeaux, Treville	July 24, 1891
2803	Thibodeaux, Anselme	August 5, 1891
2820	Thibodeaux, Charles	May 31, 1892
2828	Tourneaux, Napoleon, Wid.	October 4, 1892
2829	Thibodeaux, Alexandre	October 11, 1892
2859	Thibodeaux, Onezime E.	January 6, 1894
2869	Thibodeaux, Desire Emancipation	April 14, 1894
2877 1/2	Trahan, Louis, Oliva, Celestine & Louison. Tutorship	July 23, 1894
2879	Thevenet, Andre. Emancipation.	August 31, 1894
2932	Thomas, Corinne, wife of George Greig	August 26, 1896
2953	Tertrou, Annette	May 10, 1897
2959	Tuttle, Chas. Appt. of a tutor	September 18, 1897
2965	Trahan, Laurent. Emancipation	December 14, 1897
2983	Thibodeaux, Marie, wife of Toussaint Narcisse	August 23, 1898
3004	Thibodeaux, Emma, wife of Arthur Courville	June 28, 1899

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
3037 1/2	Theriot, Emancipation	October 17, 1900
3040	Thibodeaux, Charles. Emancipation	November 27, 1900
-V-		
78	Verdun, J. B. Inventory	February, 1811
120	Violette, Ashford. Inventory	October 1812
487	Viator, Antonie	February 1823
545	Viator, Ignace	December 1825
667	Villiers, Chas. Jumonville, Inventory.	March 1831
743	Veillon, Martin. Last Will.	October 1833
754	Veillon, Louis	March 1834
959	Veazey, Joshua	June 1842
988	Ventujol, Leon	August 1843
1074	Violle, Francois	January 1846
1075	Vallot, Charles	January 1846
1079	Viator, Ignace	January 1846
1096	Vincent, Charles, Last Will & Testament	April 1846
1107	Viator, Manuel	September 1846
1124	Viator, Lucien	March 1847
1125	Viator, Dominique	March 1847
1131	Viator, Joseph, Estate in community between him and Palmyre Miguez, his wife	April 1847
1152	Vangouch, Henry	November 1847
1177	Viator, Amelia, wife of Sylvestre Romero	May 1848
1203	Viator, Felicite, wife of Therence Romero	July 1849
1227	Vincent, Jean-Baptiste	July 1849
1251	Viator, Jean	April 1850
1266	Viator, Fernand	December 1850
1271	Viator, Jean Manuel	December 1850
1407	Veazey, Louis Azenor	December 1853
1408	Vivien, Louis R.	January 1854
1428	Viator, Manuel	July 1854
1476	Vallot, Marie, wife of Balizaire Babineau	August 1855
1506	Vining, Caroline, wife of Hy. M. Rantrope	December 1855
1511	Verret, Victorine, wife of Com. H. Hinckley	January 1856
1550	Viator, Julie, wife of Romero Sylvestre	January 1857
1640	Villatore, Jean-Baptiste	June 1859
1651	Voorhies, Cornelieue	September 1859
1721	Vicnaire, Marguerite, Wid. Andre Lasseigne	May 1861
1726	Voorhies, Edgard E.	May 1861
1762	Viator, Marie, wife of Francisco Segura	November 1862
1880	Verret, Nicholas	September 1865
1957	Viator, Ozeme	July 1866
1987	Viator, Delue & Gustave	October 1866
2082	Viator, Rosalie (wife of Lucien Pommier)	Decem br 1867
2127	Verret, Severin & Eugenie Etienne	March 1867

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2180	Vincent, Magdeleine	April 1869
2278	Verret, Aristide A.	December 17, 1873
2468	Verret, Francis	November 15, 1880
2547	Vallot, Vileor & Felicia Fabre, his wife	April 12, 1883
2548	Vallot, Cyphroyen	April 13, 1883
2568	Vallot, Julie. Emancipation	October 16, 1883
2738	Voorhies, Amelle, wife of Louis J. Bienvenu	March 19, 1889
2760	Vallien, Rose, wife of Isadore Lindor	December 21, 1889
2789	Vallot, Helodias, appt. of tutor and undertutor	January 31, 1891
2812	Voorhies, Louis J.	September 29, 1891
2817	Victore, Rose, wife of Casimire St. Pe	January 25, 1892
2847	Vicknaire, Anastasie, Wid. Alphonse Durand	June 20, 1893

## -W-

2	Wallace, Whittington. Inventory	October 1805
52	Wilkins, William. Petitions	October 1810
53	White, Jas. Estate	May 1810
55	Whitehead, Amelia. Appt. of Curator	April 1810
100	Wilkie, Noble. Sale of Estate	September 1811
124	White, Jesse. Inventory	April 1813
165	Wisse, Philippe	September 1814
178	Wood, Day. Appt. of Curator	October 1813
206	White, John. will	August 1806
234	Wisse, Louis Armand	April 1816
266	Wisse, Marie, Estate in common between & Jos. Collins, her husband	May 1817
272	Williams, Thomas	August 1817
350	Woolfly, Jacob	January 1820
410	Winn, Daniel	August 1821
450	Wilkins, William	September 1822
495	Wood, Joseph	November 1823
558	Wisse, Guillaume	August 1826
660	Watts, Margaret C. Wid. Mill, Inventory & sale belonging to the estate	January 1831
719	Walker, Ralph. Succession of.	July 1833
760	Wisse, Philip	July 1834
770	Weeks, David, Last Will & Estate	October 1834
908	Wessels, Sarah Wid. Jos. Canby, last will	June 1840
932bis	Wessels, Sarah	August 1841
984	Wiltz, Marie, wife of Vaku Derousselle	April 1843
1004	Wills, Marie Hortense, wife of Jos. Theriot	December 1843
1037	Willis, Charles, f.m.c.	December 1844
1044	Wickoff, William, extract of the public sale	April 1846
1128	Walsh, Jane Josephine (appt. of tutor)	April 1847
1161	Williams, Penelope, wife of Dan Fisher	January 1848
1162	Wilkins, Douglas, last will & testament	January 1848

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
1196	Wiltz, Alexandre	November 1848
1213	Weld, Eugene	April 1849
1256	Walsh, S. W.	May 1850
1327	Ward, A. E.	April 1852
1364	Walker, William	March 1853
1389	Wiltz, Nicholas	October 1853
1435	Wiltz, Julianne	September 1854
1448	Wiltz, Clarence, Wid. Alex. Barras	December 1854
1440	Wiltz, Sosthene	November 1854
1510	Wiltz, Josephine, wife of J. Bte. Barras	May 1856
1534	Williams, Henriette, wife of Jos. Marchead	July 1856
1540	Weeks, Frances M., Wid. of A. S. Magill and late wife of R. A. Pruitt	August 1856
1559	Wiltz, Joseph	March 1857
1565	Wiltz, Jos. Nazaire, f.m.c.	June 1857
1612	Woodland, Jos. W.	August 1858
1626	Wiltz, Elizabeth, wife of Sylvain Broussard	February 1859
1649	White, James M.	August 1859
1755	Wiltz, Louis Alfred, appt. curator adhoc	August 1862
1840	Wiltz, Philippe, f.m.c.	November 1864
1869	Wiltz, Alexandre	September 1864
1885	Wiltz, Armand	October 1865
1913	Wiltz, Madeleine, Wid. Joseph LeBlanc	January 1866
1926	Wiltz, Jules	March 1866
1956	Wiltz, Madeleine, Wid. Jean-Bte. Solary	June 1866
1992	Wiltz, Alexandre, Jr.	November 1866
2031	Wilcoxon, Henry	November 1867
2108	Wiltz, Alexandre	January 1868
2176	Wiltz, Josephine	February 1869
2216	Wehmeyer, Williams	August 1870
2229	Wilkins, Benjamin	February 3, 1871
2267	Williams, Honore	March 31, 1873
2361	Wiltz, Caroline, wife of Philippe Fontenette	July 9, 1877
2375	Wiltz, Celimene, wife of Jules Trahan	January 4, 1878
2398	White, John (alias Israel)	December 4, 1878
2430	Webre, Pierre	August 1, 1879
2435	Wiltz, Adolphina, wife of F. Degueytane	October 20, 1879
2466	Webre, George	November 11, 1880
2467	Washington, William	November 11, 1880
2506	Wiltz (Pete)	November 3, 1881
2550	Wiltz, Gabriel	May 16, 1883
2597	Wiltz, Andre A.	November 3, 1884
2609	Wiltz, Alexandre. Emancipation	February 10, 1885
2618	Wilson, Urbain Interdiction	June 1, 1885
2628	Williams, Suzette, wife of Ramson Parks	August 8, 1885
2648	Wiltz, Amadeo & Mathilde Bijean, wife	February 9, 1886
2655	Webre, Cesaire	March 24, 1886

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2660	Walters, Alfred & Eliza Hamilton, his wife	May 14, 1886
2712	Whales, Moses	June 11, 1888
2722	Webre, Ludger	October 29, 1888
2832	Wiltz, Jean-Baptiste	October 20, 1892
2880	Wolf, Mary Ann Wid. Pierre Francis	September 12, 1894
2914	Wiltz, Marie, wife of Alfred Breaux	December 16, 1895
2989	Weno, Mary A., wife of William H. Fussler	November 20, 1898
2996	Washington, Edward	February 3, 1899
3035	White, Almee Mailbrough	September 29, 1900

## -Y-

431	Young, Mary, wife of Jas. Young	January 1822
600	Yates, Jane, wife of William Greig	July 1828
2105	Yackie, Emile	January 1868

## -Z-

674	Zaire, f.w.c. Last Will.	June 1831
800	Zaire, f.w.c. Estate of.	March 1835
1495	Zeringue, Daniel	November 1855
1502	Zeringue, Honore	December 1855
1685	Zeringue, Elizabeth, wife of Hte. Thibodeaux	June 1860
1687	Zeringue, Elizabeth & Ls. Theodore Baudier	July 1860
2268	Zahn, Joseph	May 26, 1873
2353	Zeringue, Daniel	March 7, 1877
2391	Zeringue, Marie Wid. Sudrique	September 4, 1878
2642	Zeringue, Antoine	January 6, 1886
3007	Zenon, Pierre	September 16, 1899



# Delcambre

*Submitted by P. Charles Calahan*

Variations: Delcamp, Delcane, Decombe, Delcomme, Dalcambre, Delchambre, Delcombre, Delcan.

**Jacques Philippe Delcambre**, b. 8-5-1720, m. Jeanne Clair Desseinge, is the first Delcambre included in this record. He was most likely a native of St. Peter Parish, Douai, France near Belgium. He moved to Brest where he built ships for the royal navy. His grandson Charles Marie Delcambre immigrated to the United States after the time of the French Revolution and the ascendancy of Napoleon Bonaparte in the first decade of the nineteenth century.

1. **Jean-Baptiste Joseph Delcambre**, b. Douai, France, in the parish of St. Peter in 1737, d. 4-8-1779 at Brest, France, royal brewer at the port of Brest, m. 1-8-1771 at Brest, France, to **Louise Picon**, b. 1753, in Paris, France, parish of St. Roch, d. 3-9-1795. Remarried 1-7-1785, **Georges Theodule Babin**, ship's lieutenant.

1. **Nicoli Delclambre**, b. 4-3-1772, Brest, France

2. **Jean-Marie Delcambre**, b. 1-25-1773, Brest, France, d. 9-13-1798, bachelor

3. **Pierre Nicolas Delcambre**, b. 12-28-1773, Brest, France

4. **François Eugene Delcambre**, b. 2-23-1775, Brest, France

5. **Louis Joseph Delcambre**, b. 9-2-1776, Brest, France, d. 3-14-1810, bachelor

6. **Marie Madeleine Louise Delcambre**, b. 3-12-1777, Brest, France, d. 6-14-1812, m. 10-11-1804 to **Joseph Barthélémy de Saint-Ouen**.

7. **Charles Marie Delcambre**, b. 11-16-1778 at Brest, France, in the Parish of St. Louis.

**Charles Marie Delcambre** (a.k.a. **Pierre Jean Charles Delcambre**), a child of Jean-Baptiste Joseph Delcambre and Louise Picou, was born 11-16-1778 at Brest, France, and died sometime before 1840; married on 7-14-1812, at St. Martinville, La., to **Constance Etie**, born 1792 and died 3-1-1867, and was a child of **Pierre Etie** and **Victoire Borel**. He resided at different times in St. Martinville, around Spanish Lake, Berwick, and New Iberia. Charles Marie was a mariner sailing between Brest, France, Plaquemines, La., New Orleans, La., and the Attakapas country. He was the first Delcambre in the new world.

Rumor has it that on a return voyage to France, he died and was buried at sea. An illegible document from the St. Martin Parish Courthouse indicates there was a certain Captain Delcambre from France.

Charles Marie Delcambre may have served France in the Napoleonic Wars as well as in the War of 1812. Inasmuch as he was in his mid-thirties during this period, with connections to the French Navy at the time of the United States' War of Independence and the fact that he was a mariner sailing between France and Louisiana, it is quite possible that he was acquainted with General Andrew Jackson and served in the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. It is most likely that he was also acquainted with the pirate Jean Lafitte. Seven children:

1. **Constance Euphemie Delcambre** b. 5-29-1813

2. **Charles Delcambre** b. 9-26-1814

3. **Thimoleon Pierre Delcambre** b. 5-31-1816

4. **Joseph Theodule Delcambre** b. 12-17-1817

5. **Themontet (Thimothée) Montate Delcambre** b. 3-7-1820

6. **Louis "Poufette" Delcambre** b. 2-15-1825

## 7. Emile Delcambre b. 4-2-1832

1. Constance Euphémie, a child of Charles Marie Delcambre and Constance Etie, was born 5-29-1813, at St. Martinville, La.; married 11-10-1828, at St. Mary Parish to Joseph Bernard Migues.
- 2a. Charles Delcambre, child of Charles Marie Delcambre and Constance Etie, was born 9-26-1814, at st. Martinville, La., and died 8-1-1891, at Derouen, La.; m. (1), 4-16-1838, St. Martinville, La., *Arthemise Broussard*, born 12-26-1821, child of Rosemond Broussard, b. 2-5-1800, and Adelanla Josephine Broussard, b. 4-20-1801, and a granddaughter of Armand Broussard and Helen Landry.
  1. Marie Amelie Delcambre (a.k.a. "Co-cot"), born 1-21-1839, at Iberia Parish, d. 8-26-1883, m. 1-7-1862, at New Iberia, Onesime LeBlanc, child of Louis LeBlanc and Aspasie LeBlanc.
  2. John Collins Delcambre (a.k.a. Jean Colin "Juan Carlin"), born 11-25-1841, d. 9-29-1877, m. 10-18-1870, at New Iberia, La., Aimée Humel, child of Joseph Humel and Merante Bourck, Co. I, 7th Louisiana Cavalry, C.S.A., buried St. Peter's Cem.
    1. Amedée Delcambre, b. 9-28-1871, d. 1929, m. 1897 to Ava Delcambre, child of Ernest Delcambre and Ozia Trahan
      1. John Carlin Delcambre
      2. Avie Delcambre
      3. Amedes Delcambre
    2. Victor Delcambre, b. 7-21-1873, d. 1935, m. 1889, Ella Derouen, child of Voorhees Derouen and Rosalie Lemair, buried St. Peter's Cem., next to Adelaide Landry and John C. Delcambre.
  - 3a. Olleuis Delcambre, b. 7-28-1876, d. 8-22-1959, m. (1) Zuma Delcambre, child of Ernest Delcambre and Ozia Trahan.
  - 3b. Olleuis Delcambre, "Oleus", m. (2), to Avie Delcambre.
3. Aspasie Delcambre (a.k.a Marie Aspasie), born 11-12-1845, at New Iberia, La., m. 5-20-1867, at New Iberia, La., Alcibiade Robichot ("chaud"), child of Valière Robichaud and Josephine (LeLeu) Lelieu.
  1. Aronce Robicheaux
  2. Lezzin Robicheaux
  3. Emilda Robicheaux
  4. Sedonie Robicheaux
  5. Berthe Robicheaux
  6. Melinda Robicheaux
  7. Lea Robicheaux
  8. Simonet Robicheaux
4. Michel Delcambre, sometimes Michele, born 9-29-1847, at New Iberia, La., died 7-4-1926, m. 6-8-1869, at New Iberia, La., to Marie David, child of Theophile David and Hirna Segura.
  1. Homère Delcambre, b. 5-12-1870, d. 7-2-1918
    1. Lelia Delcambre, m. Marc Derouen
    2. Lillier Delcambre
    3. Clarence Delcambre
    4. Julius Delcambre
    5. Odette Delcambre, m. Cornelius Voorhies
      1. Cornelius Voorhies, Jr.



## 2. Donald V. Voorhies

2. Eugenie Delcambre, "Nee Ned", b. 11-16-1872, d. 1949, 1st marriage to Numa Broussard.

## M1

1. Emare Broussard (moved to California)

M2—Second marriage to Domingue Miguez, b. 1869, d. 1956, son of Luzin Miguez, and Elvina Delcambre (daughter of Louis "Pouffet" Delcambre).

1. Elodias Miguez, m. 1913 to Anita Breaux

1. Morabell Miguez

2. Inez Miguez

3. Roland James Miguez

4. Jay Patrick Miguez

5. Annette Miguez

6. Robert Charles Miguez

3. Lionel Delcambre, m. Lululitte Bourgeois, 2 children

4. Delino Delcambre, b. 7-23-1874, d. 1964, m. Lily Marin, b. 1-6-1888, d. 2-2-1978, 5 children

1. James Delcambre, m. Claudell Laperouse

2. Ruth Delcambre, m. Marcel Derouen

3. Lucille Delcambre, m. Armstrong

4. Donald Delcambre, m. Marie Langaro

5. Richard Delcambre, m. Sis Lamprez

5. Adelia Delcambre, b. 9-25-1877 (B. Adelard, b. 9-27-1877)

a. Lionel Delcambre, Jr. (MIA WWII)

6. Theresa "Bea" Delcambre, b. 1886, d. 1965, not married

5. Josephine Delcambre, b. 10-11-1843

6. Joseph Hebert Delcambre, born 3-20-1851, at New Iberia, La., died 6-11-1918, m. 5-7-1872, at New Iberia, La. to Eleonide Derouen (Cleonide), a child of Emile Derouen and Olix (Alix) Broussard

1. Marcel Delcambre, b. 1-30-1877

2. Felicien Delcambre, b. 3-13-1873, m. 1896 to Naomie Norris

3. Elonide Delcambre

4. Fernand Delcambre, m. Clora Derouen

5. Gaston Delcambre, b. 10-5-1885, m. Mathilde Derouen

6. Joseph Lessin Delcambre, b. 7-14-1874

7. Charles Delcambre, b. 4-2-1879

8. Constant Delcambre, b. 10-4-1880

9. Leonie Delcambre, b. 2-2-1883, m. Clarfait David

7. Marie Delcambre, b. 11-11-1852, d. 10-10-1868, age 15 years.

8. Marie Delia Delcambre, b. 10-30-1858.

9. Octave Delcambre "Opta", b. 6-4-1856, d. 6-11-1929; m. 5-16, 1876, at New Iberia, La., to Idea Derouen (Susan), child of Emile Derouen and Alix Broussard. Second marriage to Orzie Miguez. Children of both marriages Clodert Marie b. 2-3-1886, Sullie Anna, b. 2-15-1877, Octavie Laurence, b. 9-8-1884, Arthamie Euphemon, b. 2-16-1883, Obert, Esdras, b. 8-31-1880.

10. Gustave Delcambre, b. 5-9-1862, d. 2-19-1923, m. 5-9-1882, at New Iberia, La., to Josephine Arseneaux, child of Rosemond Arceneaux and Amelie LaBauve (LaBouve), 9 children.

1. Adolph Delcambre, d. 1969, m. Mea Verret
2. Autis Delcambre, d. 1969
3. Telemar Delcambre, M. Natolia
4. Adam Delcambre, never married
5. Nola Delcambre, m. Antoine Peltier
6. Palmier Delcambre (Palmyre), b. 6-28-1884, m. Dumas Miguez
7. Ludovic Delcambre, m. Gonzales
  1. Ludovic Charles Delcambre
8. Marie Louvigna Delcambre, b. 4-27-1883, m. Numa Miguez, 1903
  1. Nita Miguez
  2. Loui Miguez
  3. Tulla Miguez
  4. Remy Miguez
9. Joseph Cleophas Delcambre, b. 10-6-1886

11. Jean (adopted), m. Carmelite Leleu (Louvriere).

2b. Charles Delcambre, child of Charles Marie Delcambre and Constance Etie, b. 9-26-1814, at St. Martinville, d. 8-1-1891, at Derouen, La., m. 10-20-1883, *Odile LeBlanc* (Elodie), of Calcasieu, d. 3-2-1928, age 73 years, a child of Placide LeBlanc and Odile (Rosale) Landry.

1. Odilia Delcambre "Yatt", b. 12-10-1883, d. 6-23-1968, m. Romain Robicheaux, b. 2-28-1878, d. 6-19-1944, child of Joseph "Joe" Robicheaux and Josephine Hymel.
  1. Anita
  2. Amelia Robicheaux, married Lourent Boutte
  3. Lillian Robicheaux, m. Advard Broussard
  4. Mitchel Robicheaux
  5. Aline Robicheaux, m. Richard
  6. Katherine Robicheaux, m. Levis Bourque
2. Odilon Delcambre, b. 8-15-1885, at Derouen, La., d. 2-9-1984, at New Iberia, La., m. 1-22-1913 to Marie Emie LeBlanc, b. 9-21-1891, d. 12-8-1984, child of Joseph "Theresien" LeBlanc and Mathilde Duest.
  1. Mary Nell Delcambre, b. 2-5-1914, m. 11-20-1940, to L. Weldon Calahan, b. 12-8-1915, at Idabel, Ok., child of Luther Calahan and Pearl Thomas
    1. Luther Weldon Calahan, Jr., "Pat", b. 8-18-1941, m. 6-25-1967 to Laurie Jane Eliscu, b. 12-20-1947, Marmaronek, New York
      1. Lili Aimee Calahan, b. 7-19-1969
      2. Kathryn Jane Calahan, b. 9-28-1971
      3. Christie Erin Calahan, b. 3-16-1976
    2. Pressley Charles Calahan, b. 10-4-1942, m. 8-24-1968, to Bonnie Hewell, b. 11-4-1947
      1. Sean Pressley Calahan, b. 2-17-1970, Denver, Colorado
      2. Spencer Hewell Calahan, b. 3-10-1971, Denver, Colorado
    3. Joseph Delcambre Calahan, b. 9-17-1944, m. 7-13-1969 to Betty Lorraine Topp, b. 2-7-1947
      1. Cherl Denise Calahan, b. 5-4-73
      2. Christine Michelle Calahan, b. 5-31-1977.
    4. Daniel O'Neal Calahan, b. 10-4-1945, m. (1) 4-22-1967 to Linda Estorge, m. (2) 10-4-75 to Kathryn Mueller Smith, b. 7-12-1947.
      1. Danielle Lynn Calahan, 1-10-1968

2. Kate Mae Delcambre, b. 9-9-1916, Beaumont, Tex., m. 4-8-42, Allen Lincoln Pelton, b. 2-12-1910, Wichita, Kansas, child of Harve Pelton and Alice Louella Simonson (of Norway).
  1. William Charles Pelton, b. 12-21-1943, m. 121-22-1966, Deanna Kay Harbin, b. 5-6-1945, Cushing, Ok.
    1. Michael Curtis Pelton, B. 3-13-1969, Ft. Worth, Tex.
    2. Kristi Ann Pelton, b. 8-13-1973, Houston, Tex.
  2. Alice Lucille Pelton, b. 4-2-1945, m. (1) 9-26-1964, dv. 7-23-1980, Robert Ralph Dickey, b. 9-21-1942, m. (2) 1-1-1981, to William Harold Wayne Posey, b. 8-1-1938, Colbert, Co., Ala.
    1. Allen James Dickey, b. 5-29-1965, Dallas, Tex.
    2. Stephen Vail Dickey, b. 9-12-1970, Dallas, Tex.
  3. Julie Anne Pelton, b. 3-7-1948, m. (1) 10-28-1967, dv. 4-1-1971, Donald Howard Sampley, b. 8-24-1946, no children, m. (2) 10-12-1973 to Arthur Eugene Miers, b. 5-3-1947.
    1. Joshua Delcambre Miers, b. 7-9-1974, Ft. Worth, Tex.
    2. David Eugene Miers, b. 8-6-1975, Ft. Worth, Tex.
    3. Jaime Lyn Miers, b. 5-31, 1978, Ft. Worth, Tex.
  4. Bart Allen Pelton, b. 9-9-1954, m. 8-27-1977 to Patricia Ann Lovin, b. 10-22-1955
3. Peggy Rose Delcambre, b. 1-22-1919, m. 2-26-1948, Jules Stelly Motty, Jr., child of Jules Stelly Motty
  1. Suzanne Ernie Motty
  2. Penny Mable Motty
  3. Juliette Motty
4. Sampson Charles Delcambre "Big", b. 1-22-1921, m. 1-24-1948, at Beaumont, Texas, to Medie Lou Webb, child of Ervin F. Webb, Sr. and Meda Bell Hebert
  1. Sammy Marie Delcambre
  2. Charles Peter Delcambre
  3. Robert Grieg Delcambre
  4. Laura Jane Delcambre
5. Samuel Joseph Delcambre, b. 1-22-192, m. 4-23-1949 at Loreauville, La., to Gloria Mae Judice, child of Euphice J. "Pete" Judice and Cora Oubre
  1. John Russell Delcambre, b. 2-4-1950, m. Yvette Bienvenu
    1. John Brody Delcambre, b. 9-24-1971
    2. Kelly Delcambre
  2. Debra Consuela Delcambre, b. 2-7-1955, m. (2) Jeff Shackelford
    1. Amanda Marie Shackelford, b. 6-8-1982
6. Hildred Ann Delcambre "Sue", b. 4-27-1925, m. 6-14-1953, Roland Lawrence Abshire, d. 10-17-78, child of Randolph Jos. Bourque Abshire and Neda Marie LeBlanc.
  1. Roland Lawrence Abshire, Jr., b. 6-14-54
  2. Phillip Thomas Abshire, b. 5-9-57
7. Odilon Pressley Delcambre "Pepon", b. 4-27-1925, m. Roanoke, Va., Clyde Holland Hayes
  1. Kathleen Delcambre, b. 5-21-1954, m. 7-4-1981, Walter Harvey Meinzer, II
3. Odile Delcambre "Tee Noon", m. Miller C. Gremillion, Galveston, Tex.
4. Marie Delcambre, d. 7-12-1918, m. 2-14-1912 to Adler Delcambre, b. 6-6-1880, d. 7-14-1969, child of Leondice Delcambre and Lucia Leleux (see Adler Delcambre)
5. Rosa Delcambre, b. 8-14-1891, at Derouen, La., d. 3-11-1935, m. 1911, Avery Boudreaux, child of Joseph "Joe" Boudreaux and Rose Hebert, of Port Arthur, Tex.

6. Rosalie Delcambre, b. 8-14-1891, d. 11-16(?), m. 1910 William Linnartz, son of Joseph "Joe" Lennartz, 2 children

3. Pierre Thimoleon Delcambre "Moleon", b. 5-31-1816, d. 11-5-1845, m. 4-4-1837, *Celeste Viator*, child of Joseph Viator and Palmie Miguez, granddaughter of Juan Miguez, the 1st Miguez to come to the U.S.A. in 1779.

1. Pierre Mozard Delcambre, b. 9-19-1843, d. m. 9-16, 1863, to Marie Alzire Theriot.

1. Alice Delcambre, b. 8-29-1865

2. Mosar Delcambre, d. 12-4-1868, age 15 months

3. Marie Alida Delcambre, b. 10-3-1867

4. Delcambre twin, d. 11-27-1869, age 3 days

5. Delcambre twin, d. 11-27-1869, age 3 days

6. Marie Delcambre, b. 10-24-1875

7. Marie Oda Delcambre, b. 4-4-1878

8. Alizia Marie Delcambre, b. 8-11-1881

9. Joseph Delcambre, m. 10-13-1888

2. Charles Darius Delcambre ("D'Argus" "Moleon"), b. 10-15-1838, d. 7-31-1869, age 30 years, m (1) to Constance Broussard, 2 children, m. (2) 6-27-1859, to Amilie Miguez, child of Salvador Miguez, Jr., and Marcelite Etie.

M1

1. Celestine Amanda Delcambre, b. 3-26-1858, m. 7-22-1875 to Aristide Butau

2. Josephine Alpanie Delcambre, b. 3-26-1858

M2

1. Elodie Emelie Delcambre, b. 4-4-1860, d. 1-6-1877 at age 16

2. Octave Delcambre, b. 3-1-1862, d. 5-27-1885, age 23 years

3. Clara Delcambre "Kaye", b. 4-20-1863

4. Marie Elvire Delcambre, b. 8-9-1867, d. 7-2-1882

3. Willie Delcambre, b. (?), d. 1882

4. Celeste Leonide Delcambre "Celestine", b. 9-22-1841, m. 3-19-1855 to Valerien Vallot

4a. Joseph Theodule Delcambre, child of Charles Marie Delcambre and Constance Etie, born 12-17-1817, m. (1) 2-2-1843, *Marie Azelie Landry "Orzelie" "Auresille"*, child of Pierre Landry (d. 1868), and Adelaide Broussard. Buried in Pierre Landry Cemetery.

1. Joseph "Joe" Delcambre, Sr., b. 1-21-1846, d. 12-19-1911, m. 1-27-1867 to Rosa Broussard, b. 1849, d. 1927, child of Elol R. Broussard and Rose Hebert, granddaughter of Rosemond and Josephine Broussard, Embert and Constance Hebert.

1a. Nickolas Delcambre "Nicolas", b. 12-6-1868, d. 6-24, 1933, m. (1) 1892 to Julia Derouen, child of Armance Derouen and Eliza Deover

1. Eyvien Delcambre, m. Dessard Broussard

2. Whitney Delcambre, m. Lily Leleux

3. Walter Delcambre, m. Nettie Trealleau

4. Olga Delcambre, m. Luke Viator

1b. Nickolas Delcambre, m. (2) 1865 to Aline Broussard, d. 1936, child of Dourville Broussard

1. Mildred Delcambre, m. Fabian Cestia

2. Joyee Delcambre, m. R. L. Crochet

2. Albert Delcambre, Sr., b. 4-9-1873, d. 12-11-1965, m. 1903 to Louise Leleux, b. 1882, d. 1950, child of Onesime Leleux and Elizabeth Dooley.
  1. Howard Delcambre m. Mabel Ruppel
  2. Milton Delcambre, m. Mathile Barras
  3. Florence Delcambre, m. Straleau
  4. Roy Delcambre, m. Winnie Waguespack
  5. Albert Delcambre, Jr., m. Carrie Blanchard
  6. Betty Delcambre, m. Excell
3. Edmond Delcambre, b. 9-4-1870, d. 1936
4. Emma Delcambre, b. 8-26-1875, d. 1951, m. 1892 Fernest Armentor, b. 1874, d. 1935, child of Alfred Armentor and Eliza Romero, 8 children: Leleu, Willie, Brady, Dolly, Sidney, Eurlie, Ralph, Lennie
5. René Delcambre, b. 2-16-1878, d. 1927
6. Remy Delcambre, b. 4-29-1879, d. 1950, m. 1913 Egladie Hebert, child of Elodias Hebert and Neomie Robicheau
  1. Almine Delcambre, m. (1) Deblanc, m. (2) Theriot
  2. Frank Delcambre
7. Phelias Delcambre, b. 6-22-1889, d. 9-29-1980, m. 1912 to Eliza Touchque, child of Adam Touchque and Elizabeth Meyers.
  1. Woodrow Delcambre, m. Lena Cutrera
  2. Elton Delcambre, m. (1) Enola Vincent, m. (2) Genevieve Hinton
  3. Yvonne Delcambre, m. (1) Roy Kraft
8. Eleda Delcambre, b. 1891, d. 1940, m. 1914 Etis Leblanc, child of Etienne Leblanc and Delzire Derouen.
  1. Ruby Delcambre, m. Wesley Barras
  2. Odette Delcambre, m. Renis Labbit
  3. Irene Delcambre, m. (1) Dalton Hebert, m (2) Leonard Dugas
9. Eda Delcambre (Ida), b. 8-14-1885, d. 1967, m. Elie Armentor, child of Manuel Armentor
10. Joseph Delcambre, Jr., b. 1887, d. 9-15-1962, m. 1921 to Rita Touchque, child of Adam Toucheque
  1. Ethel Delcambre, m. Lester Breaux
  2. Delta Delcambre, m. John Russo, Jr.
  3. Willard Delcambre, m. Onelda Hendricks
11. Emeldia Delcambre (Emilda), b. 6-15-1883, d. 12-28, 1932, m. Fertie Armentor in 1902, child of Alfred Armentor and Eliza Romero.
  1. Effie Delcambre, b. 1904, m. Frank Bourque, issue: Reima, Ray, Millie, Shirley
  2. Clornie Delcambre, b. 1906, d. 1942, not married
  3. Rodney Delcambre, m. Lydia Boudreaux, issue: Lonnie, Andrew, Bobby, Billy
  4. Linwood Delcambre, m. Anna Bineaux
  5. Velma Delcambre, m. Frank Lockwood, d. 1968, issue: Mary, Linda, Donald, Mary Ellen
  6. Atlas Delcambre, m. Dorotha Dionne, issue: Kirk, Barbara and (?)
12. Emar Delcambre (Aymond), b. 2-1-1881, d. 10-1-1955, m. 3-3-1905 Leonide Delcambre, b. 1888, d. 1954, child of Leoadice and Lucia Leleux.
  1. Rella Delcambre, b. 3-9-1906, m. Whitney Broussard, child of Oscar Broussard and Azema Miguez
  2. Sanford Paul Delcambre, Sr., b. 6-4-1908, m. 10-23-1934 Antoinette Labit, child of Serville Labit
    1. Sanford Delcambre, b. 2-27-1936, m. 6-10-1956 Norma Fay Guillot
    2. John Delcambre, b. 2-17-1937, m. 1955 Shirley Derouen
    3. Richard Delcambre, b. 1-20-1938, d. 5-31, 1940

2. Marie Elina Delcambre, b. 1-18-1844, d. 11-23-1891, m. (1) 1-22-1867, Isaac Landry, d. 1867, son of Felon Landry, m. (2) 10-3-1870, Deluc Hebert, d. 8-11-1877  
M2, 10 children
  1. Elodie Hebert, m. Arnel Nunez
  2. Femest Hebert, M. Evia Migueu
  3. Zulma Hebert, m. Ovide Leleux
  4. (?) Hebert
  5. Leodice Hebert
  6. Julie Hebert, b. 1887, d. 1968, m. Elde Hulo, issue: Ester, Henry, Annie
  7. Elodias Hebert, m. Neomie Robicheaux
    1. Agness Hebert, M. Willie Delcambre
    2. Josephine Hebert, m. Cleo Hebert
    3. Dola Hebert, M. Howard Segura
    4. Rita Hebert, m. Julian Boudreaux
    5. Marie Hebert, m. Cleo Racca
    6. Nell Hebert
    7. Stanley Hebert, m. Leedee
    8. Olle Hebert, m. Eunice Boudreaux
    9. Egladie Hebert, m. Remy Delcambre
  8. Ulner Hebert (Tee-Nor), m. Victoria Hebert
  9. Fernand Hebert, b. 1889, d. 1940, m. Anna Derouen
    1. Bernice Hebert, m. Leonce Theriot
    2. Harry Hebert, m. LaBauve
    3. Belva Hebert
  10. Clovis Hebert, b. 1878, d. 1946, m. 1899, Edolie Robicheaux, child of Joseph Robicheaux and Josephine Hymel, 11 children
    1. Joseph Hebert, m. Boulah Darte
    2. Karo Hebert
    3. Rose Hebert, m. Luke Desolatte
    4. Rymella Hebert, m. Ray Dionne, d. 1968
    5. Jeanne Hebert, m. Willon Derouen
    6. Louise Hebert, m. Fitch
    7. Lillie Hebert, m. Kayster Barrileaux
    8. Delue Hebert
    9. Nelson Hebert, m. Delcambre
    10. Fulton Hebert, M. Alice Hebert
    11. Clovis Hebert, Jr.
3. Aristide Delcambre, b. 4-21-1865, d. 1932, m. 8-22-1884, Eliza Derouen, b. 1869, child of Arnel Derouen
  1. Ignace Delcambre, b. 1888, d. 1967, m. Ella Arceneaux
  2. Ledier Delcambre, b. 1899, d. 1968, m. Lucia Sonnier
  3. Arte Delcambre, b. 1886, d. 1933, m. Levie Boudreaux
  4. Adjuste Delcambre, b. 1886, d. 1928, m. Eva Leblanc
  5. Eloi Delcambre, b. 1890, d. 1918, m. Louisa Landry
  6. Bertrand Delcambre, b. 1897, d. 1962, m. Louisa Landry
  7. Entime Delcambre, m. Ademize Broussard
  8. Gaston Delcambre, m. Inez Leblanc
  9. Anesle Delcambre, d. 1918, KIA WWI
  10. Emetile Delcambre, m. Aurelie Babineaux
  11. Noiles Delcambre, m. Evest (Chumble) Leblanc
  12. Adela Delcambre, m. Pete Waguespack
  13. Joseph Arthe Delcambre, b. 7-22-1886

4. Alfred Delcambre, b. 1860, d. 1939, m. 4-17-1879, Clélie Hebert, daughter of Capt. Jos. Hebert, and Aspasie Broussard (sister of Elci Broussard), 9 children
  1. Evie Delcambre (Eve), b. 11-23-1885, d. 1954, m. 1907 to Paul Voorhies
    1. Cornelius Voorhies, m. Odette Delcambre
    2. Richard Voorhies, M. Joyce Vidrine
    3. Ruth Voorhies, m. Alwynn Bourque
    4. Grace Voorhies, m. Dudley Spiller
    5. Irene Voorhies, m. Leon Minville, Jr.
  2. Josephine Delcambre, m. Jullius Derouen
  3. Eunice Delcambre, b. 1901, d. 1961, m. Anthony Hymel
  4. Bell Delcambre, m. Clarence Vincent, d. 1968
  5. Wilfred Delcambre, m. Anice Vincent
  6. Telesmar Delcambre, m. 1901 to Ava Broussard, child of Dorville who later married Anice Vincent
  7. Isadore Delcambre, m. Edna Viator
  8. Ambroise Delcambre, b. 4-8-1883
  9. Lola Delcambre, m. Lily Concience
  10. Theresa Delcambre, b. 3-10-1880
  11. Theodule Delcambre, b. 9-4-1881
5. St. Denis Delcambre (St. Nee), b. 8-10-1855, d. 8-23-1929, m. 1-4-1875 Anaide Nunez (Azelde)
  1. Adam Delcambre, b. 2-24-1881, d. 1957, m. 1906, Victoria Delcambre, child of Desire Delcambre and Ada Hebert
    1. Louise Delcambre
    2. Maude Delcambre
    3. Henry Delcambre
    4. Lucille Delcambre
  2. Marie Elvire Delcambre, b. 11-4-1885, m. Ophe Broussard
  3. Ava Delcambre (Eva), b. 5-11-1883, m. J. C. Boudreau
  4. Anna Delcambre, b. 11-25-1875, m. Moulis Segura
  5. Gratia Delcambre, b. 11-21-1877, d. 11-30-1879
6. St. Cyr Delcambre, b. 4-9-1852, d. m. 1-5-1874 to Felicienne Hebert
  1. Julius Delcambre
  2. Dalton Delcambre
  3. Cleomore Delcambre (Cleo), b. 10-24-1885, d. 1927
  4. Althea Delcambre
  5. Clopha Delcambre, m. Edite Leblanc.
  6. Rudolphe Delcambre, b. 7-23-1880, m. Guartz
    1. Euda Delcambre (mayor, Delcambre, sheriff, Vermilion Parish)
    2. Anna Delcambre, m. Duhon
    3. Ledia Delcambre, m. Olita Boudreaux
  7. Demas Delcambre (Delma), b. 11-27-1877, m. Odile Girourd, 12 children
    1. Presley Delcambre
    2. Laurance Delcambre
    3. Lucy Delcambre
    4. Paul Delcambre
    5. St. Cyr Delcambre
    6. Annie Delcambre
    7. Essane Delcambre
    8. Inez Delcambre
    9. Ollie Delcambre
    10. Eleta Delcambre

11. Anita Delcambre
12. Lelus Delcambre
8. Marie Anita Delcambre, b. 10-5-1874
9. Oresille Delcambre, b. 5-9-1876
10. Olivia Delcambre, 3-29-1884
7. Arthur Delcambre, b. (?) -24-1862, m. 9-21-1882, Adomicile Hebert, child of Norbert Hebert and Marie Landry
  1. Erard Delcambre, b. 7-18-1883
  2. Joseph Claire Delcambre, b. 7-2-1886
8. Felicia Delcambre, b. 11-3-1849, m. 2-10-1868 to Theolin Landry
9. Simon Delcambre, b. 2-16-1858
- 4b. Joseph Theodule Delcambre, child of Charles Marie Delcambre and Constance Etie, was born 12-17-1817, married (2), 7-19-1869, *Elizabeth Landry*, widow of Hubert LeBlanc.
  1. Avia Delcambre, m. 1885, Onezephe Leleux, b. 1875, d. 1944, child of Onesime Leleux and Elizabeth Dooley.
    1. Nola Leleux
    2. Theola Leleux
    3. Edwin Leleux
  2. Alphonsine Delcambre, b. 4-24-1870, d. 7-11-1949, m. 12-9-1886, Adler Landry, child of Delfuss Landry and Delzire Miguez.
    1. Regina Landry
    2. Jeannette Landry, m. Hill
    3. Sophia Landry, m. Brockhouse
    4. Simeon Landry
    5. Sullie Landry
  3. Alphonse Delcambre, b. 7-11-1872
  4. Livia Theodule Delcambre, b. 3-25-1877
  5. Marie Odoestine Delcambre, b. 9-28-1874
5. Themontet Montate Delcambre "Mothee" "Thimothée", child of Charles Marie Delcambre and Constance Etie, was born 3-7-1820, died 7-15-1905, m. 12-30-1839 to *Arthemise LeBlanc*, child of Louis LeBlanc and Aspaize LeBlanc; he is buried in Broussard Cemetery at Bayou Petit Anse.
  1. Ernest Delcambre, b. 1854, d. 1929, m. 12-28-1874, Ozin Trahan, b. 18960, d. 11-18-1956, 10 children.
    1. Isaac Delcambre, b. 1870, m. Ozia Meyes
    2. Alice Delcambre, b. 3-18-1880
    3. Eva Delcambre, b. 9-3-1882, m. Amedie Delcambre
    4. Zulma Delcambre, b. 12-17-1884, m. Olleuis Delcambre
    5. Anna Delcambre, b. 4-4-1891, m. Dumas LeBlanc
    6. Avie Delcambre, b. 6-6-1887, m. to Olleuis Delcambre
    7. Elie Delcambre, b. 3-10-1897, m. Antoinette Louvier
    8. Molse Delcambre, b. -12-2-1877, m. Lazima LeBlanc
    9. Willie Delcambre, b. 5-2-1894, m. Agnes Hebert



10. Simonet Delcambre, b. 10-10-1900, m. Helen Boudreaux

2. Marie Ozea Delcambre "Osea", b. 9-1-1839, d. 1927, m. -1-17-1866, Jean Toulin Landry, child of pierre Landry and Adelaide Broussard.

1. Drozin Landry, m. Euthimie Miguez

2. Adolphe Landry, b. 1876, d. 1959

3. Homer Landry, m. Adonia Delcambre

4. Ludovic Landry, m. 1879 to Laurance David

5. Fernand Landry, m. to Elede Delcambre, child of Desire Delcambre

6. (?)

3. Leon Delcambre, b. 1-20-1842, d. 5-4-1902, m. (1) 2-18-1867, Adelaide Landry, child of Tessin Landry and Ann LeMaire, 7 children, m. (2) 10-30-1886, Azema George

1. Eugenie Delcambre, b. 11-30-1867, m. 10-17-1885 to Alcie Segura

2. Alicia Delcambre, b. 1-19-1870

3. Onnille Delcambre, b. 1-1-1872

4. Ernestine Delcambre, b. 4-12-1874

5. Joseph Adras Delcambre, b. 11-8-1876

6. Leonce Delcambre, b. 12-14-1880

7. O. Camille Delcambre, b. 1-9-1879

4. Leontine Delcambre, twin of Leon, b. 1-20-1842, d. 2-26-1904, m. 1-18-1869 to Theophile Robicheaux, child of "Servin" Robicheaux, 5 children

1. Phil Robicheaux, m. Remick Sonnier

2. Constance Robicheaux

3. Ellen Robicheaux

4. Felicien Robicheaux

5. Felix Robicheaux

5. Edia Delcambre, m. to Jean-Baptiste Dronet, 4 children

6. Arthemise Delcambre "Aminte", b. 1-28-1848, m. (1) 2-1-1869, Camillien Trahan, m. (2) 2-21-1870, Jean-Baptiste Dronet, Jr.

1. Cecile Dronet, b. 11-22-1872, d. 1856, m. Raymond Saunier

7. Alcée Delcambre, b. 2-113-1858, d. 1-16-1949, m. Clemence Broussard, b. 10-28-1857, d. 4-2-1938

1. Frédéric Delcambre, b. 11-10-1883

2. Nicole Delcambre

3. Marcel Delcambre

4. Eve Delcambre (Eva), b. 3-18-1882

5. Evina Delcambre

6. Evelyen Delcambre, m. Durville St. German

7. Joseph Euclide Delcambre, b. 11-2-1880

8. Alcide Delcambre, b. 9-14-1844, d. 5-9-1871, age 28 years, m. 1-28-1867, Marie Viator

1. Marie Odile Delcambre (Odalie), b. 11-8-1867, m. 11-3-1884, Joe Derouen

6. Louis Delcambre "Poufette", child of Charles Marie Delcambre and Constance Etie, born 2-15-1825, d. 12-13-1912, m. 2-12-1844 to *Adelaide Landry*, b. 2-15, 1825, d. 12-20-1891, child of Pierre Landry and Adelaide Broussard, d. 1840. Poufette and Adelaide resided on SE corner of Center St. and Pershing St. in New Iberia. Entrance was between two large oak trees still standing on the south side of Pershing.

1. Constance Delcambre, b. 1854, d. 1940, m. 5-25, 1871 to Gustave Pesson (New Orleans), b. 1852, child of Ellie Pesson and Marie Courtois.
  1. Edmond Pesson, m. Emeldia Robicheaux, child of Alcibiade Aspazie Delcambre, daughter of Charles Delcambre (III)
  2. Louis Pesson, b. 1872, d. 1939, m. 1878 to Amanda Darte
    1. Louis Pesson, Jr.
    2. Armond Pesson (Furniture Store, Center St.)
    3. Ida Pesson
    4. Robert Pesson
    5. Irma Pesson, m. Philip Rodrigue
    6. Fernand Pesson
  3. Pierre Pesson, b. 1886, d. 1938, m. Emily Trahan
    1. Marie Pesson
    2. Violet Pesson
    3. Paul Pesson
  4. Karno Pesson, m. Alice Luman, Boston, Mass.
  5. Ellie Pesson, b. 1877, d. 1961, m. Josephine Bayard
    1. Dennis Pesson
    2. Milton Pesson
    3. Gustave Pesson
    4. Henry Pesson
    5. Fred Pesson
    6. Gertrude Pesson
  6. Antoinette Pesson, m. 1891 to Ceasar Broussard, child of Alex Broussard and Emilie Broussard
    1. Renée Broussard
    2. Ceasar Broussard, Jr.
    3. Rozella Broussard
  7. Adelaide "Adella" Pesson, b. 2-27-1889, d. 3-30-1964, m. William George Disch, b. 8-27-1868, d. 10-12-1957
    1. Tom Disch, m. Margaret Winters
    2. John Disch, a priest of the Catholic church
2. Desire Delcambre, 9-8-1853, d. 4-12-1923, m. 2-3-1873 to Ida Hebert "Ada", b. 1853, d. 1933, child of Captain Joseph Hebert and Aspazie Broussard (sister of Eloi P. Broussard)
  1. Victoria Delcambre, b. 7-9-1880, d. 3-13-1969, m. Adam Delcambre, b. 2-24, 1881, d. 1957, child of St. Dennis (St. Nee) Delcambre and Azelie Nunez
    1. Louise Delcambre
    2. Maude Delcambre
    3. Henry Delcambre
    4. Lucille Delcambre
  2. Marie Eleda Delcambre, b. 10-11-1882, m. Fernand Landry, child of Loulin Landry and Ozia Delcambre, daughter of Thimothée Montate Delcambre
    1. Clair Landry, m. Johnny Leblanc
    2. Rose Landry, m. Leo Rogers
    3. Olga Landry, not married
  3. Laurence Delcambre, b. 11-27-1877, m. to Alphe Belair
    1. Lillie Delcambre, m. Edmond Dugas
  4. Adonia Delcambre, b. 1-29-1874, m. Homar Landry
    1. Ophillias landry
    2. Odras Landry
    3. Alice Landry
    4. Adela Landry

5. (?)

5. Adonis Delcambre, b. 4-26, 1875, d. 1918, m. 1896 to Elvina Derouen, child of Voorhees Derouen and Rosalie Derouen
  1. Elvie Delcambre
  2. Irene Delcambre
  3. George Delcambre
  4. Annie Delcambre, m. Charles Dugas
6. Lucia Delcambre, m. Dephin Delcambre
7. Theodore Delcambre, b. 5-20-1879
8. Eraste Delcambre, b. 1-12-1884

3a. Laodise Delcambre, b. 1-17-1864, d. 1-6-1933, m. (1) 1887, Lucia Leleux, child of Delphin Leleux, Jr. and Euzide Leleux, b. 1845, d. 1920.

1. Leonide Delcambre, b. 7-26-1898, d. 7-14-1954, m. 1905 to Emare Delcambre, b. 1891, son of Joseph "Joe" Delcambre and Rosa Broussard
  1. Rella Delcambre, b. 39-9-1906, m. Whitney Broussard
  2. Sanford Delcambre, Sr., b. 6-4-1906, d. 7-1-1977, m. 1934, Antoinette Labitt, d. 6-30-1981, child of Serville Labitt and Emirite Bourque
    1. Sanford Delcambre, Jr., b. 2-22-1936
    2. Ronald John Delcambre, b. 2-17-1937
    3. Richard Delcambre "Dicky", b. 1-28-1938, d. 5-31-1940

2. Adler Delcambre "Blanco", b. 1890, d. 1969, m. (1) 1912 Marie Delcambre, child of Charles Delcambre and Odile LeBlanc

1. Mary Lou Delcambre, b. 11-3-1912, m. 1934, B. C. Seal
  1. Adler Berryman Seal, d. 1986
    1. Adler Berryman Seal, Jr.
    2. Lisa Seal
  2. Benjamin Seal, wife died 1970
    1. Benjamin Seal, II
    2. Reah Seal
3. Wendell Seal

3. Sedonie Delcambre, b. 1894, d. 1960, m. Clay R. Boudreaux, child of Adrien Boudreaux and Nora Derouen

1. Mona Boudreaux
2. Alberta Boudreaux
3. Tracey Boudreaux
4. Ray Boudreaux
5. Hilda Boudreaux
6. Laura Boudreaux

4. Sylvia Delcambre, b. 1898, d. 1937, m. 1916, Silvo Miguez

1. Nell Miguez
2. Louis Miguez
3. Chincy Miguez
4. Jay Miguez

3b. Laodise Delcambre, m. (2) 1905, Honorine Breaux, b. 1886, d. 1932, child of Devovin Breaux and Aelphine Sonnier

1. Pressley Delcambre, b. 1904, m. Leedee Broussard
  1. Pressley Delcambre, Jr.
  2. Mary Ann Delcambre

2. Harry Delcambre, b. 1907, m. Idabell Dionne
  3. Jeff Delcambre, b. 1909, m. Eugenie Fitch
  4. Dwight Delcambre, m. Ella Mae Wolf
  5. Walter Delcambre, b. 1917, d. 1969
  6. Cecila Delcambre, b. 1911, d. 1947, m. M. F. Babin
  7. Darsy Delcambre, b. 1913, d. 2-33-1930
  8. Andrew Delcambre, b. 1922, d. 1960, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
4. Marguerite Zelmire Delcambre, b. 9-23-1849, d. 2-3-1915, m. 9-20-1869, Frederick Hebert, b. 10-31-1894, child of Captain "Joseph" Hebert (b. 1828, d. 1903) and Aspazie Broussard
  5. Adila Delcambre "Olida", b. 2-11-1861, m. 11-8-1877, Joseph Viator, child of Theogene Viator and Josephine Derouen
    1. Joseph Viator, d. age 9 years
    2. girl died age 16 years
    3. Josephine Viator, m. Lucien Jos. Lezana
  6. Marie Elvina Delcambre, b. 11-4-1846, d. 1885, m. 3-19-1866, Luzin Miguez, child of Antoine Miguez, and Marguerite Derouen
    1. Azema Miguez, b. 1862, d. 1947, m. 1886, Louis Oscar Broussard
    2. Menora Miguez, b. 1839, d. 1953, m. 1889, Joe Rodrigue
    3. Alphe Miguez, b. 1881, m. (1) 1916, Dolores LeBlanc, m. (2) Lillian Broussard
    4. Nora Miguez, b. 10-30-1875, d. 9-18-1963, in St. Landry Parish, not married
    5. Orezile Miguez, d. age 16 years
    6. Cecila Miguez, b. 11-22-1883, m. 6-6-1906, Theo David, child of Mauriel David and (?) Viator
    7. Honoré Miguez, b. 1878, d. 1952, m. 1903, Estelle Elmer
    8. Dominique Miguez, b. 1869, d. 1956, m. Eugenie Delcambre (Nee Nee), child of Michael Delcambre (Charles Delcambre and Arthemise Broussard) and Marie David and wd. of Amare Broussard ("Numa").
      1. Elias Miguez, b. 1894, d. 2-19-1971, m. Eulalie "Laleo" Dionne
        1. Carmen Miguez, m. Garzotto
          1. Jay Garzotto, b. 10-02-1942, m. Francine Schuler
          1. Kara Garzotto, b. 3-8-1971
        2. Eraste Miguez
        3. Elodias Miguez, m. Anita Breaux
  7. Fibursius Delcambre, b. 4-14-1858
  8. Marcellienne Delcambre, m. 3-27-1872, Pierre Broussard
  9. Suzanne Delcambre, daughter of Louis "Poufette" Delcambre and Eugenie "Teen" Leger
7. Emile Delcambre, a child of Charles Marie Delcambe and Constance Etie, b. 4-2-1832



# Rednecks, Roughnecks and the Bosco Stomp: The Arrival of the Oil Industry in the Marais Bouleur\*

*By Barry Jean Ancelet*

Oil was first discovered in a *bassière* or low spot just north of Jennings, La., in 1900. This discovery, made by drillers and developers spilling over from the field on the East Texas prairie called Spindletop, led to the establishment of the Evangeline Oil Field. Almost immediately, speculators began looking for other low spots on the prairies to sink their wells. Their next attempt, in a low spot between Mire and Cankton, proved unsuccessful. Subsequent drilling, in 1927, brought in a single producer near Bristol; however, all other drilling in that area turned up dry. Five years later, in 1932, Superior Oil Company made a discovery on Ophy Hernandez's land near Bosco. Soon after, wells on Isrenhausen, Larcade, and Melancon lands came in. These were the forerunners of the Bosco Oil Field, the development of which had a major impact upon the lives and culture of the people, especially the Cajuns, living in the area around the oilfield.

Bosco oilfield was located on the edge of a region traditionally called the Marais Bouleur, a Cajun French expression meaning "marsh bully." According to local tradition, Bosco is from "boscoyo" or "cypress knee" which was supposedly the nickname of a humpbacked resident of the area. Like most communities the Marais Bouleur had its share of ordinary law-abiding citizens, but as its name implies, the area was better known for some of its residents who were reputed for their toughness and love of fighting, and in particular for their prowess at knife fighting. Descriptions of these fighters sound like the popular idea of wild west outlaws. According to popular lore, they were easily recognized, usually dressed in long black coats, with tall dark hats on their heads and red handkerchiefs around their necks. They are said to have hung their coats and hats on their knives which they stuck in the walls and support posts upon entering buildings.

The region's oral tradition teems with stories of memorable duels and feuds. A fierce (stubborn) sense of frontier pride was at the base of most scraps, and most legendary fighters are described as "not having a reverse gear." The motto of the Venable family, for example, was "Die maybe, back never." And they didn't have to bump into much to get things going. Many fights began with as little as one person accidentally stepping on another's toes or one couple bumping into another on the dance floor. As dance hall owner Ellis Richard put it, "Anything, man, anything. If someone walked on your toes, you didn't walk on his. You punched him, right there, and then the fight started." House dances and dance halls in the area were plagued with gangs of ruffians whose amusement consisted in breaking up such social engagements by starting fights with other participants. And if they found no takers among the locals, they fought among themselves. Anything to disrupt the evening. The goal was to cause enough trouble to force the owner of the house to call off the dance. This was called "*casser le bal*" and considered the crowning achievement of a night out for the Marais Bouleur ruffians. For a time, they were so successful that the closest dance halls which were able to stay open were as far away as Esta Hebert's in Ossun and Gerard Forrestier's east of Vatican. Sully Babineaux opened his place in Mire when he could.

\*A paper read at the annual meeting of the Attakapas Historical Association by Barry Ancelet, Foreign Language Department, USL.

One of the aspects of frontier life was a strong macho character. Although women carried their fair share of the workload and even more, often working in the fields as well as in the homes, men usually performed the high visibility chores. Men also performed socially. Being visibly tough and independent was an important part of being a man on the frontier. Public displays of physical prowess had two basic forms which were closely related. One obviously involved successfully beating up others. The other involved receiving a licking with honor, which meant simply that a third party must intervene to save a fighter from being killed since he would not retreat on his own.

Not all fighters shared the same sense of honor, nor were all men tough. Tough men need either worthy or numerous opponents. Stories about the Marais Bouleur man who beat up dozens of men at a time are only possible because there were dozens of not so tough men around to beat up. Some of these sought and exacted revenge in a way that is just as characteristic of frontier cultures. Like Lapin, the amoral Louisiana French version of Brer Rabbit, some smaller men fought back with a wily though ruthless sense of frontier justice. One resident was small but famous for his unerring aim with an empty bottle. His son was as small, but he managed to escape a sound beating by a larger opponent and his friends on one occasion by plucking one of his adversary's eyes out and tossing it to the ground with the announcement that the fight was now over. Another resident is said to have avoided direct confrontations by slitting his enemies' stomachs open as he walked quietly past them in a crowd.

The relationship between tough men and their women is an important part of the social structure of the Marais Bouleur. As Darwin noticed, the survival of the fittest factors into courtship in an important way: "Those were days when men were men and women loved them for it." Until modern concerns such as education and money begin to figure into the equation, older concerns such as strength and the ability to survive tend to remain important. As with the heroes of Golden Age Greece or the Knights of the Round Table, the rule was that the man who won the war won the woman. Typically, upon entering a house dance or dance hall, a Marais Bouleur man might exclaim, "*Je suis le meilleur homme dans la place*" (I'm the best man in the place), and then set about in his own way to prove it to any who expressed disagreement or even doubt.

The most impressive stories describe what was called "*la bataille aux mouchoir*," in which one would take one corner of his handkerchief, sometimes in his teeth, and offer the other corner to his opponent. If the opponent accepted the tacet terms of this offer, he took the corner and they both pulled out their knives and set to carving on each other without letting go the handkerchief until one gave up or gave out. Sometimes it was impossible to fight immediately, because of the presence of a strong constable like Martin Weber or later Joe Hanks, or because the owner of the dance hall was tougher than the would-be fighters and was interested in keeping the peace. In those cases, a rendezvous was set, usually for Sunday after mass. In good dueling tradition those involved in the altercation would meet with their seconds and any friends who cared to watch and they would settle their scores with bare knuckles, knives or even pistols. Sometimes individual fighters became family affairs. Family feuds occasionally resulted in full-blown battles, like the one between the Bearbs, the Duplechins, and the Higginbothams who met at Maurice Richard's race track and fought it out with black powder rifles. According to oral tradition, they had to stop shooting at one point because there was so much smoke they could no longer see each other.

An important factor in the social structure of the Marais Bouleur was the protection of turf, a trait common in many traditional societies from New York's West Side to San Francisco's Chinatown, especially in the affairs of courtship and marriage. As far back as primitive times, societies have applied pressure to keep outsiders out so that insiders can court uncontested, the women of their area. Some residents of the Marais Bouleur apparently took it upon themselves to keep out interlopers from the neighboring regions. Informants point to frequent fights between the Marais Bouleurs and visitors primarily from the Pointe Noire, Sunset, Coulee Croche, Ossun, Scott, and Rayne. As Ellis Richard put it, "When the people from the Marais Bouleur met up with the people from Coulee Croche, man, the ground was covered with hair."

Another factor was isolation. Stories about the Marais Bouleur coincide with many other general descriptions of late nineteenth century frontier life. The region was on the edge of the prairies and life on the prairies was hard. Most residents spent all their time trying to coax a meager living out of the low-lying grazing land and by growing cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes as cash crops. They remained relatively isolated from modern conveniences and civilizing influences associated with more urban settlements. Churches were few and far between. Public education, though ostensibly available and even mandatory beginning in 1916, was ignored when parents needed their children to help in the fields. Even dance halls and other such informal socializing influences were hard pressed to take root in the hostile conditions described above. When asked why in the world they would do such things, Felix Richard answered simply, "Because they liked that. There wasn't much to do in those days. No radio. No television. The only fun you had was what you made for yourself. And their's was fighting. They liked that."

This, then, is the situation into which the oil industry arrived in 1932. It is also important to remember that, until very recently, oilfield workers were exclusively men. Like workers in some other adventure-oriented, male-only occupations (cowboys, sailors, miners, explorers), they were characterized by expressive machismo. They were tough and like to prove it. Furthermore, workers who developed the Bosco oilfield were Anglo-Americans primarily from Texas and Oklahoma, and they didn't speak French. The problem created by the injection of this foreign element into an environment which did not even tolerate neighboring fellow Cajuns is apparent. As Clence Ancelet put it, "Men who liked to drink and fight arrived in an area full of men who already liked to drink and fight and hated outsiders on top of the bargain. You would have thought it would be like adding plenty of sparks to plenty of gas. But it really wasn't too bad." Oddly enough, most informants agree.

There were some clashes at first. Some fights broke out in the boom town line of bars and houses of ill-repute which sprouted along the region's main road. As Alcée Thibodeaux remarked, "Those people from outside were pretty rough . . . pretty rough, but those old Cajuns from around here . . . You had to be careful. Nobody could walk on their toes." Felix Richard and Clence Ancelet corroborate this impression with the same expression, "At first it was *pic-et-poc*." Yet as Mrs. Thibodeaux insisted, "Nobody really got hurt. They were just trying out each other."

Occasional clashes between the industry itself and the people also sprang up. None of the residents had ever seen an oil well or any of the support equipment, so it was a while before they learned their way around. The oil workers also had to learn their way around the Marais. In one instance, when one of the first wells came in, neighbors stopped by one Sunday after mass to take a look. The oil workers saw an opening for a little practical joke and sprayed the ladies with some of the sludge from the top of the derrick. They did not anticipate the reaction of the husbands who climbed the derrick and beat them soundly on their own turf.

Another widely told story is about Onezime Melancon, a landowner who leased his land to a local grocery store owner turned landman from nearby Cankton. Although Zim was uneducated, he was neither ignorant nor timid. When he showed his lease papers to one of his children, proudly declaring that he had negotiated a lease for his land, the child commented, "Yes, but according to this, you signed away all of your share of royalties for any oil that might be found on your land." "Oh no, I didn't," Zim shot back. He visited the landman with loaded shotgun, and was thus able to negotiate a revision of the lease which, according to some accounts, even included a bonus of \$750.

Although there were occasional scraps, the full-blown war one might have anticipated never materialized. Interviews with some of the people who lived through those tough times render solid reasons why such a war never came about. First, the outsiders presented no real threat to courtship. The Anglo oil workers were described as "hard drinkers, but no dancers." Further, many of them were already married, and most of these who did seek female companionship were not interested in anything permanent. Instead, they took advantage of the facilities along the

boom town row. More importantly the positive financial impact on the area went a long way toward tempering what might otherwise have been a delicate situation.

The most obvious influx of money was to the landowners. Unlike in most other countries, Americans own the rights to minerals on or under their lands. Landowners were able to lease the use of their lands for a negotiable fee. Later if oil was found, they also received royalties, provided they had not signed away their rights in the lease. Land men worked as intermediaries between the oil company and the landowners. They leased rights for a fee and were in a position to encourage the company to drill on the lands they controlled. The game was to give a land man enough to interest him in working for you while retaining some rights for yourself in case the company struck oil. Many of the people in the Marais Bouleur were subsistence farmers. The little money they saw came once a year when they sold their crops. They immediately spent it all paying their bills and then went back into debt for another year. With successful wells on their lands, some families literally became rich overnight.

Many farmers had lost their lands by over-borrowing, and became sharecroppers, giving one-third of their earnings to the landowners if they owned their own mules and tools, or half if equipment and stock were provided. With the arrival of the oilfield, these hard workers were able to make a regular salary for the first time in their lives. Though its first supervisors, drillers, and crews were Anglo-Americans from the outside, Superior Oil Company quickly began hiring local folks for what Armany Sonnier called "the rough work." Even those who had made a little extra money before as day laborers (picking cotton or digging potatoes) were shocked at the money that was paid in the oilfield. As a young man, Clence Ancelet had made ten cents an hour working in the Ossun potato kiln. Then he got a job in Bosco digging pipeline by shovel for thirty-five cents an hour. He commented, "I didn't know what to do with all that money." Louis Prejean and Simon Gilbert, who got jobs as roustabouts, found themselves earning seventy-five cents an hour. While these salaries seem impossibly small today, it should be remembered that this was 1932, in the depths of the Great Depression.

Soon enough, the hardest workers impressed their bosses and rose in the company. Though a lack of education prevented some from attaining supervisory positions, a few overcame even the looming obstacle of illiteracy to become crew foremen. Born in 1912, Alcée Thibodeaux was a young man when the field was first developed. He had no formal education at all and bore traces of his Marais Bouleur ancestry. "I didn't look for trouble," he explained, "but if you looked for me, you found me." He first broke into the oilfield working in a mud plant for twenty-five cents an hour. He was later hired by superior as a roustabout and eventually worked his way up to become a roughneck and even a driller. "It was hard, though," he said. "I had to fight it. I had no education, so I had to learn everything by heart."

Though salaries were relatively good, conditions were sometimes less than ideal. Informants invariably describe the work as hard. Mr. Thibodeaux describes working outside all day no matter what the weather. "If you were sent out on a job, they dropped you off and that was it. You didn't know when they would come back to pick you up, rain or shine. You had to take your lunch bucket with you and tie it to a fence to keep the ants out. And you had half an hour for lunch. If it was cold, you would eat your little sandwich against one of the tanks, out of the wind. If it rained, you had to wear your slicker suit, if you had one, and eat your sandwich in the rain." The work was also dangerous. Some lost limbs and even their lives when they were caught in the machinery they were trying to control. Yet the road through Bosco was filled each morning as crew foremen picked up day laborers.

Some of the benefits of the oil industry were indirect. Superior was apparently good to its employees and hosts alike. The company built houses for its principal workers. It also provided free natural gas for workers and landowners. (In those days, natural gas pressure was sometimes used to drive well pumps. It was otherwise burned off or given away.) The company was also good for the general economy. Service industries, including specialized labor crews such as



boardroaders and concrete gangs, as well as support industries, such as grocery stores, bars and restaurants, emerged as a result of the money which flowed in the area. When oil companies began looking for oil in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Louisiana, they drafted many of the workers who had learned how to make wells work on land. These workers helped re-invent the industry to make it work offshore.

In time life became a little easier. Men who got jobs in the oilfield were able for the first time to buy their wives a few modern conveniences, such as sewing machines and ringer washers. Many families were able to buy their first radios, refrigerators, and automobiles. And as they acquired trappings of modern society, the former fighters of the Marais Bouleur began to lower their dukes. No longer required to work in the fields, children were able to stay in school, and the education they received seemed to rebound upwards towards their parents, acting as a socializing factor. Entering the mainstream was not entirely without its drawbacks. The French language, for example, was one of the early casualties as children of the first generation to go to school were often unable to speak to their own grandparents. Nor did everything change overnight. Remnants of old habits persist even today. (Present-day residents of the Marais Bouleur do not have to announce their neighborhood watch policy with signs.) Yet, for better or worse, the Marais Bouleur, bypassing most of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, wandered into the twentieth century in 1932, when the oil industry helped to break the feudal system called sharecropping.

There were other mitigating circumstances which began to open South Louisiana in general and along with it the Marais Bouleur about the same time. Free textbooks began to make education viable in the region. Roosevelt's CCC camps and later the draft brought many young Cajuns out into the rest of the country and the world. Cars and paved roads allowed traffic into and out of South Louisiana. Radio and later television provided a connection to the outside. But much of this activity was also fueled by the oil which flowed from places like the Marais Bouleur.

**Oath of Allegiance  
to the United States  
Solange Sorrel  
1833**

Submitted by  
William T. Shinn

13.

*June Term 1833*  
*I Solange Sorrel do solemnly*  
*swear that I will support the*  
*constitution of the United States*  
*and further I do solemnly*  
*swear that it is my bona*  
*fide intention to become a*  
*citizen of the United States and*  
*I hereby renounce all allegiance*  
*to every foreign prince, power or*  
*potestate & particularly to Louis*  
*Philippe King of France. So help*  
*me God.*  
*Solange Sorrel*  
*shown to & subscribed*  
*before me in open Court*  
*this 10<sup>th</sup> June 1833*  
*John Lewis Jr clerk*

# Iberia Parish Estates, 1868-1900

*Compiled by Rebecca Batiste*

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
78	Alsup, Mrs. Elias Ursale, et al	March 24, 1870
94	Allegre, Alfred	July 27, 1870
133	Armandary, Joseph	July 5, 1871
151	Armatige, John H.	April 14, 1872
166	Arnold, Monroe	November 14, 1872
178	Anger, J. B.	April 22, 1873
232	Alleman, Mrs. Azellina T. Louis	Feb. 15, 1876
235	Anger, Evariste	March 30, 1876
249	Auguste, Clemence & Palmyre	Feb. 15, 1877
278	Angers, John	July 23, 1878
346	Andre, Modeste	July 13, 1881
351	Amanda, Amanda	August 6, 1881
366	Auguste, Gustave	November 14, 1881
379	Abadie, Pierre	May 4, 1882
435	Artigues, Pierre	Nov. 24, 1884
4A	Artigue, Pierre	Nov. 29, 1884
460	Avery, Daniel D.	May 11, 1886
554	Abbey, Mary S.	Aug. 20, 1889
573	Alexander, Mary Cordelle. Emancipation.	February 17, 1890
575	Abadie, Wid. Eugenie T. Pierre	February 20, 1890
584	Ailison, John	April 16, 1890
615	Avery, John M.	April 11, 1891
623	Allison, T.J.	July 3, 1891
492 1/2	Anderson, David	Dec. 10, 1891
663	Arceneaux, Mrs. Valerie	Sept. 21, 1892
663	Arceneaux, Mrs. Zeolide	Sept. 21, 1892
675 1/2	Anneston, Joseph. Tutorship.	Feb. 10, 1893
682	Alleman, Mrs. Aliska Pierre L.	July 1, 1893
726	Aucoin, Victor	July 11, 1894
765	Anderson, Eliza S. & Nelson	April 30, 1895
787	Aucoin, Mrs. Numa, Marie B. Interdiction.	Nov. 4, 1895
856 1/2	Alexander, Elizabeth. Interdiction.	January 3, 1897
919	Anthony, Maxile	August 5, 1899

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3	Bourriaque, Mrs. Francois Julie D.	Jan. 2, 1869
4	Boudreaux, Joseph F.	Jan. 7, 1869
9	Bonin, Jean-Baptiste	Jan. 25, 1869

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
15	Boutte, Wid. Baron B., Hortense B.	Feb. 16, 1869
15	Bayard, widow Baron B., Hortense	Feb. 16, 1869
19	Broussard, Mrs. Marcelite, Themcourt O.	March 6, 1869
21	Bonin, Joseph	March 18, 1869
22	Boutte, Francois P.	March 18, 1869
33	Boutte, Mrs. Eugenia, Hilaire	June 3, 1869
34	Broussard, Soligny	June 4, 1869
32	Borel, Elodie	June 5, 1869
36	Boutte, Eugene	June 7, 1869
43	Broussard, Palestine. Emancipation	July 14, 1869
47	Bonin, Moise	July 17, 1869
58	Broussard, Eleonor	Nov. 20, 1869
65	Balch, Joseph H.	Dec. 14, 1869
66	Breaux, Hypolite	Dec. 20, 1869
77	Broussard, Mrs. P. Gustave, Marcelite L.	March 23, 1870
87	Broussard, Clemence. Emancipation	May 5, 1870
91	Broussard, Mrs. Marcelite, Maximilien	June 27, 1870
92	Boutte, Mrs. Louis, Phil P.	July 16, 1870
93	Boutte, Antoinette. Emancipation.	July 16, 1870
104	Bourgeois, Mrs. Amelie Placide	Dec. 14, 1870
106	Boudreaux, Mrs. Daniel Marie H.	Jan. 3, 1871
107	Borel, Dolze	Jan. 10, 1871
108	Broussard, Mrs. Esteve, Marie Euzeide	Jan. 26, 1871
117	Bourque, Mrs. Ejilie, Augustine	March 9, 1871
118	Berard, Mrs. Adolph, Aspasia B.	March 9, 1871
136	Boudreaux, J. B. T.	Sept. 24, 1871
137	Balch, Mrs. Joseph H., Uranie S. R.	Nov. 3, 1871
138	Broussard, Armand	Nov. 9, 1871
145	Beaulieu, Francois, Hermas, Laurent Theo	February 24, 1872
146	Bienvenu, J. Monmartel	February 24, 1872
148	Broussard, Wid. Delux, Leontine, et al.	March 13, 1872
149	Broussard, Ed. Bellzaire	March 25, 1872
154	Burke, Wid. Ellen L. William	May 11, 1872
167	Boutte, Eliza	January 14, 1873
171	Boudreaux, Pierre B.	Feb. 27, 1873
191	Bourque, Adeliska	Nov. 3, 1873
192	Broussard, Alcee	Nov. 4, 1873
198	Boutte, P.P.	Feb. 20, 1874
200	Brouts, Charles	May 14, 1874
223	Broussard, Mrs. Evelina	June 25, 1875
224	Broussard, Massina	July 17, 1875
227	Boutte, Charles Phillip	Sept. 10, 1875
234	Bauman, Maria	March 20, 1876
238	Boutte, Mrs. Eugene	June 28, 1876
247	Brown, William L.	January 27, 1877
250	Broussard, Massina	Feb. 21, 1877

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
260	Brown, Josephine	Sept. 20, 1877
264	Burke, Mrs. Jos. L. Pamela C.	Nov. 19, 1877
265	Broussard, Mrs. Eliza D., Zepherin	Nov. 19, 1877
267	Breaux, Prosper. Interdiction	Dec. 8, 1877
271	Bauman, Rebecca	Feb. 2, 1878
277	Broussard, Mrs. Clara. Interdiction.	June 24, 1878
279	Boutte, Wid. J. Imma	Sept. 1, 1878
280	Broussard, Arthemise	Oct. 4, 1878
286	Bodin, Doralise	Nov. 20, 1878
297	Bourdale, Widow Alexine, Francois	Oct. 25, 1879
299	Bonner, Widow J. M. Siterien	Nov. 25, 1879
300	Branswell, Widow Harvey Jane	Dec. 23, 1879
303	Barras, Celine	January 12, 1880
305	Boutte, F. A. & Amelie B.	January 15, 1880
306	Broussard, Dumas	January 26, 1880
311	Baptiste, Adeline	April 1, 1880
322	Boutte, Honorine	August 21, 1880
334	Broussard, Raphael	Dec. 24, 1880
338	Broussard, Mrs. Despanet, Eudolie P.	January 31, 1881
339	Bienvenu, Sylvanie	Feb. 15, 1881
341	Breaux, Mrs. Dozite, Cydalise D.	Apr. 13, 1881
347	Braud, Ernest	July 18, 1881
358	Barnard, Nina Devalcourt	Oct. 8, 1881
363	Boutte, Mrs. Armel Lydia	Oct. 29, 1881
365	Bergerie, Maurice	Nov. 14, 1881
368	Bienvenu, Jules	Dec. 9, 1881
370	Boutte, Delonise R. & Therence	January 6, 1882
371	Branwell, Widow Mary	January 23, 1882
390	Bonin, Duperon	March 20, 1882
382	Broussard, Eudolie	Aug. 1, 1882
386	Brannon, Mrs. John M., Sallie B.	Oct. 11, 1882
388	Babin, T. A.	Oct. 12, 1882
392	Brun, Bruno & Euphemie V.	Dec. 1, 1882
398	Bourque, Widow Adelphine Lucien	March 1, 1883
408	Babin, Mrs. Elise B., Adrien Jos.	May 7, 1883
412	Borel, Mrs. eleonora Livaudais	June 4, 1883
417	Brown, Aaron H.	August 24, 1883
420	Borel, Nicolas	Oct. 1, 1883
431	Barr, Wid. Victoria. Interdiction.	May 14, 1884
3A	Budd, Sillman Henry	August 29, 1884
434 1/2	Bonin, Wid. Virginia, Sylvore	Jan. 13, 1885
440 1/2	Beckett, William T.	Feb. 18, 1885
444	Burgmuller, William	June 10, 1885
445	Broussard, D. Ulger	July 3, 1885
449	Bourgeois, Mrs. Amelie Placide	August 6, 1885
451	Bonin, Duperon	Dec. 3, 1885

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
455	Broussard, Don Louis	Feb. 8, 1886
456	Bonin, Clare B. & Valiere	Feb. 17, 1886
456 1/2	Bonin, Jos. Valiere. Emancipation.	Feb. 23, 1886
468	Broussard, Mrs. Constance D., Numa P.	August 2, 1886
470	Broussard, Felix, Ernestine P.	Aug. 18, 1886
474	Burke, James L.	Sept. 16, 1886
475	Bernard, Mrs. Alfred, Philomene	Oct. 2, 1886
479	Berry, N. L.	Dec. 17, 1886
485	Bouillon, Mrs. Emile, Ernestine R.	Jan. 24, 1887
507	Barrow, Mrs. Albert G. Virginia L. P.	Aug. 8, 1887
502	Broussard, P. Gustave	Sept. 13, 1887
502 1/2	Broussard, P. G.	Sept. 13, 1887
504	Broussard, Adrien	Oct. 13, 1887
504 1/2	Bourgone, Jean Louis	Oct. 18, 1887
506	Blanchet, Mrs. Homer I. Marie	Nov. 4, 1887
516 1/2	Broussard, Mrs. Hermogene Hersellie	Feb. 3, 1888
514 1/2	Bill, Ursin	Feb. 8, 1888
525	Bouvier, J. A. & Josephine T.	July 21, 1888
527	Bayard, Burn	Aug. 10, 1888
530 1/2	Boudreaux, Marcellen. Interdiction.	August 27, 1888
531	Broussard, Mrs. Odille, Lucien	Sept. 28, 1888
538	Bouillon, Mrs. Joseph, Louisa D.	Nov. 1, 1888
544	Blanchet, Mrs. Athenaise Pierre	Jan. 7, 1889
548	Boutte, William Thomas. Emancipation.	March 30, 1889
556	Bouvet, Gaspard	Sept. 5, 1889
565	Broussard, Edmond L.	Nov. 21, 1889
568	Broussard, Leon. Emancipation.	Dec. 27, 1889
572	Broussard, Ernest	Jan. 28, 1890
577	Bouriaque, Francois	Feb. 28, 1890
579	Bouleries, Mary	March 17, 1890
580	Bridgell, Mrs. Adelia L. James	Apr. 5, 1890
590	Blanchet, L. G.	June 12, 1890
594	Bernard, Onezeme	Aug. 16, 1890
599	Brown, Carter	Sept. 25, 1890
603 1/2	Broussard, Mrs. A. Odilon, Marie Corinne	Dec. 3, 1890
613	Broussard, Charles	Apr. 10, 1891
620	Blake, Widow Elizabeth G. Jene	June 12, 1891
621	Brown, William L, Jr.	June 19, 1891
629	Burke, Patrick E.	August 20, 1891
630	Burke, Clara P. & Marie F. Emancipation.	Sep. 28, 1891
636	Borel, Paul	Dec. 17, 1891
637	Broussard, Mrs. Dupre. Olympe L.	Dec. 29, 1891
643	Borel, Joseph H. Emancipation.	Feb. 26, 1892
647	Britton, Mrs. Ellen Joseph	Apr. 6, 1892
648	Burke, Clara P. Emancipation	Apr. 18, 1892
655	Boutte, Mrs. Marie Francoise, Pierre	June 6, 1892

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
673	Borel, Mrs. Alcide, Genevieve Azema	Dec. 17, 1892
676 1/2	Borel, Oscar	Dec. 18, 1892
674	Broussard, Mrs. Celina Marcel	Dec. 23, 1892
701	Blanc Stanislas	Jan. 4, 1894
703	Bonin, Mrs. Demas, Irma, et al.	Jan. 30, 1894
712	Bonvillain, Frank	Apr. 12, 1894
714	Borel, Mrs. Cina James	Apr. 16, 1894
713	Berard, Mrs. Odille, Thelismar	Apr. 17, 1894
716	Borel, Eugene. Emancipation	Apr. 20, 1894
728	Bonin, Vallierre Interdiction	July 13, 1894
737	Broussard, Marie Interdiction	Sept. 13, 1894
738	Beckmann, Peter	Oct. 6, 1894
787	Broussard, Mrs. Numa, Marie Interdiction	Nov. 4, 1895
797 1/2	Broussard, Mrs. Clelie Marie, Joseph	March 4, 1896
805	Breaux, Louis	August 21, 1896
814	Baquois, Wid. J. H., Ophelia Interdiction	Nov. 23, 1896
824	Bonnot, Jean	Jan. 14, 1897
830	Barthe, Arthur James Emancipation	Feb. 24, 1897
838	Butaud, Fernand Emanpation	May 3, 1897
845	Broussard, edward Emancipation	June 21, 1897
849	Broussard, Leilia	Aug. 18, 1897
852	Breaux, Leo & Palestine B.	Nov. 20, 1897
852	Broussard, Mrs. Leo Palestine, et al	Nov. 20, 1897
865	Breaux, Prosper. Interdiction	April 12, 1898
869	Broussard, Mrs. Anastasie G., J. D.	May 2, 1898
870	Broussard, Aglae	May 3, 1898
880	Boudreaux, Seraphen	Oct. 6, 1898
887	Bouzaut, Arthur Thomas Emancipation	Oct. 28, 1898
891	Broussard, Camille	Jan. 7, 1899
889 1/2	Borel, Luke	Jan. 23, 1899
897	Broussard, Victor Interdiction	Feb. 20, 1899
901	Blanchard, Estelle	March 25, 1899
905	Broussard, Marie Interdiction	Apr. 17, 1899
924 1/2	Breaux, Prosper Interdiction	Aug. 29, 1899
929	Bergerle, Anita Emancipation	Oct. 13, 1899
934	Boutte, Sidney Emancipation	Dec. 13, 1899
958	Blanchet, Octavie	July 6, 1900
972	Broussard, Ovide Interdiction	Sept. 24, 1900
980	Boulrice, Widow J. B. Therese M.	Nov. 23, 1900

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5	Collet, Jeanne Aurelia	Jan. 13, 1869
7	Collet, Jean-Baptiste	Jan. 20, 1869
75	Cestia, Alphee	February 20, 1870
76	Cocke, Widow Ann, Henry W.	Mar. 16, 1870

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
113	Cox, Mrs. Annette Thomas	Feb. 14, 1871
122	Cecil, Mrs. Henry, Martha	Apr. 12, 1871
125	Collet, Francois	Apr. 21, 1871
126	Chapman, Lewis	Apr. 28, 1871
128	Cheve, Martha	May 10, 1871
131	Combs, John W.	June 22, 1871
158	Cornier, Pierre	Aug. 12, 1872
210	Childress, Mrs. Jos. E., Tabitha	Nov. 20, 1874
240	Celestin, Charles	Aug. 10, 1876
264	Cannon, Mrs. Jos. L., Pamela	Nov. 19, 1877
312	Cyr, Joseph	Apr. 12, 1880
313	Coudroy, Marie Laure	Apr. 14, 1880
315	Chateaufore, P. A.	May 8, 1880
329	Carpey, Anthony	Nov. 1, 1880
374	Colgin, George J.	Mar. 13, 1882
385	Cauley, Mrs. John, Susane K.	Oct. 7, 1882
386	Crawford, Mrs. John M., Sallie B.	Oct. 11, 1882
402	Caldwell, Mrs. Caroline E., William N.	Mar. 29, 1883
414	Carlin, Mrs. Euphrasie, Josephine M. M.	July 26, 1883
489	Chourreau, Paul Interdiction	May 25, 1886
465	Carlin, Euphrasie	July 8, 1886
487	Courtois, M.	February 3, 1887
501	Curtis H. C., & Mary Jane N.	June 27, 1887
529	Carlin, Orien	Aug. 18, 1888
535	Comeaux, Alcide	Oct. 10, 1888
569	Curtis, Emma C.	Jan. 3, 1889
570	Curtis, Henry C. & Mary Jane N.	Jan. 3, 1889
548 1/2	Catfish, William Interdiction	May 7, 1889
595	Capers, Francois	Aug. 13, 1890
593	Casonville, Marcellite F.	Aug. 14, 1890
657	Clerc, Albert P. Emancipation	Dec. 29, 1891
642	Curtis, Willis	Feb. 5, 1892
656	Clerc, Charles, Sr.	June 14, 1892
674 1/2	Crawford, Albert Emancipation	Dec. 26, 1892
654	Chanlet, Mrs. Joseph, Marie, et al.	May 24, 1893
695	Comeaux, Fussien	Oct. 25, 1893
708	Carseyo, Mrs. Ezeselde J. B.	Apr. 7, 1894
744	Castillo, Widow Henriette Ozeme	Dec. 18, 1894
761	Clay, Henry Interdiction	May. 23, 1895
763	Coguenheim, Paul	Apr. 11, 1895
769 1/2	Coguenheim, Mrs. Augustine F., Hayam	June 20, 1895
779	Chourreau, Paul	Aug. 8, 1895
794	Cyr, Emelia Julie	Jan. 30, 1896
800	Chivers, Ellie	May 20, 1896
804	Coate, Edward Borden	July 29, 1896
831	Cyr, Louis & Paul Emancipation	Feb. 25, 1897
827	Collette, Gerard & Eloise D.	Mar. 4, 1897

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
836	Cook, Widow Benjamin, Lizzie D.	Apr. 9, 1897
840	Chourreau, Joseph	May 17, 1897
829	Castille, Paul	May 20, 1897
858	Collette, Azenor Emancipation	January 24, 1898
923	Colgin, Celina N., John R.	Aug. 18, 1899
923	Colgin, Celina E., James T.	Aug. 18, 1899
923	Colgin, Madison A.	Aug. 18, 1899
924	Carp, Mrs. Eugene, Palmire R.	Aug. 24, 1899
975	Charbonnet, Mrs. Alexis, Louise	Oct. 23, 1900
931	Cregg, Mason	Nov. 21, 1900

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2	Dugas, Constance	Dec. 23, 1868
3	Derouen, Mrs. Francois, Julia D.	Jan. 2, 1869
18	Dickerson, Henry	Feb. 26, 1869
31	Davidson, Widow Mary	May 10, 1869
40	Donn (Doun), Marie Victorie, et al.	June 26, 1869
48	Delcambre, Darius	Aug. 24, 1869
49	DeBlanc, James L.	Sept. 6, 1869
52	Darden, Therese	Oct. 5, 1869
57	Decuir, Louis	Oct. 22, 1869
63	Derouen, Delphine	Dec. 1, 1869
70	Dougan, Eveline Emancipation	Jan. 10, 1870
72	Domingue, Amelia	Jan. 19, 1870
79	DeBlanc, Louis Cesaire	Mar. 28, 1870
80	Decuir, Emilie	Apr. 4, 1870
81	Dugas, Aristide	Apr. 4, 1870
84	Derouen, Mrs. Alexis, Marie Celanie H.	Apr. 12, 1870
88	Dubuclet, Leipio	May 24, 1870
96	Declouet, Mrs. Hyacinthe, Saulet	Aug. 16, 1870
101	Delahoussaye, Alphonse	Nov. 17, 1870
112	Deffez, Marianne	Feb. 14, 1871
114	Dugas, Eloi & Elizabeth J.	Feb. 20, 1871
115	Devalcourt, John	Feb. 20, 1871
121	Darby, Widow Celeste, Joseph	Apr. 8, 1871
123	Dore, Eugene	Apr. 15, 1871
129	Decuir, Ulger	May 16, 1871
141	Dugas, Louis	Jan. 10, 1872
142	Delcambre, Widow Darius, Amelie M.	Jan. 29, 1872
150	Dugas, Deluc Tutorship	Apr. 15, 1872
152	Delcambre, Alcide	Apr. 20, 1872
163	Doty, Daniel	Oct. 18, 1872
165	Dougan, James B.	Nov. 20, 1872
168	Derouen, Eloi J., Sarah D.	Jan. 14, 1873
179	Darby, John E.	Apr. 24, 1873

(To Be Continued)



# Some Observations on the Founding of New Iberia

By Glenn R. Conrad

In his outstanding article in *Louisiana History* entitled "Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Bouligny and the Malagueno Settlement at New Iberia, 1779," Gilbert C. Din summarizes the events occurring between 1776 and 1779 which culminated in the founding of New Iberia by Francisco Bouligny.<sup>1</sup> Din is particularly forthright in his discussion of the strained relations between Governor Bernardo de Gálvez and Colonel Bouligny which developed, in part, over the location in the colony of the Malagueno settlement. Bouligny, it will be recalled, favored a site on the Ouachita River, and, until some time in December, 1778, Gálvez gave every indication that he would agree, perhaps reluctantly, to that location. In late December, however, the governor informed Bouligny that the Malaguenos would be settled on Bayou Teche in the Attakapas District. That decision made, a series of events unfolded which are well-known. There was the departure of the Bouligny expedition in January, 1779, the initial establishment of New Iberia at present-day Charenton, inundation of the settlement site in March and early April, and the move up the Teche to the Little Fausse Pointe—present-day New Iberia. Details of these events are set out in the well-known correspondence between Bouligny and Gálvez now deposited in the Papeles Procedentes de Cuba collection of the Archives of the Indies.

The purpose of this article is to draw attention to some aspects of the founding of New Iberia which have been generally overlooked by scholars because these facets of the story only partially reveal themselves or appear to have only minor relevance to the larger story as put forward in the correspondence of the principals. When, however, one brings to bear all documentation concerning the Attakapas region in the years leading to the founding of New Iberia, certain facets of the story begin to appear clearly and take on new meaning.

Throughout the correspondence of Bouligny and Gálvez dealing with the founding of New Iberia one finds mention, albeit in passing, to this or that individual who would be performing some service for the expedition. But, if one goes beyond the correspondence of the principals to other sources of documentation, particularly those originating in the Attakapas District, the role of certain Attakapas personalities looms larger than has been suggested in the previous accounts of the founding of New Acadia.

For example, every published account of the event mentions François Grevemberg by name or by his family nickname "Flamand". But who was Mr. Flammand? What motivated his interest, and that of other members of his family, in a Spanish expedition to establish a new community?

The Grevembergs, ambitious Flemings, had served France in Louisiana since the 1720s. When France decided to quit the colony, the French government offered to retire its local officer corps on sizable land grants rather than incur the cost of transporting these soldiers to St-Domingue or back to France. Many of the French officers therefore opted for retirement in Louisiana and became the progenitors of many of the state's great landed families whose estates dotted the banks of the Mississippi and whose *vacheries* or ranches stretched across the prairies of the Opelousas and Attakapas districts.

<sup>1</sup>Gilbert C. Din, "Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Bouligny and the Malaguenos Settlement at New Iberia, 1779," *Louisiana History*, XVII (1976), 187-202.

The Grevenbergs, then, were but one family that not only obtained land grants in the Attakapas but also personally moved in and out of that wilderness in the early 1770s overseeing their investments. Other families, names well-known today, also moved in to the virgin territory: the Delahoussayes, the Le Déés, the Prévosts, De Clouets, DeBlanc, Judices, Bouttés, and Dauterives to name a few. All proprietors of these families were retired French military men who had staked out their claims to vast acreages fully a decade before the arrival of the Malagueños. But the soldiers were not alone in seeing the potential of the Attakapas country, merchants such as Jean Bérard, Jacques Sorel, and Gabriel fuselier de la Claire had also become large landowners.

Also arriving in the Attakapas District in the middle to late 1760s were hundreds of exiled Acadians. By 1772 these indigent exiles of only a few years before had succeeded in not only establishing themselves in the Attakapas but also had convinced Gov. Luis Unzaga to grant to them farms and ranches of 500, 600, even 800 acres. Thus, while the Attakapas District was certainly no metropolitan area in 1779, it was not, on the other hand, a remote wilderness only sparsely inhabited.

As was characteristic of the eighteenth century (and perhaps succeeding centuries), this European population of the Attakapas, tended to be fiercely jealous of family or individual accomplishments. Petty rivalry, name-calling, and injured dignity were commonplace, particularly among the retired soldiers who were fast coming to regard themselves as the local aristocracy, much to the dismay of the Acadians. Significantly, the vast majority of retired military had little knowledge of the mundane complexities of farming and ranching. Therefore, when they engaged in these activities, it was usually through an experienced overseer directing the work of slaves, or through arrangements with knowledgeable European tenants. Employing one labor force or the other, most Creole landowners had begun to put their lands into production.

There were some grantees, however, who never really considered the use of the land for the development of agricultural estates. For these individuals their land grants were objects of speculation. If the land could bring a profit because of its location or condition, the grantee would readily sell out, exhibiting no sentimental attachment to his land. Perhaps the two best examples of this type of Creole landowner were François Prévost and Jean Bérard.

François Prévost had been granted, in 1776, the area at the bend of the Teche at New Iberia nearest that point where the Teche returns after making a twenty-five mile loop generally referred to as the Fausse Pointe. Thus Prévost's land grant was little more than a mile from the upper Teche. Back to back with the Prévost grant was the land grant of none other than Jean-Baptiste Grevenberg which fronted on the Upper Teche. The two landowners clearly understood the importance of their grants. If water-borne commerce were to stop at either grant, depending on the direction of travel, unload and make the short portage, the lengthy trip around the Fausse Pointe would be unnecessary. Thus Prévost and Grevenberg secured these strategic locations and then simply waited for the opportunity to arise when increasing population along the Teche and increasing commercial activity would make their grants extremely valuable. They had only a short time to wait.

Jean Bérard, the merchant, acquired a large tract of land just east of the church at what was first the Attakapas Post and then later St. Martinville. After the Louisiana Purchase and the establishment of the several counties, St. Martinville was named the county seat of Attakapas. The new courthouse was erected next to Bérard's property and within a short time his plantation was subdivided and sold.

The point is, of course, that the pioneers, like their descendants after them, saw land not only as a source of income but also an item for speculation. They awaited opportunity, and, when it came, they seized it. If the sale of a tract of land could turn a profit, no matter how small, the transaction was almost a certainty. Probably a good example of the turn-over in land is the Shadows-on-the-Teche property at New Iberia. That tract of land had ten owners between

François Prévost who acquired the property as part of his grant of 1776 and David Weeks who purchased it in 1825.

Now, after this digression into a discussion of the early settlers of Attakapas and their lifestyles, let us return to Bouligny and the Malaguenos. No historian has offered a detailed discussion of the factors which caused Gálvez to decide on the Teche location. J. Horace Nunemaker speculates in "The Bouligny Affair in Louisiana," that Gov. Gálvez saw Bouligny as incompetent and used the Malagueno settlement as an instrument to prove that incompetence.<sup>2</sup> But Mathé Allain, annotating Bouligny's account of the founding of New Iberia, arrives at the conclusion, based upon documentary evidence, that Gálvez was supportive of Bouligny and that Bouligny proved to be more competent.<sup>3</sup>

Gilbert Din, in his account of New Iberia's origins, refers to tense relations between Gálvez and Bouligny over the latter's title and powers, but offers no reason why Gálvez suddenly insisted on the Teche location for the new settlers. Subsequent to the appearance of his article in *Louisiana History*, Din agreed with the present writer, as put forward in the opening discussion of *New Iberia: Essays on the Town and Its People*, that it was strategic consideration which motivated Gálvez's decision. My position in this matter is based upon an examination of the other settlements established by the Spaniards in the late 1770s and early 1780s. All of these Spanish communities were established at militarily strategic points in the lower Mississippi delta.<sup>4</sup>

Although I still subscribe to the strategic theory, I can now see where Gálvez's decision may have been influenced by factors which heretofore have been overlooked. The Grevemberg family was a well-known, relatively wealthy colonial family. Members of the family moved continually between the Attakapas and New Orleans. Family members frequently served as trusted messengers, carrying instructions from the governor of Louisiana to the commandant of the Attakapas Post and reports from the commandant to his New Orleans superiors. Undoubtedly, the Grevembergs were asked for their opinions of situations and those judgments were carefully weighed. Is it not possible then, that François Grevemberg, the Mr. Flammand of Bouligny's account of the founding of New Iberia, saw opportunity for himself and the planter-rancher class of the Attakapas by having the Malaguenos settle in that region and convinced Gálvez or his advisors that this was the location for the new settlers?

Let us reexamine Bouligny's January 8, 1779, response to Gálvez's December 23 order that the Malaguenos be settled on the Teche. Bouligny states, "Following your order of December 23, concerning the establishment of Malagan families on the Teche, in the Attakapas district, I have done everything necessary." First, Bouligny writes, "Mr. Flammand . . . will . . . lease to me thirty slaves and five slave women for a year. . . . I will pay twenty pesos a month for each slave. . . ." Next, Bouligny writes, "I have agreed to pay Mr. Flammand, an intelligent persons, well acquainted with the district, sixty pesos a month to help with the building of the houses, to draw up plats of the boundary lines, and to do other tasks. Finally Bouligny asked Gálvez to give him a draft on the treasury for 8,000 pesos to outfit the expedition. One thousand pesos of this amount would go to Mr. Flammand immediately on account for the leased slaves.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup>J. Horace Nunemaker, ed., "The Bouligny Affair in Louisiana," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, XXV (1945), 339-63.

<sup>3</sup>Mathé Allain, ed. and annot., "Bouligny's Account of the Founding of New Iberia," *Attakapas Gazette*, XIV (1979), 79-84, 124-131.

<sup>4</sup>Glenn R. Conrad, comp., *New Iberia: Essays on the Town and Its People*, 2nd ed. (Lafayette, La., 1966), pp. 1-14.

<sup>5</sup>Allain, "Bouligny's Account," 79-80.

Boulligny's proposal, completely finalized within the roughly two weeks between December 23, 1778, and January 8, 1779, apparently won Gálvez's approval, for on January 12, four days after Boulligny's report, Gálvez ordered the expedition to leave New Orleans.

Thus, it would appear that if Mr. Flammand, François Grevenberg, did not play an important part in the selection of the Attakapas as the place of settlement for the Malagueños, then he was undoubtedly the most surprised recipient of windfall revenues in eighteenth-century Louisiana.

But, before we follow Lt. Colonel Boulligny and his little band of intrepid adventurers into the Teche country, let us take a moment to scrutinize another passage of the Boulligny account of the expedition. After mentioning the money needed for the slaves, Boulligny says that part of the 8,000 pesos will be spent to buy supplies, a large quantity of supplies, and to pay "the rowers."<sup>6</sup>

Now the question arises, who were the rowers and what were they rowing? Apparently, the transports were large enough to carry the bulk supplies, including 6,000 pounds of iron, and the passengers. Although the documentation to date does not identify the rowers or the type of boats which conveyed the expedition, it is well-documented that François Grevenberg owned and operated cattle barges which he used to transport cattle from the Attakapas to New Orleans, via the Teche, Atchafalaya, Bayou Plaquemine and the Mississippi River, the route, incidentally, used by Boulligny. Is it possible that he made available his rowers and barges to transport the Malagueños to the Teche country?

But the Grevenbergs were not the only Attakapas personalities to profit as a result of the Boulligny expedition. At least two other Creole settlers would enjoy the largess of this Spanish investment. These were Joseph Prévost, called Colette, and the commandant of the Attakapas District, Alexandre DeClouet.

In a letter dated January 28, 1779, Governor Gálvez informed Commandant DeClouet that Colonel Boulligny's expedition had departed for the Teche Country. Gálvez stated that he was convinced DeClouet would do everything within his power to assist Boulligny's project. The governor's letter reached DeClouet sometime on or before February 10, for on that day the commandant informed Gálvez he would do everything to assist Boulligny.

Now, one should note that Gálvez wrote to DeClouet concerning the Boulligny expedition fully two weeks after the Malagueños had departed New Orleans. Nevertheless, the governor's letter arrived and DeClouet responded within forty-eight hours of Boulligny's arrival on Feb. 8 at the first site of New Iberia, the present-day settlement of Charenton. Moreover, although a full day's travel separated DeClouet at the Attakapas Post and Boulligny at New Iberia, DeClouet descended the Teche and on Feb. 12, met with Boulligny to assure the Spaniard of his assistance in getting the new settlement established.<sup>7</sup>

It is possible that their discussions went further, for within a month of this meeting, Boulligny bought numerous farm animals from DeClouet not, as Din has written, "through DeClouet." These included 32 teams of oxen, six mares, and "many pigs and chickens." Although we do not know the total price paid for these animals, and even though DeClouet assured Boulligny he could not get the at a better price, we do know that some teams of oxen cost Boulligny 40 to 45 pesos each. Therefore, it seems safe to say that within one month of the Spaniards' arrival on the Teche, Commandant DeClouet had sold over 1,000 pesos worth of farm animals to the newcomers.

Another interesting statement is found in the Gálvez-Boulligny correspondence. Reporting from the first site of New Iberia, Boulligny states on March 17, that a few days after the Spaniards arrived, they had sowed hemp, flax, wheat and barley. The wheat and barley had sprouted, but the hemp and flax did not germinate. Boulligny blamed the failure of the hemp and flax to

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, 81.

<sup>7</sup>The correspondence between Gálvez and DeClouet is found in Spain. *Archivos de los Indes, Papeles Procedentes de Cuba*, legajo 192.

germinate on bad seed. He noted that if Gálvez sent out some fresh seed, it would probably germinate and do well because "others" had assured him it grew quite well in this region.<sup>8</sup>

In acknowledging Bouligny's March 16, report, Gálvez commented that he would ask Spanish authorities in Vera Cruz to send fresh hemp and flax seed. As soon as it arrived, he would forward it to New Iberia. Then, Gálvez, in a curious passage, confirms something which Bouligny does not even mention in his March report. I quote from Gálvez's letter to Bouligny dated April 21, "The flax and hemp workers are on Mr. DeClouet's plantation where they sowed a second time to find out if the land is suitable for such crops."<sup>9</sup> This is a very interesting statement in the face of two facts: 1) Bouligny's conclusion that the hemp and flax seed was bad and therefore would not germinate, and 2) this struggling community really could not afford to let the "hemp and flax workers" wander off to experiment elsewhere, especially when every hand was needed in the fledgling New Iberia. The passage, then, leaves one to wonder what arrangements were made for the workers to go to DeClouet's plantation as well as to wonder how long they stayed there and what became of them.

Another Attakapas landowner would profit handsomely and unexpectedly from the decision to locate the Malagueños on the Teche. This person was, of course, the well-known Mr. Colette. Mr. Colette was in fact Joseph Prévost who, together with his sons, has as recently as 1776 secured large land grants from the Spanish government in the area of present-day New Iberia.

When the heavy rains and subsequent flooding drove the Malagueños from the first site of New Iberia, Colonel Bouligny led them up the Teche to a site he thought appropriate for settlement. He reported to Gálvez that, "finding all desirable locations on the Teche established or settled, I was forced to buy land from Mr. Colet. I purchased from him a piece of land thirty arpents frontage by eight arpents of depth," for 400 pesos.<sup>10</sup>

If, indeed, Bouligny had paid Colette 400 pesos for a tract of unimproved land measuring 30 x 8 arpents which only three years before had been part of the royal domain, the transaction was no bargain for the Spanish government. It nevertheless constituted an immediate windfall for Prévost as well as a long-range bonanza as he sold off his remaining property to persons wishing to settle near the little Spanish town.

That Prévost was the beneficiary of an outstanding land deal is seen in the fact that four months later, in August, 1779, Louis LePelletier Delahoussaye sold three tracts of land, each measuring 5 x 40 arpents, about 3 miles up Bayou Teche from the new site of New Iberia, for 150 pesos each. Today, the lands involved in the Bouligny purchase and those involved in the Delahoussaye sale seem to be comparable in appearance and quality.

Thus, from a reading of Bouligny's report alone, and possessing some knowledge of land values of the day, one might conclude that, to use contemporary slang, the founder of New Iberia had been "ripped off".<sup>11</sup> But, if one reads DeClouet's lengthy memo to Gálvez, dated sometime in August, 1779, on the subject of the new Spanish settlers, one discovers that the commandant reports that Bouligny purchased from Colette a tract of land measuring 30 arpents frontage by a depth of 80 arpents for 400 pesos." If this was, indeed, the exchange, then Prévost's price was within reason. A review of subsequent land transactions in the area unfortunately fails to reveal whether the depth of the Bouligny purchase was 8 or 80 arpents.

<sup>8</sup>Atkin, "Bouligny's Account," 124-26.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 128-29.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, 127.

<sup>11</sup>Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, legajo 192.

Another fascinating aspect of the Prévost matter is that in addition to 400 pesos for the land at New Iberia, Prévost asked that he be granted two large tracts of land near New Iberia. One of these tracts of land is well known today as Jefferson Island. The other tract was nearby in the prairie area of western Iberia Parish known as Parc Perdu. Although DeClouet recommended that these lands not be granted to Colette, subsequent land records indicate that he did, indeed, become the owner of what he had asked for.

A close reading of the documents associated with the founding of New Iberia reveals examples of how Attakapas landowners profitted handsomely from the Spanish attempt to establish a new community in the area. Based upon this information, several questions arise: Was there an Attakapas landowners' lobby which convinced Governor Gálvez to locate the Malagueño community on the Teche rather than on the Ouachita as the designer of the immigration project, Boulligny, wanted? Seen from another angle, with Spanish involvement in the American Revolutionary War imminent, were Gálvez's decisions in this matter designed to insure the cooperation of a large and powerful segment of the colonial population? Finally, was the decision to put the Malagueños on the Teche just what some previous authors have seen, that is, a spiteful exercise of authority? Looking back through the mists of 207 years of history, we may never know the answers to these questions.

## Tobacco Growers and Their Production, Opelousas Post, Feb. 10, 1791\*

Compiled by Glenn R. Conrad

Nicolas Rousseau	1800	Gabriel Martin	1500
Jacob Herman	1720	Louis Lavergne	1000
James Andrus	430	Pierre Guillori	1500
Joseph Théry	2500	Luke Collins, Sr.	22,500
François Pietre	3150	Luke Collins, Jr.	5000
Pierre Fontenau	4500	Dejean & Lastrapes	4500
Aotoioe Godenu	3150	Cesar Archinard	7810
Widow Bellaire Fontenau	7650	Lemelle Bros.	5400
Jacques LaPleur	4000	Louis Ridou	2250
Philippe Fontenau	2925	Philippe Milan	750
William Reed	4000	Charles Viger	1000
LaRose Fontenau	7380	François Veillon	750
Florentin Poirat	1250	Michel Jaunis	1500
Jacques Fontenau	2137	Noel Roy	900
Pierre Joubert	2925	Joseph Roy	6000
Henri Fontenau	1080	Jean Fesson	1000
Simphorien Caillouet	1000	Joseph Waïble	2025
Simon Fontenau	990	François Fontenau	1350
Jacob Miller	500	Michel Prud'homme	1000
Michel Fontenau	540	Jacques Terbonnes	2025
Paul Boutio	500	Edmond Nugent	1350
Baptiste Fontenau	2925	Mathieu Nugent	625
Charles Smith	6000	Henri Hargroder	1071
Michel Ritter	2500	Jesse Kericiand	675
Jacob Bihm	2500	Roger West	922
Marcantel	1125	Georges Bolard	2000
Louis Guillori	675	Martin Donato	5000
Mauricau	250	Grand Louis	750
Pierre Carville	3750	La Rouille	3375
Michel Carriere	550	Marie Jeanne	900

\*Archive General de Indias, Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, legajo 203, folio 687.

# Woodson Wren, Collector, District of the Teche, La., 1811-1813

*By Gertrude C. Taylor*

First collector of customs for the District of Teche, La., was Woodson Wren, a native of Prince Edward County, Va. Born in 1779, with his parents and two sisters he moved to the District of Kentucky when he was five years old. This son of an English scholar, a mathematician, a surveyor, and a teacher experienced all the hardships of pioneer life in a land "covered with timber, cane, pea vine, Indians, and wild animals."

Leaving his father when he was 17 years old, Wren went to Danville where he read law and was subsequently licensed to practice, appearing in the same courts as Henry Clay and Joshua Lewis of New Orleans. Because of poor health, Wren was forced to go south, landing in New Orleans May 18, 1801. Thereafter he engaged in commerce on the Mississippi River.

In New Orleans, he said, he was well received by the governor and the first officer of the state (territory) and that he associated with gentlemen of the best society, and in consequence, he established as a code of conduct "if I could not associate with the best, I would have no associates."<sup>1</sup> As part of the peace-keeping force to guard the city if they were needed, Wren was in New Orleans when the Spanish governor delivered the colony to Laussat, commissioner of the government of France. He was also present when the French flag was lowered and the Stars and Stripes was run up. It gave him, he said, "such a thrill of joy that I felt almost that I rose with it. It was one of the most joyful days of my life."

From 1804 to 1810, Wren engaged in commerce on the Mississippi, making his home in Kentucky. In 1810 he came with his family to the Attakapas, arriving near the present town of Franklin.<sup>2</sup> Upon his arrival Wren received an appointment as justice of the peace from Governor Claiborne, and soon after he received two appointments from President James Madison—collector of customs and inspector of revenue for the Teche District.

First personal transaction entered into by Wren and recorded in the St. Martin Parish Courthouse, May 6, 1811, was that of a purchase of about one acre of land, cleared and cultivated in corn, a small camp, and logs for building a cabin, situated on the west bank of Catahoula Lake about 600 yards south of Souffier's Landing and 10 miles east of the church of the parish—for \$25 cash in hand.<sup>3</sup>

On Sept. 29, 1811, Wren bought from George Greig "a lot of ground in the town of St. Martinville known as Lot 3 of the church property" for \$160, twenty dollars of which was given in notes payable in blacksmithing and \$140 to be paid into the treasury of the parish.<sup>4</sup>

June 19, 1812, Wren bought from J. B. Henry a tract of land 20 by 40 arpents fronting on the Atchafalaya in St. Mary Parish. The land was bounded above by Antoine Vicner and below by James Johnson. Condition of the sale was that Wren succeed in getting the tract granted

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<sup>1</sup>From the autobiography of Woodson Wren, a manuscript in the Department of Archives and History.

<sup>2</sup>Accustomed to travel by barge on the Mississippi, Wren probably made his way through the Atchafalaya and into the lower Teche. The landing at Franklin could have been that of Philo Norton or Barnet Hulick.

<sup>3</sup>St. Martin Parish conveyance bk. 26, no. 89. The vendee was William Snoddy.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, no. 211.

(certified) to him by the U. S. Board of Commissioners. Less than one month later, the two parties declared the sale null and void.<sup>5</sup>

Wren resigned his position in the Attakapas in January 1813.<sup>6</sup> During his two-year tenure (at a time when Jean Lafitte was at the height of his smuggling and was reportedly in the area), Wren had seized a large amount of goods and several vessels and had had some of them condemned and sold. He also had had frequent offers of bribes from the inhabitants who were accustomed to smuggling under the Spanish government. In fact, after he had resigned, he was informed by friends of the smugglers that his life had been in constant danger and that they (the smugglers) had lain in wait to assassinate him.

Wren moved to Iberville Parish, where he was living in 1814 when he sold his St. Martin Parish property to Herbert Eastin.<sup>7</sup> In 1816 he moved to Natchez where he was appointed county clerk. In the years that followed he served the U. S. government in the capacity of surveyor of the port of Natchez and inspector of revenue, collector of customs for the District of Natchez, justice of the peace, and postmaster of Natchez.

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid., bk. 27, no. 76.

<sup>6</sup>Wren was replaced by Jesse McCall, who had land at Petite Anse Island. Information furnished by the U. S. Customs Service.

<sup>7</sup>St. Martin Parish conveyance bk. 26, no. 229.

## Marriage Contract

### Antoine Drouet and Rosalie Baudoin, Widow Delmaire\*

Parish of St. Martin in the County of Attakapas and State of Louisiana on the 13th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred fourteen, Before me Ransom Eastin, Judge of the Parish aforesaid--Personally came and appeared Mr. Antoine Drouet, native of France, at present an inhabitant of said Parish on one part and Rosalie Baudoin, widow of André Delmaire, late of aforesaid Parish, deceased, which said parties being in full age have agreed to enter into the state of Holy Matrimony in the form and manner prescribed by laws of this state. They have in view of such intended marriage made the following contract and disposal of property, Real and Personal which they shall mutually bring into their marriage, and in case of debts owing by either of the two parties, they are to be discharged out of the estate of each respectively.

First--The said Antoine Drouet brings into the community of the estate to be formed between him and said intended wife, Wid. André Delmaire, the sum of \$651.87 1/2, consisting of horses and cattle being marked and branded with the brand to said Antoine Drouet without reserve.

The said Rosalie Baudoin brings into said intended marriage the like sum of \$651.877 1/2 in debts due to the estate between her and her said deceased husband, to be collected and retained by the said Antoine Drouet for their use and benefit, and in case the widow shall depart this life before her said intended husband, she hereby conveys to him one-tenth of all the estate of which she may be possessed at her death, and in case of separation of land, it is understood and mutually agreed by the said parties that each shall take with him and her, the estate stipulated in the present contract with such increase and augmentation as may accrue.

The articles of the above contract having been mutually agreed upon, the parties thereunto have herewith set their hands in the presence of Paul Bryant and Gilbert Amy, witnesses.

\*St. Martin Conveyance bk. 28, no. 121.



## CONTENTS

HENRY HOPKINS RAISES THE U. S. FLAG OVER THE ATTAKAPAS By Glenn R. Conrad.....	50
WAR CLOUDS: The St. Julien-DeClouet Affair By Gertrude C. Taylor.....	51
LOUIS ST. JULIEN: AGAINST HIS ENEMIES, HIS ATTACKERS, AND HIS ASSASSINS Translated and edited by Robert St. Julien and Lou Anne St. Julien.....	57
IBERIA PARISH ESTATES, 1868-1900 Compiled by Rebecca Batiste.....	80
BARNUM ON THE BAYOUS: A Louisiana Vignette on the Early Career of the Great Showman By Winston DeVille.....	85
ATTAKAPAS CENSUS OF 1803: District of Vermilion .....	87
A NAME THAT IS ACCURSED .....	95

## Henry Hopkins Raises the U.S. Flag Over the Attakapas\*

*By Glenn R. Conrad*

On December 20, 1803, Pierre Clement de Laussat, acting for France, transferred the colony of Louisiana to the United States, represented by William C. C. Claiborne and General James Wilkinson. The Americans, fearing the unknown, especially the impact of the transfer on the local population, had ordered about 350 soldiers to New Orleans to maintain law and order. When it became apparent that the transfer and the installation of the American government would transpire quietly, the military assumed more routine duties.

On January 20, 1804, Lieutenant Henry Hopkins, a native of Maryland and a soldier under General Wilkinson's command, was commissioned by Governor Claiborne to serve as civil commandant in the Attakapas District. With a small detachment of troops, Hopkins arrived in the Attakapas a few days later and in a brief ceremony raised the American flag over the area.

Claiborne had selected Hopkins to serve as civil commandant because, as the governor stated, "there are two parties [in the Attakapas] so bitter are their animosities, that I cannot select a citizen there for civil commandant." The "two parties" mentioned were those comprised of citizens of the Attakapas who had taken sides in the DeCadeau-St. Julien controversy. Hopkins, a youthful man who refused to take sides in the controversy, thereby won the support and admiration of the people of Attakapas. During his eighteen-months tenure as commandant, Hopkins did become alarmed at the rate and price at which the Indians were selling off their lands to white settlers. He therefore recommended to Claiborne that the sale of Indian lands be stopped until such time as the government might develop a policy regarding the matter.

In October, 1805, Hopkins announced his intention to resign his commission and become an Attakapas landowner. The authorities in New Orleans, however, had different plans for him. On November 1, he was appointed adjutant general of the Territory of Orleans. With unwavering support from Claiborne, Hopkins began the reorganization of the militia. As he pursued this end, he became aware of how much Louisiana geography and language mitigated against a good militia organization. In the years that followed, Hopkins accepted special assignments from Claiborne, especially in dealings with the Spaniards. Hopkins served as adjutant general until his death which occurred in New Orleans sometime between August 28 and November 11, 1811. More than likely, he died during the yellow-fever epidemic of that year.

\*The facts of this sketch are taken from Clarence Edwin Carter, ed., *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, Vol. IX, *The Territory of Orleans, 1803-1812* (Washington, D. C., 1940), and Durbar Rowland, ed., *Official Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne, 1801-1816* (Jackson, Miss., 1917).

# War Clouds

## The St. Julien-DeClouet Affair

*By Gertrude C. Taylor*

From the time of the early explorations of Iberville and Bienville, Louisiana belonged to France. In 1762, under the Treaty of Fontainebleau, France ceded to Spain all of Louisiana west of the Mississippi in addition to the Isle of Orleans, an act greatly resented by the leading and most influential people of the colony. In 1800, by the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso, Napoleon Bonaparte forced Spain to retrocede Louisiana to France, thus causing great reluctance among Spanish officials (who had been governing mostly French settlers and those Anglo-Americans who had ventured west of the Mississippi), to give up their control of the colony. April 30, 1803, without the knowledge of Spain, Bonaparte sold Louisiana to the United States, the news of which did not reach the colony until August 7. The official transfer from Spain to France did not take place until November 20 and from France to the United States on December 20, 1803.

It is understandable that when William C. C. Claiborne assumed his duties as territorial governor of Louisiana, he found the state of affairs almost in chaos: The French hated the Spanish; the Spanish hated the French, particularly French republicans; and both disliked and distrusted Americans. Besides, concerned with their own political and economic futures and jealous of each other's power, both French and Spanish leaders were reluctant to honor the bargain into which their countries' leaders had entered. Moreover, the Marquis de Casa Calvo, interim Spanish military governor, and French Commissioner Pierre-Clément Laussat chose to remain in the colony longer than was expected of them, their reasons apparently being the vindication of their judgments and the furtherance of their political interests.<sup>1</sup>

Of the problems thrust upon Claiborne when he assumed the governorship was that of the St. Julien-DeClouet affair in the Attakapas. Claiborne's predecessor had described this area as one "where people gun one another down; [where] there is civil war."<sup>2</sup> Laussat further stated that St. Julien, "an esteemed farmer," had foolishly put the word *citizen* in some letters and the governor (Casa Calvo) had said it was a "great conspiracy." Meanwhile, he (St. Julien) was on his porch enjoying the cool of the evening, there were two gunshots, one of which killed his wife. St. Julien defended himself from the attackers, receiving many injuries in the fray. St. Julien's adversaries later accused him of his wife's murder, and through their influence with the Spanish governor, they had St. Julien brought to New Orleans and thrown into prison.

The St. Julien case was far more complex than Laussat suggested. The case had political overtones, for St. Julien, a staunch supporter of the prefect, was apparently marked for

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<sup>1</sup>Sebastien Calvo de la Puerta y O'Famill, marquis de la Casa Calvo, served as Spanish governor of Louisiana from 1795 to 1801. Relieved of his post in 1801, he left the colony for Havana. Two years later he returned to New Orleans, where with Juan Manuel de Salcedo, he presided over the transfer of Louisiana to Pierre-Clément Laussat, the French representative. Characterized as a violent man, Casa Calvo remained in New Orleans after the transfer, and along with some of his supporters, he spread rumors and encouraged allegiance and the retrocession of the colony to Spain. Casa Calvo remained in the colony until 1806, when, at the request of Territorial Governor Claiborne, he departed.

Prefect Pierre-Clément Laussat arrived in New Orleans on Sunday, March 26, 1803. His job was to initiate the transfer of the colony from Spain to France. In his handling of affairs, he depressed everyone, even the French party. His leanings were looked upon as more opportunistic than intransigent. Marc de Villiers du Terrage, *The Last Years of French Louisiana*, trans. by Hoesa Philips, ed. by Carl A. Brasseaux and Glenn R. Conrad (Lafayette, La., 1982), pp. 481-483.

<sup>2</sup>Laussat described the state of affairs in the Attakapas in a letter to the French minister, July 19, 1803, *ibid.*

assassination by his royalist opponents.<sup>3</sup> Conflicting nineteenth century accounts make the crime difficult to reconstruct; however, the chain of events seems to have begun in 1795, when Louis Charles DeBlanc, a French royalist, was appointed commandant of the Attakapas, an act greatly resented by Alexander and Louis Brognier DeClouet, sons of Alexandre DeClouet, a former commandant, and close allies of the Spanish regime. Alexander, the elder and captain of the militia in the Attakapas, assumed the position that he should have been chosen to succeed his father. From that time on DeBlanc became the DeClouets' mortal enemy, and any act in which he became involved was a major point of opposition from them.

While minor occurrences such as boundary disputes and cattle killing were drawing the inhabitants into two factions, one of which was led by St. Julien, the DeClouets were more closely aligning themselves with the Spanish, particularly the Marquis de Casa Calvo. They lay in wait for any occasion that might be used as a means of removing DeBlanc as commandant and St. Julien as leader of the opposition party. That occasion came soon enough after Casa Calvo's arrival, when Commandant DeBlanc ordered a census of the Attakapas and one of those commissioned to enumerate that census was Louis St. Julien. The census was dated May 23, 1803, and St. Julien's wife was shot on Friday night June 17.<sup>4</sup>

Inflamed because he thought that he, as captain of the militia, and not St. Julien should have taken the census, DeClouet related the affair to Casa Calvo, who declared that such census was not authorized. In early September, he stripped DeBlanc of his post; appointed Martin Duralde, a Spanish sympathizer, in his place; and ordered St. Julien arrested for the murder of his wife and sent to prison in New Orleans.<sup>5</sup>

Laussat took over the colony from Spain on November 20, and on December 6 he released St. Julien from prison and allowed him to return to the Attakapas under his own recognizance. On January 20, 1804, Territorial Governor Claiborne wrote to Henry Hopkins, his newly appointed civil commandant of the District of Attakapas and Opelousas, a letter containing his assignment along with an explanation of the state of affairs and advice in carrying out his assignment.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., as cited in fn. 25. Villers du Terrage is of the opinion that it is unlikely that St. Julien killed his wife.

It is apparent that St. Julien, a native of Bordeaux, France, came to Louisiana at the beginning of the French Revolution. St. Martinville Courthouse records show that on August 27, 1793, he entered into a marriage contract with Marguerite LeBlanc, daughter of Simon LeBlanc and Marguerite Guilbeau. St. Martin Parish Original Acts 14-1. The couple apparently resided on the property of her parents, a Spanish land grant on both sides of Bayou Carenore, until the time of her death, June 25, 1803. St. Martin Church, Vol. IV, no. 299.

<sup>4</sup>This highly prejudicial account of the census taking and the arrest of St. Julien appears only in Claude C. Robin, *Voyage to Louisiana, 1803-1805*, trans. by Stuart O. Landry, Jr. (New Orleans, La., 1965), pp. 211-213.

Little is known about Robin other than that he was a French royalist and a close friend of Casa Calvo. His venture into the Attakapas in the midst of this fracas appears to have been purely political. His admitted preference for Europeans over creoles and for those who had fine wines rather than bowls of milk upon their tables seemed to have been the controlling factors in his defense of the DeClouets. The DeClouet version of the controversy is related only in Robin's book.

<sup>5</sup>It appears that false statements were made concerning the non-validity of the order for a census in 1803. Records show that censuses of every post in the colony were made in 1803. Included in these records is the census of the Attakapas, ordered by Commandant DeBlanc and enumerated in the districts of Grand Prairie, Carenore, and Vermilion by Louis St. Julien. Seville, Spain. Archives of the Indies, Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, legajo 220B, folios 1-448.

Laussat called Duralde a Basque, a puppet of the government secretary, a fine example of blind attachment to Spain, and an avowed persecutor of anyone who admitted to being French. Villers du Terrage, *The Last Years*, p. 460.

<sup>6</sup>Dunbar Rowland, ed., *Official Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne, 1801-1816* (Jackson, Miss., 1917), I, 336-337.

... I rely upon your intelligence and abilities to execute the trust reposed in you with judgment and discretion. You will find the citizens of the districts distracted by local parties and extremely bitter in their enmities to each other. . . .

The unfortunate division in the Attakapas settlement owes its rise principally to the prosecution of a man by the name of St. Julien, charged under the Spanish government with having murdered his wife. . . . The prosecutors of St. Julien are influential people and are desirous that the matter be inquired into. The friends of St. Julien are numerous, view him as a persecuted man and charge the prosecutors as the real murderers. St. Julien solicits an inquiry and claims an opportunity of rescuing his character from so infamous an accusation. To accommodate the wishes of all parties and society in general, I desire that so soon as it may be convenient after your arrival at the Attakapas, you will appoint a time and a place for taking depositions for and against St. Julien, giving previous notice thereof to St. Julien and to Captain Alexander DeClouet, who seems desirous to maintain the charge which has been exhibited against St. Julien.

Four days later Claiborne wrote to President James Madison, apprising him of the affairs in the Attakapas and of his assignment of Henry Hopkins:<sup>7</sup>

... a detachment of troops under command of Henry Hopkins have proceeded to the Attakapas, and over that district I have appointed Lieut. Hopkins civil commandant. . . . The inhabitants of the district are divided into factions and much disorder prevails among them. . . .

I have been thus particular on this subject because one Alexander DeClouet who is St. Julien's accuser supposes that a great injustice has been done to him and that he contemplates seeking redress by a memorial to the president. . . .

May 22, 1804, Claiborne addressed the Marquis de Casa Calvo thus:<sup>8</sup>

Your letter of the tenth instant has been received and read with respectful attention. I regret very sincerely the unpleasant sensations to which the affair of St. Julien has given rise. . . .

On my arrival at New Orleans I found St. Julien at liberty and bound in recognizance for his appearance whenever he may be called upon. But as I entertained serious doubts whether any principal of law would justify my noticing offenses of which my government had no cognizance when they were committed, I was disposed not to revive the discussion of St. Julien's case. With a view, however, to throw some light upon the subject which had caused such agitation in the public mind . . . I instructed the commandant of the Attakapas to receive depositions in that case at an appointed time and place having given due notice to St. Julien and M. A. DeClouet. . . . St. Julien complied with the appointment, but no one appeared on the part of the prosecution to prefer any accusation against him. . . . I propose to transmit to my government a just representation of the affair and until I shall in return [receive] its instructions, the business will rest upon its present footing.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, I, 437.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, I, 158-159.

From the time of the arrival of Henry Hopkins in the Attakapas and his handling of the St. Julien affair, hostilities between the two factions seem to have quieted, at least, upon the surface. With the new year St. Julien started a new life with his marriage to Anastasie Broussard January 8, 1805.<sup>9</sup> Alexander DeClouet, still nurturing the idea that he should head the post, yet finding himself outside the realm of American politics, had only to remain on his plantation and bide his time. As early as 1804, Louis Brognier DeClouet, the vanquished politician who even more closely allied himself with Casa Calvo, had begun to lay a plan for Spain to gain possession of Louisiana from the United States.<sup>10</sup>

Assigned to a new position, Hopkins left the Attakapas in late 1805. His replacement, Edward C. Nicholls, because of his own weaknesses, was unable to keep the peace,<sup>11</sup> and so grave were the consequences of his actions or inactions that Claiborne found it necessary to visit the area himself in order "to, if possible, restore harmony."<sup>12</sup> To some degree he accomplished his purpose; however, as late as July 1806, Claiborne reported his observations of conditions in the Attakapas to President Madison:

The warmth of party spirit . . . seems to be subsiding, but harmony in society is not yet restored. . . . Here also the judicial system is a source of complaint, and lawyers are much feared by the people. It is probable there will be considerable emigration from Attakapas and Opelousas to the Spanish settlement on the Trinity. . . .<sup>13</sup>

With the gradual removal of Spanish influence which fanned the fires of factionalism, the gradual melding of Louisianians into Americans began to take place. Besides, it was not long before the winds of war with Britain reached the prairies and bayous of the Attakapas, reminding inhabitants they must stand together rather than pull apart.

<sup>9</sup>St. Martin Church, Vol. V, no. 31. She was the daughter of Jean Broussard of Halifax, Acadie, and Louise Devine Broussard of Attakapas. St. Julien's succession, dated Dec. 4, 1824, lists six legal heirs: El Aurelien, Marie Zoe, Julie Cleotide, Michel Euclide, Julien, and Napoleon. Lafayette Courthouse. Succ. no. 44.

<sup>10</sup>Because of his activities in soliciting allegiance to Spain, Brognier DeClouet had been stripped of his militia captaincy by Leussat after the colony was transferred from Spain to France. The complete victory of Louis DeBlanc, supported first by Leussat and later by Claiborne, served to increase the malice DeClouet felt for both French royalists and Americans. His activities toward regarding Louisiana for Spain never ceased until his plan for invasion and "seeing Spanish cavalymen picket their mounts on the banks of the Teche" was rejected. In 1814 he left Louisiana for Cuba, where, in recognition of his service to Spain, he was rewarded with the governorship of a province. Stanley Faye, ed., "Louis DeClouet Memorial to the Spanish Government, Dec. 7, 1814," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XCI (1939), 795-1818.

<sup>11</sup>In a letter to the secretary of the treasury of the United States, James Brown, secretary of the territory, related conditions in the Attakapas: "The conduct of Mr. Nicholls has excited much clamor, and if you were to credit one-half the rumors respecting him, you would believe that the barbarities and extortions of Verres in Sicily were outdone by this delapidator of the Attakapas. Villiers du Terrage, *The Last Years*, p. 547.

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 541. Nicholls was replaced by James E. White as judge of the Attakapas.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 878. About this time Louis DeClouet attempted to establish a Spanish colony on the international border of Louisiana and Texas. The Burr conspiracy and other troubles on the border were obstacles to his plans. "DeClouet's Memorial," 798.

Claiborne was quite aware of DeClouet's association with Casa Calvo and Spain. Necessarily on January 10, 1806, he informed Casa Calvo that the President of the United States had directed him and all other persons holding commissions or retained in the service [of Spain] . . . should leave the territory at once. Carter, *Territorial Papers*, IX, 563.

Just when this distasteful struggle was completely dissolved is not known. Louis Brognier DeClouet left Louisiana in 1814. His brother, Alexander, died January 23, 1816.<sup>14</sup> Louis St. Julien lived eight years longer, dying in late 1824.<sup>15</sup> Until now only one side of the affair between those men has been publicized;<sup>16</sup> however, as if by some unknown power, it seems that Louis St. Julien has returned to present his side in a recently uncovered manuscript which may have lain unread for the past 172 years.

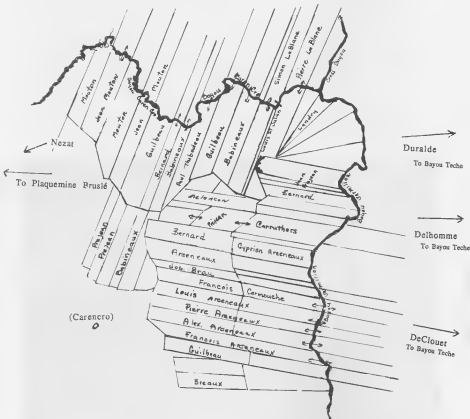
<sup>14</sup>St. Martin Church, Vol. IV, no. 1017.

<sup>15</sup>St. Julien's succession is dated Dec. 4, 1824. Lafayette Courthouse: Suoc, no. 44.

<sup>16</sup>C. C. Robin, in his account of the St. Julien affair, shows himself as supporter of the politics and economics espoused by the DeClouets. The relish with which he relates accusations, judgments, and minor details seems to show that he presented a distorted account of the events which took place in the Atakapas.



Members of the St. Julien family are, from left, Julie Cleonide, Anastasie Broussard (Mrs. St. Julien), Marie Zoe, Michel Euclide, Napoleon, Elie Aurelien, Louis St. Julien, and Julien. The picture was taken from a painting made in 1820.



The survey map of early land claims along Bayou Vermilion and Bayou Carencro shows places of settlement and relative positions of those persons named in the St. Julien-DeClout controversy and in St. Julien's declaration. St. Julien claimed the 3 by 40 arpent tract between the Spanish land grants of Simon LeBlanc and his son Pierre. It was this location that St. Julien and his wife lived at the time of her murder in 1803. St. Julien acquired the property of Pierre LeBlanc after LeBlanc's death in 1805. Note the bayou crossing between the LeBlanc properties.



Louis St-Julien

*Against his enemies, his accusers and his assassins.*

*Translated and edited  
by Robert and Lou Anne St. Julien\**

Unfortunate victim of one of those extraordinary affairs in which the records of justice offer little example, having become the object of curiosity of a great number of people because of my disgrace and wanting to distance myself from even the slightest appearance of a crime, I owe to my judges and the public a clarification of all this. Herein I am attempting to do this.

I am going to retrace the events that have overwhelmed me for more than a year, and which at this very moment tear at my family and my affairs. Through the recitation of my misfortune, sensitive and virtuous people will be affected. Through the strength of my reasons I will unsettle those who have been seduced by false exposés; I shall carry into every heart the conviction of my innocence, and perhaps I shall restore to my adversaries conduct more candid and worthy of them.

Born French, transplanted to this colony at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, I established myself as a planter. I allied myself with an honest and virtuous family quite easily and into the bosom of a peaceful household. And through daily social experiences and frugal housekeeping I enjoyed a long period of good fortune and peace, living the simple life of an ordinary farmer. Alas, if only I had been able to retain this obscurity. My enemies ravished my good name in the colony. Because of them I acquired an infamous renown. And today each of the colonists according to his passions or according to the impressions received, searches within me for the scoundrel capable of murdering his wife, which in my innocence makes me the double victim of the slanderous crime committed on my person and that of my wife and of the persecutions which followed.

For a long time and too long, perhaps, the desire for peace and other motives which will be brought out in what follows, stopped me in the delicate undertaking to clear up my affairs and to unmask my enemies. I hoped that having tired of crime and despairing of being able to commit others, they would let me enjoy in peace and satisfaction the public announcement of my innocence. Alas, too small a recompense for the wrongs I suffered; however, I contented myself in a special tranquility in order to shelter myself from any new accusations and in order to acquiesce to that which seemed to be the desire of the chief instigators.

A new publication appearing in public papers, appearing to cast doubt on my innocence, [not only] indicated to me at last the manner in which I should attack and defend myself [but it also] left me no choice as to the means [of defending myself]. I am thus going to break [my self-imposed] silence and resolve this problem.

Let no one accuse me of having inappropriately named some persons and of having called the public's attention to some individuals who held positions of importance and who were held in high public regard; let them see, to the contrary, that I placed on my side all caution and consideration possible. Don't be shocked at my resolution in my misfortune or my perseverance in silencing my accusers and let my enemies attribute not to me but to themselves the divulgence which they have forced upon me.

In the long account that I have undertaken I cannot restrict myself to the murder only; this would be recounting the crime without explaining its cause and the terrible effect on the victim, without showing the motivation and the people behind it. To make my affairs perfectly clear we have to take the story further back. Thus I will begin at the beginning, but I will be as brief as the subject permits. No doubt one can see already that I find myself, despite my best intentions,

\*Robert St. Julien is a fifth-generation descendant of Louis St. Julien.

frequently digressing, because that which I have to recount is not one single matter brought up by an individual, but a chain of several matters in which several different people participated and each one agitating according to the circumstances and according to his respective knowledge, all trying to reach the same objective and aligning all things so that in the end they concurred.

In order to write about this matter, I will begin with a short exposé of the crime. I will recount the actual occurrences and will prove my innocence. I will point out my enemies, I will make known those to blame and finally I will give an exact précis of the procedure. Writing in this order will cause the repetition of some certain parts, but this is indispensable in a matter of this nature. I don't strive for eloquence; I am simply trying for clarity. I may fall short of the first objective, but I will try to succeed in the second, which is clarity—it is the only embellishment which this matter needs.

On Friday night, June 17, 1803, about eight or nine o'clock, I was attacked at my home along with my wife. Two shots were fired. My wife was hit by the first and died at the end of eight days. The second shot barely grazed me without causing a serious wound. During the turmoil that followed I was beaten black and blue and finally fell unconscious. The wife of Jean-Pierre Bodin, my laborer, who was away at this time, a young girl of about eleven years (my adopted daughter), a slave about thirteen or fourteen years of age were then present. This murder, was it committed by outsiders or else did I myself kill my wife in the presence of witnesses and did I bruise my body in order to feign injury, and did I chew on *choux-gras* [a plant which, when crushed, produces red juice] to make it appear that I was bleeding? By this simple exposé, all doubts should be erased; such is the state of the question—let's get on the facts.

The sad truth is the Attakapas post has been troubled for a long time, and wherever anyone has had the slightest confrontation with the administration, the lack of peace that follows dates back to almost the time of the confrontation. Without going too far back, I confine myself to the things that happened after the death of Mr. DeClouet, Sr. This is relevant to my objective because it shows that, since that time it is they who are the driving force behind the trouble.

Under the command of Mr. De Lavilleboeuvre, successor of the late Mr. DeClouet, Sr., Mr. Brognier DeClouet, son of the latter, had several times served in the interim. He was then trying to make himself commandant and he passed a petition among the residents of the post. This approach had little success. Some of the people even refused to sign the petition. Soon quarrels sprang up or were they perhaps resuscitated by Father Bernard de Devas and the commandant, Mr. De Lavilleboeuvre. The first was very active, the other very weak. The post became agitated in all respects; among other things they had wanted to change the location of the church and worked towards erecting another one in Carencro [pet project] which the circumstances will soon bring about, no doubt.

The DeClouet family, the Perrots, the Moutons, the Nezats [otherwise—Arceneaux, Chapeaux, and Charpentier], played the principal roles in these agitations; the Baron Mr. de Carondelet, governor at the time, tired of these troubles, and Mr. Brognier DeClouet received absolute orders to leave the post and rejoin his regiment.<sup>1</sup> The priest was relieved of his duties; soon after Mr. De Lavilleboeuvre was sent among the Indian nations and Mr. Casa y Luengo became commandant. By order of the baron Mr. de Carondelet, the commandant divided the post into fourths and the inhabitants of each section were permitted to elect a leader [sindic] of their choice. I was elected and that nomination was approved by Mr. DeClouet; the latter had a serious quarrel with this new leader [Louis St. Julien]. He insulted him grievously at his home and was condemned to make apologies to him, but because of the manner in which he conducted himself the reparation was worse than the original offense. It was during the time of the revolution and the war between Spain and France; the DeClouet family, who quite often depicted the people of the

<sup>1</sup>Brognier DeClouet was captain of the militia in Iberville.

post as being enemies of the government and they themselves [as being] the only ones attached and loyal to Spain, succeeded in making this believable. This idea so influenced the conduct of the governor [Carondelet] that he wrote to Casa y Luengo to deal gently with the only family allied with Spain, and on which one could depend. After these considerations, the commandant himself received little judicial relief and some time later was relieved of his command. The [DeClouet] family, and particularly Louis DeClouet, aspired to high office as we have seen. But amidst their denunciations of the post, several of which were recognized as false, they lost their credibility. They were deprived of command; instead it [the commandant's post] was given to Mr. DeBlanc. This individual had long been linked with the DeClouet family. At first, we saw great intimacy between these two families, but soon these warm relations cooled and quarrels followed.

The majority of the inhabitants had previously undertaken to open a road near the fork of the river. The Carencro quarter, where I reside, is connected with Plaquemine.<sup>2</sup> I was then an intimate friend of those men and initiated into their party. A petition signed by partisans was presented to the governor. (I was the *capiste* [copier] of that petition which was made by Mr. Martin Duralde.) We were united by our support of the work at Plaquemine and were divided [by our conflicting views of] those in the Attakapas. Until that time I was a good subject, a faithful servant, and I had always been known as such. If I had not judged it to be in my best interest to separate myself from these men, when I saw things more clearly, [I would still be in their camp]. It is noteworthy that all this took place at the time Mr. Duralde was commandant of Opelousas, that he was, or appeared to be, a close friend of Mr. Casa y Luengo, to whom he perhaps owed his position, and that this did not prevent him from becoming involved, very soon, in an affair which would [both] divide and trouble the post and accommodate his friends. In 1795 there was an absolute order for a meeting of the inhabitants of the Attakapas post for the work on the fork [of the river]. No one lost sight of the fact that I was of the opposing party, but I found it in my best interest to go along and I counseled Sieur Carmouche to sign the order for the meeting. At that moment I became a dangerous man, an enemy of Spain; my enemies who repeated it so often, began to have this believed by all; and maybe they even persuaded themselves of it, because soon after my "crimes" escalated.

Mr. Duralde lived on his plantation situated in the Attakapas district, though he was commandant of the Opelousas district. It seemed according to the order [the order reuniting the Attakapas and Opelousas districts] previously mentioned that he should have contributed to the work on the river fork, but instead he succeeded in getting himself exempted from the work. Then we engaged the [Carencro] quarter to ask for the same exemption, addressing ourselves to the secretary, Don Andrés, thereby ensuring the result we wanted. The old carpenter (Nézat), brought me a request made up by Mr. Duralde, wanting me to copy it, intimating that only by this means could I be successful. I had my doubts. Among the reasons he used to persuade me, he said several times "We will never be happy until Mr. Duralde is commandant." This argument had an entirely different effect upon me than he would have hoped. I began to see that he was agitated and I noticed that it was less a question of a route than the division of the Attakapas district in order to link the Opelousas area to the Attakapas to give more [political] power to Mr. Duralde and to thereby raise him to a position of authority. As soon as I understood the objective I blushed at my error and I separated myself, once and for always, from what I perceived to be a plot. Not only did I not want Mr. Duralde as commandant, but I also judged it unsuitable to be involved in such affairs.

In an assembly which took place in Carencro concerning the subject of the road from the fork, repair of the bridges was brought up. On the first subject I immediately opposed the subsidy which was asked. Others approved of it, with reservations. But finally we declared ourselves for

<sup>2</sup>The reference is to the Plaquemine Brulé area.

the fork. This obviated the possibility of linkage with Opelousas and realization of Duralde's objectives. Right then I became a suspected man, a troublemaker, factious, an enemy of Spain, a French Republican, a Democrat, etc., etc., — — — — —.

In the same assembly I committed another "crime" according to the language of my enemies. The government ordered the bridges to be made and said to conform to the law of the Indies. The order was read in the assembly. I said we had to submit to it. Mr. DeClouet—I note that he was not from the district and should not have involved himself in the assembly nor the discussion, but at that time he was everywhere—announced that the bridges had to be made by the quarters as this was the practice under his father. I resisted, he became upset to the point that he wanted to chase me out of the assembly and made some threats towards me. We see already it was the spirit of partisanship that made him speak out so forcefully against me, the bridges were but the indirect excuse for his abuse. I answered him [forcefully], without giving in. From that moment, we would have been dumbfounded if he would have taken me on again. In this quarrel with the chief, the general estrangement of the party and several breaks within the party occurred. Camouche was persuaded to believe that I had given bad advice in urging him to sign the [petition] of the meeting for the reunification of the post. Thus my first wrongdoing stemmed from the time I submitted to the order. Barriere, another intimate confidant of the party, apostrophized me several days later as the author of offensive songs which, he well knew, had not come from me. At that time I had a more violent dispute with him regarding certain liberties he had permitted himself with my wife. On the other hand, Mr. Duralde, who without appearing, who thus was the real instigator, and who knew that they had revealed to me the "secret objective", certainly bore a grudge against me for not having wanted to go along with his political advancement.

There you have the nucleus of hate, hostility, plots, changes in judges, and finally the crimes committed against me; and of the rest, the petition to exempt the majority of the Carencro quarter from paying on the river fork road. This was generally adopted, and in spite of the original positive orders of the government, it was a complete success. It was a triumph and a motive for the hatred against me, because I had been among the opposition. It was, in addition, the signal of the division of the post which then split into two very distinct groups. On the one hand was the majority, but very passive, waiting upon the government for everything. So they put their fortunes into the wisdom and decisions of the government without taking sufficient means to let it know the truth. And the government having at its head the commandant who, with a spirit of moderation (carried too far, no doubt) and who permitting himself to be buttered up in the vain hope of re-establishing peace by favoring a family with which he had been allied, all the while lending himself to the slow execution of the orders; on the other side was the very small minority, but directed by Mr. DeClouet and Mr. Duralde, the one working in the shadow of the other, but very capable and very active. And to all this they also had this last quality of showing supreme audacity by supplying, in addition, the small number of people the multiplicity of their actions; getting themselves involved in all affairs, constantly defending their fellow party members, luring into their group new members everyday, either by intimidating some by threats or winning over the others by clever methods, and always making themselves powerful and supported by the chiefs. The rest of them, taking advantage of the slowness of action or the weakness that the others showed in all their actions, they on the contrary agitated with strength and promptitude against the orders which were unfavorable to them and often managed to have the decisions changed to their benefit. They persevered until final execution of the order and never gave relief to anything that was to their advantage. Complaining almost continuously against the decisions of the government and by an almost unbelievable prestige succeeded in making themselves believed, because of constant repetition, and because of false imputations that they were the only obedient, faithful and zealous servants, and that the government was interested in supporting them at all costs, because they themselves supported the government. Sad and weak supporters, who in making trouble for all the post, they themselves, through their

narrowmindedness, made enemies of that very same government even though they announced themselves as defenders of the government. At that time they were decidedly monarchists, and they made me, as well as the majority of the post, pass as determined republicans. Everything has changed on the surface, already they are all Americans, and I know that they will not represent the post as opposed to the actual government and often which if we put to the test, any other change we will see them turn against the authority which exists. I wasn't the only individual who struggled against their hatred. The family of the Beausoleils also had a large part in this. François Broussard one of them, had committed a crime similar to mine against Mr. Brognier DeClouet. Against Mr. Duralde, he had previously refused to sign a petition in which Duralde was being nominated as commandant. Soon after a legal proceeding was instigated regarding his supposed insubordination against a syndic. This petty incident in itself was judicially recognized as false in the Attakapas post in the presence of all interested parties and of the accuser himself. We thought the affair was forgotten there. Suddenly it was called into town and brought to Clerk of Court Pédésclaux, and, following that, into mysterious and still not understood proceedings; a sentence of expulsion from the colony was pronounced against François Broussard.

Mr. Brognier, who had been the motivator of all this affair, schemed in order to lighten the sentence. If it had been executed, it would have caused a scandal and could have resulted in a judicial review of the sentence. They preferred to calm everything, and to have a modification of the sentence viewed as a reprieve. François Broussard then received permission to return to the Attakapas, but with the condition that he not attend any assemblies. The infantry lieutenant, Casa y Luengo, was then commandant. He had occasion to study thoroughly the injustice of the sentence and declared himself a partisan of François Broussard. He nominated him as syndic, and his nomination was approved by Baron de Carondelet. By that clever handling of the affair, the sentence was nullified without renewing the affair. But the hatred of his enemies continued unabated.

Let me come to my part in this:

In order to leave Carencro, which I saw as the center of the division, I bought some land on the Vermillion. It was staked out according to the survey made by the surveyor Gonsoulin, conforming to the staked ash tree line proposed by Mr. DeClouet, Sr. This was generally recognized by all the inhabitants in the presence of the commandant Casa y Luengo. Firmin Braud had some land in this section and he demanded another survey. This disturbed all the inhabitants, including myself.

Mr. DeClouet supported Firmin Braud and became his official defender. It was through this connection—the Broussard family and I had common interests—that a second survey was made in 1801. The first stakes were pulled up and others were set. Through the slightest opposition of the parties, another decree intervened (1802), which ordered the replacement of the stakes; still another judgment followed which has not yet been implemented and which forbade the replacement of the stakes.

What inconsistency! And can one help but believe that this vacillation of justice and the means used to stop the execution of orders are the true and unique causes for all the troubles one believed to be attributed to the enemies of the government.

But it was necessary to have an apparent motive and the one chosen was known to be the most powerful in the eyes of the chiefs because we know the zeal and affection for the authority they represented. During the course of this affair I was busy raising and selling cattle. I bought them at the post in order to drive them to New Orleans. Mr. Brognier DeClouet obtained for himself and his associates a monopoly on the butchery of cattle about the time it was announced that the next group of French troops would be arriving. There were some late complaints and objections but the monopoly was set in place. I had at that time purchased 300 cattle; this new arrangement did me considerable harm. I complained about it but I made no effort to prevent it. Other people in the meantime presented a rather indecent petition. Several were imprisoned as a

result. An in order to make me a participant in this chastisement, they accused me of being the author of that petition. (Piernas was the author.) Although he was the author of it, there was a decree rendered against me, which arrived at the post quite sometime later and it was left to Mr. Duralde to execute the order. This choice speaks for itself and indicates the motive. Mr. Sorrel was my natural judge and certainly there was no valid reason to exclude me from his jurisdiction. My enemies, complying with the decree, had need of a judge who was devoted to them. They asked for a judge and that was sufficient to secure one; the governor expedited it [the selection]. The quandry in which I found myself because of the monopoly on butchery implemented at a time that I had made a large investment in cattle prompted me to go to the city as soon as they announced Mr. Laussat's arrival. I then addressed myself to him, as he was regarded as the next head of the colony, to determine if I should fear [continuation of] the extant monopoly following the transfer of the colony. I had a quite satisfactory response and I returned to the post. Mr. DeBlanc entrusted me with letters from Mr. Sorrel. I was ignorant of the contents. With a zeal no doubt premature, he requested a census from Mr. Sorrel and he indicated to Mr. Sorrel that he thought me capable of cooperating with it. Mr. Sorrel then charged me with responsibility for part of the census.

When I went to Carencro, I communicated to the assembled inhabitants the orders that I was carrying. At first they pleased everyone, but soon Frédéric Mouton opposed them. The Arceneaux and other [Mouton] supporters adopted his opinion and the census was rejected. Mr. Alexandre DeClouet intervened quickly in this affair and prohibited me from proceeding further. I then tried all means of conciliation. I had already urged the assembled inhabitants to live in peace and harmony. I wrote to sindic Arceneaux and made the same [peaceful] overtures, but because of involved proceedings and procrastination the census was postponed. I am able to affirm and prove that there was nothing to reprimand in my activities. On this point one can see from my letter of convocation, my letter of invitation to the sindic, and this deposition that my enemies themselves could not contradict me.

It was meanwhile the taking of this census that was the most immediate cause of my misfortune. It is from that point that the false accusations now accumulated against me started and these brought about my ruin. They accused me of personally employing the term "citizen" in addressing myself to the inhabitants of the Carencro area, a bizarre accusation which did not arise until the arrival of Mr. Duralde. Were it true, it should have been regarded as a little mistake. But from that point on, they inferred that I was an enemy of Spain, a republican determined to become a criminal guilty of high treason. Under these false allegations a second decree was rendered against me by the same governor and again addressed to Mr. Duralde.

Such is the monstrous assemblage of slander which was but the prelude of atrocities which they thought up against me. Now if in two circumstances I prove in an irrefutable manner the falsehood of the accusations brought against me by the same individuals (all my declared enemies), if I am right in inferring that the two decrees initiated against me by Mr. de Salcedo, then governor, were brought against me without due consideration; what will one say of the third affair which is, if I may serve myself of that expression, the crowning of the work and which I have not yet mentioned?

I get chills when I think of it; my blood still freezes. The horrors present themselves to my eyes vividly, and bring to mind horrible memories. Justice meanwhile, demands that I surmount this invincible repugnance that one has in retracing without cessation his misfortunes. I submit to it, but before that I will resume telling that which I said I would report.

The first accusation of agitation in favor of France is likewise false. I oppose this inference. The testimony of my enemies themselves will attest to my peaceful exhortations and letters to the sindic, of which a certified copy is included in the proceedings.

If these proofs are not found convincing, let justice prevail. I will search, I will interrogate the most important witnesses in my affairs, my enemies themselves, and maybe I will find others. But if

these proofs are evident and irresistible, the falsity of the imputations made against me becomes clear and palpable to the eyes. In view of the prejudice [against me] and presumption [of my innocence], is it not advisable that I touch upon the third affair which I have yet to develop? And that presumption, will it not be transformed into evidence after I will have given in detail the facts? Nothing is left for me to say except contradiction [against the existing slanderous accounts]. Let us begin despite my repugnance.

When Mr. Duralde formally summoned me for the serving of the decree, I was warned that morning that they were out to get me. The order was brought to me by David Carather,<sup>3</sup> a person living in the neighborhood, who told me that the man's son [Duralde's son?] had brought it to him by order of Mr. Alexandre DeClouet. He showed me the order from one of my enemies, the care with which it was conferred, and where he ordered Mr. Carather not to "lose an instant." The round-about way they were using to reach me with this mysterious writ, and the warning that they wished to take my life [made me pause]. But, finally, after much deliberation, I decided to obey [the summons] and to evade a wooded area which would be along my probable route. I decided to avoid all major roadways and the country roads and to walk through the woods. Pursuant to this plan, I left before dawn the next morning, but while crossing the bayou near my home, I slipped on a tree trunk that served as a bridge and fell, damaging my kneecap. This accident caused me another [misfortune]. The *joaube* was then the general malady. Together they kept me abed for some time in a critical state.

Meanwhile, it was heard everywhere that my illness was feigned. Mr. Duralde was so uneasy about all this that he attempted to make me go to him while I was sick. He even went to Mr. Sorrel about this. The most bizarre calumny was used against me. Finally in carrying out the success of the complaint brought by Frédéric Mouton and consorts, a decree of condemnation was awaited by the government.

I was publicly accused of being the agent of Mr. Laussat; I was a rebel, a traitor who had referred to the inhabitants of the Carencro area as "citizen"; and consequently I should be treated as a criminal guilty of high treason. They were stirring things up in every direction; time was precious. However, they were considerate of my wife. She truly deserved this. She was a woman of honor, she was loved, esteemed, being related and allied by marriage to some of them. They saw that it would devastate her to be part of a criminal trial. They believed it would hurt her less to just get rid of me. They would even see to her remarriage—that would compensate for her loss of me.

During that time some men were seen roaming about my residence.

One night we saw Silvestre Mouton and a Negro, both armed with weapons. Finally, in the midst of this great movement, the crime was consummated.

All of my affair offers almost unbelievable oddities. I had been accused of being an enemy of Spain. To make me conform to the orders of the government and to abandon my agitation against things, [they sought to kill me]. I lost my wife because they didn't want to make her go through a criminal trial; they preferred to kill me; but the shot felled her. All of this business came about because of my refusal to sign a petition the secret objective of which was to elevate Mr. Duralde to commandant of the Attakapas, and it is my affair which gave him the means of getting it.

It is unquestionably sad for me to retrace each detail of an event which took from me my wife who brought me happiness. And it is the knowledge of all those who have had relationships with us that this is so. I sprinkle her memory with my tears and despite my pain I am pleased to occupy myself with her memory and to pursue her assassins. I smother my sensibility in order to listen only to the dictates of duty. I proclaim the truth, I invoke justice, and I begin.

<sup>3</sup>The neighbor was David Caruthers

June 17, 1803, my wife and I were attacked at about 8 or 9 o'clock Friday evening. We were in our home on our plantation in the Carencro quarter. She was mortally wounded and succumbed on the seventh day. I was only wounded by blows from the butt-end of a gun. The assassins believed that I was mortally wounded by the second shot that they fired at me. I survived and lived to see, dying, one by one, those who could have clarified the incident that took place. I alone lived on as if Providence had expressly and uniquely reserved for me the task of avenging my wife's death and to uncover the insidious plot laid out against me, but of which he had been the victim. Such is the brief account of the story and now we enter into the details. One will remember that I had with me my daughter of about eleven years, Mrs., Jean-Pierre Bodin, wife of my laborer, a young slave of about fourteen or fifteen years owned by me. There were five of us. The young girl was carding, and my wife was spinning. The Negro seated near her was passing the tow to her, one by one. I was promenading on the gallery awaiting supper. My wife asked Mrs. Bodin to sing and sang along with her. Mrs. Bodin had her back to the window facing south. Since she had her back turned, I teased her and she stopped singing. My wife begged her to continue, but she said she was ashamed to sing with me present. Then my wife signaled me to pass on behind her. I proceeded to the place indicated, while turning at the gable-end of the house, and being opposite the doorway of the room where my wife saw me plainly, I noticed, near the yard gate, standing there holding a gun on which it appeared he was leaning and in the posture of a man who is waiting or urinating. Frédéric LeBlanc, my brother-in-law, my neighbor, and moreover my friend often came to my house. He used to come here in the afternoon and sometimes amused himself by hunting by torchlight. He had planned an outing with Louis Clément this afternoon, and asked me for some lead [shot].

I believed in seeing the man standing there that it was Frédéric. I entered my home and said to my wife, "there's Frédéric." "Good," she said. "Stand there," (on the bear-skin rug) pointing to the place. "When he comes in, you will stop him. I will make Manou sing and you will compliment her." I sat on the threshold of the door which faced outside. There are no steps, so I stretched out towards the inside and my wife turned her chair slightly without disturbing her spinning wheel and continued to spin with her left foot only, in a position whereby she could see me. She extended her strand toward me and I blew on it while sending it back to her. We were awaiting Frédéric's entrance, and I glanced from time to time towards the door. It is in the midst of this innocent playfulness that the assassin surprised us. Suddenly I noticed the end of a gun barrel directed towards me. Meanwhile I still saw no one. (At the moment I thought it was Frédéric who wanted to scare me by letting out a cry.)

God is my witness that I never thought to defend myself in that moment because I thought that it was Frédéric there, who made no noise in order to give my wife the satisfaction of surprise. I made a movement; I placed myself on my side. The scoundrel took aim at me. I realized that it was not Frédéric. One could imagine my surprise. I was as fast at taking the gun from his right hand as he was in taking aim at me. The post of the door prevented the gun from going further. The two doors were parallel. The room is but seven feet wide. I have said I was as quick to seize the end of his gun as he was to take aim at me. Consequently the gun went off at the moment when I grabbed it. The shaking that I gave it made it go off, I guess, and my wife was wounded by the bullet. I forced myself to catch the gun, the butt-end in my left hand while in my right hand I held the end of the barrel. The assassin put one foot on the bottom of my forearm and pulled away violently from me the gun that I held by the end of the barrel. The effort that he made to take it away and the resistance with which I opposed him made me slip on the floor and I found myself face to face with him. A hoe that was used to hold the door open, because of the wind, was at my left. I grabbed it and threatened him with the hoe-end of it. He gave me a hard blow with the butt-end of the gun and fled. I ran after him armed with my hoe. I called out for help. My wife who was wounded was attentive to all our movements and she took the candle and ordered the Negro to help me. He followed me. The other scoundrel posted at the corner of the garden shot at me a



second time. I fell on both hands. My wife, whose eyes never left me, was illuminated by her candle which she held outside the window in one hand, and with the other she pressed against her breast to stop the flow of blood. (The young girl, covering the shoulder wound with her hand, was standing behind her mother. Mrs. Bodin was hiding in her room and had fainted.) The assassins, no doubt, believed that the gunshots had killed me and upon seeing me fall, hit me several times with the gun butt and ran off quickly. My wife ordered the Negro to go to Frédéric's to tell him I was dead. This whole horrible scene happened so fast that a thousand thoughts came to mind one after the other. I'm comparing my position at the time of my fall to that when a barrel falls at one's feet. I saw a man standing holding his gun and I believed I recognized him by his height. It is this person who causes me to reflect most seriously and who so influenced my conduct, as I will tell you from here on. Finally, I arose from the ground; I noticed the scoundrels who were mounting their horses. I checked my position (1) because it is something done by all inhabitants of this land, for which reason I will leave to the philosophers to decide. Even in the darkest night, one notices the objects around clearly enough, especially on the prairie, in bending down and putting oneself level with the horizon. Finally, being up again, I advanced toward the door where I had exited; the first thing I saw was my wife, all bloody; she was standing, leaning with both hands on the frame of the door where the assassin had shot at me. "Poor Cadet, call for help," she said to me.

(1) A scrupulous reader will rebuke me for my prolixity and will think that six lines only would be sufficient to relate the facts of this incident. To those who would thus reproach me, let them know that it was on my position that Mr. Duralde was establishing my guilt. Mr. Fagot and I reenacted the various movements made by me and by the guilty scoundrel after having placed the spinning wheel, the chairs, etc., in a house thirty-eight feet wide, three months after the incident. All was found to conform to my account of the story. From that moment, the geometric measurements and the judiciary interrogation all ceased. Mr. Duralde, it appeared to me, was so stunned that I'm comparing his state of mind as being almost the same state as mine when the assassins left me [and I viewed] my unfortunate spouse. His perplexity was so visible that he stopped the trial proceedings and told us that he had no right to get himself involved in the business of the murder. He forgot that he had communicated to me the order which gave him that authority and told us to make our claims, objections and complaints in the city [New Orleans]. Well! The house is there; one can begin again.

At that time equally weakened by my sorrow and by the horrors which I had seen before my eyes, it seemed like a dream. It's probably that I tried to do what she asked of me and that I called out for help, but either my strength left me at the aspect of such horror or the blows that I had received deprived me of my physical strength. That which I know for certain is that I fell unconscious and I was found at the side yard gate by the neighbors.

I'm going to report the facts such as they came to my knowledge, and just exactly as they came from the mouth of my wife, and, finally, as they were reported by the different people by whom she was tended during her illness.

Frédéric LeBlanc, arriving first to help, noticed before entering someone stretched out on the ground, but since the person on the ground neither spoke nor moved, Frédéric went on in. Upon entering the house he saw his sister bathed in her own blood; she had fainted; he revived her and stopped the flow of blood as well as he could.

Joseph Frosard, an Englishman, and a Negro following behind him found a man immobile and stretched out on the ground. The Englishman observed that the man's shirt was stained and he was wounded. Louis Clément and Jean Cormier arrived. The first movements were spent giving the most pressing care necessary to my wife, who was in such a state as one can perhaps imagine, but which one would find too difficult to describe in words. She was barely recovered

from her fainting and in a weakened condition. Her first words are precious to recall, "Cadet is dead," she said. "I saw him fall when they shot him; go see about him." Her orders were carried out as quickly as her words came forth. They came to me, they dragged me, and brought me back to consciousness. I was carried to a bed apart from the one where my wife was. The first words which I offered, as has been said so many times, were the following, "cruel bullies, finish me off"; my body was beaten by blows, I was vomiting blood, and I was in great pain.

My position, and that of my wife of which I was not fully aware, the horrible crime which had just been committed, the sequel that could come of this, all those confusing ideas rolling around in my head contributed to my confusion. I babbled a few words but I was not completely myself. I still believed that I could see the assassins waiting there in order to finish me off, so I was now in a condition to respond to the questions that followed later. Dominique and Joseph Babino, Pierre Cormier, Jean Bernard, André Préjean, Jean Guilbeau, and some others arrived successively. They separated themselves between my wife and me. She fell in and out of consciousness from one moment to the other. During an instant when she was fully conscious, Dominique Babino, speaking collectively the names of those present (who were her relatives) asked if she knew them. "Yes, my friends," she said, "I know all of you." Then she added, "look at the butchery that they made here. What have we done that they would come here to kill us?" They encouraged her, they reassured her, and they told her that I was not dead.

Finally the syndic, Louis Arceneaux, arrived accompanied by Carmouche and several others. He found me in a depressed state and almost delirious. My wife was equally in the most critical condition and the syndic judging that we were neither one nor the other in a condition to be interrogated, deferred it. One can refer to this situation in his official report, but during that interval certain things in particular occurred which must be reported.

When the syndic and his followers entered and upon seeing with his own eyes the bloody spectacle it is only natural that one asks a wounded person who put you in that state. Without rest or method, among the questions that he asked of my wife when she regained consciousness was this one: "Did you know the monsters who came here to assassinate you?" Her brother Frédéric, who was supporting her also asked this same question. She signaled that it was Carmouche, who at that moment was stretched out on a bed. The official report was being written as she said it. Did the syndic see my wife point to his brother-in-law? I don't know. That which I am reporting is based on firm testimony of witnesses. Of this I am sure that he did not take my wife's testimony. Frédéric, not in a rage, consulted with Jean Guilbeau, his own uncle, but Jean Guilbeau is a brother-in-law of Carmouche and of Louis Arceneaux. Thus, he said nothing.

Frédéric consulted with his father, Simon LeBlanc, on the same subject. His old father said to him it is necessary to see things more clearly.

They sent for the surgeons and the priest. Frédéric seized the occasion as quickly as he could and asked his sister what she had meant by that expressive signal. She told him that it was Carmouche who had fired the second shot and Silvestre Chapeaux who had fired the first, etc.

My wife, at that time, was not influenced by anyone. Others presented themselves asking of her the same questions; she made no mystery of it. They interrogated the Negro and he told what he knew.

The syndic could not dispense with taking the testimony of others before resolving to take mine, that is to say, to write it down. I suspect that he knew, from word of mouth, my sentiments on the affair.

Well, let one imagine a poor laborer who has rich and powerful men as his known enemies, who has been warned several times that they are out to kill him, and which, unfortunately, turns out to be too true.

Let one imagine oneself in the open country of the Attakapas, where a determined enemy is able to go and kill his neighbor in one place, and despite justice and humanity, can prove his alibi by means of a good running horse, riding seven leagues during the morning, eating lunch and

relating all that took place during the conflict of the murder, something which is only known by the victim and those to blame; then one will have an idea of the memories which rolled around in my head.

Finally, as much as I am able to remember, when I regained consciousness, I was lying in my bed which was covered with my blood.

I was surrounded by several persons who all were eager to give me help. They were making me drink a drink made with gunpowder and vinegar. It is certain that I ignored that which was happening near my wife. Now recovered, the first sentiment which I felt was the desire to live and the first idea that came to mind was to say that I knew nothing of those who had attacked me. I said this in the course of my testimony (because it was long and I could not speak easily). I congratulate myself for having remained silent; I said to myself my wife must have recognized them, she is a woman and was wounded in the arm. (They had told me that to reassure me.) She is a relative of my enemies; moreover, she is a woman of wealth, a woman of honor, respected because of her virtue.

If she testified that she recognized them, justice would have been done without my getting involved in a trial of this nature. If, on the contrary, she did not recognize them, this would not be the only testimony that I would be obliged to give, and I would have the time to ponder what I should do. [I hereby] state that those were my own reflections at that time. I would venture to swear to the contents on the Holy Bible. I could add that I was also afraid that they would cut my throat before the affair became publicly known.

After having taken my testimony, he asked the Negro what he had been able to see and why he had not abandoned me. He made the Negro show him the tracks of the assassins, the place where I had fallen, the blood, the hoe, and had him describe the assassins by their height, their number, etc.

My daughter spoke and said what she knew.

Madame Bodin also spoke.—Finally my wife, so they told me, stated clearly, "Why weren't all these witnesses interrogated legally?"

Meanwhile, the syndic in the protocol of his official report declared that he had found us both in no condition to make any statement at all, and this is what made him suspend proceedings until daylight in order to give us time to rest. One can see then, that it was my wife whom he had come to interrogate, but after the unofficial information was taken, he no longer questioned my wife. Why this change? I said it aloud.

I was, at his request, visited, bled, and medicated by the surgeons Elie and Smith.

On the day which followed the assassination attempt, June 18, they brought my wife into the room where I was, and put her in a separate bed. It was the first time that we had seen each other since the horrible catastrophe. We had frequently inquired about one-another, but they had hidden from us the facts of our situation and it was only then through our reciprocal questions that we were mutually made aware of our position.

The priest Barrière arrived and entered my room and there, after exchanging the routine civilities, having sighed a few times and having joined his hands while making several exclamations, he approached my bed, taking my hand in his and said, "Are you content that I am here?" "Yes, Mr. Barrière," I replied, "and I've forgotten the reasons for which you've excluded yourself from us." "Well," he answered, "Let this be the moment of our reconciliation. I promise to be as helpful to you as it is in my power to be." After this prelude which announced the end of our original quarrel, our conversation continued in lowered tones. I will report the exact expressions:

"You didn't recognize them?" asked the priest.

"I believe I did recognize them, but since you want to help me with your advice, I'll tell you why I said nothing."

I explained my motives to him without disguising the fear I had felt in being the object of such a scene and the means which my assassins might choose to better carry out the deed.

"You did the right thing," he said.

"Be discreet." It then being necessary to permit him to be secluded with my wife, they moved me to another room.

After her confession, he came to find me in the room where I was.

"I've thought it out," he said as he entered, "that the affair with which you were charged was the cause of all which has happened to you. But, be confident, your wife's wound is not mortal; with the help of God, she will recover promptly. Leave her in peace and quiet in order to prevent infection. Let no one go near her for fear that foul breaths may hurt her, but above all; be discreet for fear that your enemies do worse [than they've already done]." He said his adieux.

He took leave of me, while saying that he would go to Mr. Duralde and that in a few days he would come to Mrs. Penot's.

After his departure I was carried back into my wife's room. I was surprised that my wife's first words were "that the assassins were pardoned and would not be made known." She then asked me if I, like she, had also not been in favor of pardoning them and if I had not also pardoned the priest as she had. I said, "Yes." She replied, "You did the right thing; he promised that he would help you with his advice."

The repercussions of the crime attracted people from all parts; there was a great gathering of them. I would very much have wanted to speak to my wife, in particular—finally, the occasion presented itself. The surgeons ordered a purgative and insisted that I attend, even though there were her mother, her sisters and all the neighborhood women, etc. They helped me to walk to her bed. I was suffering and it was that which made me ask her why she didn't want any of the women to wait upon her, so many of whom had come in order to help her. She told me that the priest had recommended this to her for fear of not being accustomed to these women's breaths, which might affect her adversely. Taking my hand she said to me, "Sit down there, you will be more comfortable" [on the bed]. I am trying as hard as possible to remember her exact expressions. "You are suffering, Cadet; I see it clearly, poor man, but I am in greater danger than you. Here it's been more than two years that I've been telling you that you would be found dead on the roads, and it is I who received the worst of it. The priest told me that I must not name the scoundrels. He told me I had to do as you had done, that is, not name them, that it was better to abandon them to their consciences, that you had acted like a man with good sense."

"The priest told you the truth, Marguerite. But how did he tell it to you?"

"He told me, 'My good friend,' I want to help you with my advice,' (But it is this insidious advice which had brought me so much misfortune.) 'but before confessing, you must tell me all that you saw.'" "Thus," she added, "I told him everything. As I spoke, he kept telling me, 'have confidence in God, my good Marguerite.' He spoke to me a great deal about God. He told me that Our Lord had suffered for us and He had forgiven; that I had to do as He had done, that is, take my pain patiently and in that way I would acquire more patience. He told me again that since there was no proof, seeking justice would consume all that we owned. He told me not to speak for fear of bleeding to death, that when I needed certain services it must be you who must come to help me; and that we must leave the Carencro area. What do you say about this, Cadet, should we? If you want, I will ask papa to go to the point."

I vow that I could not resist on the strength of these reasons. It seemed to me that the priest had done that which an honest man would have done. It was, as much as I am able to remember, Saturday afternoon. When I was moved back near my wife during the night I reflected on the conversation I had had with her. It seemed to me that something kept telling me that it was not right not to declare what one had seen. I was struggling with I don't know what. Meanwhile, in thinking of my religion, I could not help but say that the priest had acted like a priest of Jesus Christ.

Early Sunday morning, Frédéric LeBlanc came to sit near my side; his eyes were inflamed like a man in despair.

"Ah! My brother, take courage. The monsters! We will do like they did!" I begged him to calm himself. Then I told him about our conversation with the priest. Finally, I made him promise to follow the advice of the priest. He promised me [that he would]. "But! *Sacré N. . . D'un D. . .*," Frédéric said, "it is not over!" Finally, after having spoken to his sister and having been convinced that we differed only on the second person, he calmed himself and came back to see me.

My wife had need of me. I was still alone with her at the moment. I asked her to tell me precisely what she had seen. She told me that she definitely recognized Silvestre Chapeaux, that it was he who had shot first, that the bullet had not hurt her at the moment, only that it felt hot in her stomach, that she had made the Negro leave, and that she had taken the candle and had gone to the window while Silvestre was running away, because I was chasing after him with my hoe, that the second gunshot had scared her more than the first because she had seen me fall and that the monster Carmouche had beaten me with the butt-end of his gun; that it was then that she had called out for help and had sent the Negro to call her brother Frédéric, and that because of screaming so much her blood had smothered her.

I told her that it seemed to me that it was someone other than Carmouche; she replied that she had recognized him when the gun went off and that the candle illuminated the yard.

I was then even more puzzled. I knew what was stopping me. That same day, the twentieth of June, Mr. Sorrel came to my house to continue the proceedings. I took an oath; I persisted in my silence. I had already declared that I had not recognized them. What to do? I told myself, God is good and merciful; he scrutinizes my sentiments. I promised the priest and moreover, my wife that I would say I didn't recognize them; now, if I say I did recognize them and she did also, she will say that she didn't. Perhaps then will follow what the priest had predicted—a hemorrhage which will smother her; I will be blamed by her parents and my friends.

They will tell me that I should have, at least out of love for my wife, waited for another time to speak.

I know her firmness of belief in our religion, and knew she would persist. I believe I had done the right thing and always having great confidence in God, who knew what was in my heart, I felt that I could always reconcile with him rather than my murderers.

Mr. Marin Le Normand and the syndic Louis Arcneaux were the witnesses in attendance. They took statements which seemed insignificant to me. Mrs. Bodin appeared and testified that she had fainted at the first shot, that she had seen nothing. The Negro appeared, and they questioned him; he said, as he had previously done, that he had seen two men—etc.—being young and also a slave, none of his testimony was recorded. It is true that during the time of his testimony he stared intently at Silvestre Mouton. There came a murmuring of the names of the assassins; it was my brother-in-law who, being outside, had heard the varied sentiments which each permitted himself, but since the words were vaguely heard, the judge could not stop the proceedings.

Frédéric LeBlanc again came to speak to me. My response was that God is good and He would forgive us as we were forgiving others.

Mr. Sorrel asked to take my wife's testimony. He called in the surgeon in order to forestall the testimony of my wife. While they were speaking to her, she said, "What do you all want me to say, the assassins are forgiven."

Then the surgeon Elie said that there was danger of her death if they made her continue to speak. Having then lost hope that my wife would name the culprits, it came to my mind to put myself in a position of being able to make known a concise summary of the facts in this affair. For that reason I asked that my testimony be heard again. During this second testimony, I let it be known that I knew the culprits, but that I believed it dangerous to name them.

I gave during the second testimony a précis of my conduct and peaceful exhortations during the taking of the census. I demanded a written attestation which was given me by the principal

witnesses, and I reserved the right to address my demands to the government at a more suitable time.

In this brief, written statement, it seemed to me as if it announced that I wanted to speak, but I was afraid of doing so. But the government had no interest in this and failed to act. Thus, some irrelevant facts and falsely given out by my adversaries were received favorably and were responded to by the most rigid orders, while my complaints at the time were not even heard though justice and humanity required that they should be.

I have said that at the time of the testimony an outcry was heard. I informed my wife of it "Oh! poor man," she said, "you want to get yourself killed? If you have the misfortune of telling all, they are going to cut our throats. (She was crying.) They are going to ruin us. You don't want DeClouet to take their side? Didn't you see that detestable horseman; what had he come here to do? He had come in order to spy. If you knew what Marguerite (of Jean Cormier) told me, you wouldn't be so calm," said my wife. I then asked, "And what did she tell you?"

"Ask her and after that you will know that they want to kill you," my wife replied.

I questioned *petite Marguerite* (of Jean Cormier). She said to me, Parrain, several days ago I was spending the night with Adélaïde, Mr. Frédéric Chapeaux's daughter. During the night I heard some people speaking on the gallery. Frédéric Chapeaux was saying, 'we will marry her off, we will have two weddings at one time.' He was saying that Marraine (Cadet's wife) was a good woman, that they must not ruin her, that the daughters of Jean Cormier were his nieces and that Jean Cormier was of their family. He also said that it was better to give Cadet a lead enema and that would end it all. I don't know what that means," said *petite Marguerite*.

As for me, I understood it quite well, and unfortunately, I had had a deadly experience with what I understand of it. I saw that they wanted to kill me and remarry my wife. The young girl also told me that the Perrots and the Chapeaux's had spoken badly about me at her father's house, that they had wanted to make him sign a petition against me, but she believed her father had refused. I could have drawn out much clarification from that young girl. She had been a witness to the insult made to my wife by the priest. She was the first one, without realizing it, who made me aware of it. During my absence and at the time of the mysterious trial by Mr. Duralde, I cited her as a witness to the offense made by the priest, but during that time she died at the home of Frédéric Mouton.

I maintained my silence. . . .

To cast a new light on that horrible affair, I am going to cite some facts which are known by many persons worthy of trust.—The sun shone on the wall of the room where we were, my wife and I, during one late afternoon when the door, through which the assassin had shot, was open and where the leaves of the trees made shade. The calves which were in the yard were browsing on the leaves which had begun to dry and were making some noise.

My wife cried out, "Ah, my friends— There are the assassins," and all that night she kept saying to those that were at her bedside, that she was still afraid that they would steal her feet and she would become shorter at each instant. Another day, there were many people in the yard and she could see all of them. She asked Mrs. Amant Broussard, "Who are those people?" Mrs. Amant named them for her. "What are they doing?" "They are speaking together," answered Mrs. Amant. "Who is the one seated at the foot of the peach tree?" "Carmouche." "What is he doing?" "He is scratching in the dirt with a little stick." "Ah, the scoundrel!" said my wife.

One day when the conversation about this terrible assassination was going on, as usual, my father-in-law told us, "My children show us how you were when they attacked you." Then I placed myself in the position that I believed I was in when the first shot was fired. "Papa," she said, "Cadet was more afraid than I was. Put yourself there, place yourself like this. You were this way when the assassin shot you."

I am moved when I think of the deadly moment. Alas! Will it then be necessary that I be obliged ceaselessly to recount so sad an incident? One day when I was with my wife, the bandage

which supported the dressing came loose; the blood bubbled out. I shuddered with pain and with rage. In this difficult to describe condition, I rushed to her side and asked her forgiveness for any mischief that I could have done her, and which might have wounded her love for me. In the presence of several persons she said, "Cadet, there is no offense of yours that I must forgive; you have never hurt me in any way and I've never been mistreated by you." She then gave me several recommendations. Finally, she died the twenty-fourth of June. Such was the end of one of the best households that was possible to see, and of which calumny is not afraid to attack after my wife's demise, but why didn't it strike? And to what excess will perverse and audacious spirits go? While my wife was alive, my enemies remained silent, with one word I could confound my enemies, but as soon as I had lost her, this gave way to the most awful calumnies, and all misfortune came to overwhelm me at the same time.

After my wife's demise and conforming to her recommendation, I retired to my father-in-law's house. There, we were obliged to be on guard at all times. The dogs warned us several times of the presence of strangers who roamed in the night. Twice we were obliged to place ourselves in a defensive posture, and my wife's sister, Miss Marie LeBlanc Bara, almost died of fright; she fainted. During my stay in this new domicile, the priest Barrière, returning from his tour of Carencro where he had been for ten to twelve days, stopped at my father-in-law's house. The man [Simon LeBlanc] complained bitterly that they had killed his daughter and that he was obliged to be on guard as if it were wartime. He added that he had almost lost his last daughter the night before, that they had come to attack him that night, etc.

The priest stood up and said to him, "Simon, I would put my hand in fire to prove that it was not your daughter whom they wanted to kill, but instead your son-in-law. I swear it to you," said he, (while touching his sleeve) "on my priest's habit." Then he counseled me to leave and go to the city [New Orleans] or to Mr. Sorrel's.

As he left I accompanied him onto the gallery. His philosophy was so distorted, as exemplified by what he told my father-in-law, that from that moment I suspected him of hypocrisy in my affair. He turned again toward me and said, "We made that woman talk too much." Eh! Why these sermons and to what good his advice, and why should I leave? From the things he had said, we concluded that he had learned that I was in danger and that he knew everything. I was even more convinced of this idea when I learned that on the day of my wife's burial, he had said to Mr. Jean-Baptiste Broussard, the church warden, that he would give one-half of his worldly goods so that the assassins remained unknown. Until now we can perhaps attribute the transparency of the advice that Barrière gave us, to his desire for peace, to his priestly character and to his being the friend of my adversaries. One cannot make a crime out of his knowing everything and of divulging nothing. But how to interpret his conduct? He learned everything from my wife and me, and he then permitted himself, as much by mysterious airs as by indecent epithets, to let it be understood that I was the one to blame. In the proceedings, he approved of what my enemies did against me. In appearance he tried to discover the [identity of the authors of] the crime, but in effect he hid it and made me the victim of calumny and a malicious plot. He told me affectionately, and repeated to those who knew, that it was necessary to hide the crime and forgive those to blame. He knew then that we had recognized them. And while the proceedings were directed against me, he said that it was a virtuous action and worthy of a good citizen to make known the perpetrators, etc. It was at about this time that Mr. Alexandre DeClouet presented a petition to Mr. Sorrel to demand my papers and my arrest. Eh! And what did they want to find in my papers? The petition was ignored.

In order to report the facts in their approximate order, I must talk about my Negro. We have seen that he was always near me during the attempted murder, and that he had not left me except when my wife had called to him in order to send him to get her brother Frédéric. We know that this Negro had spoken to the syndic Arceneaux, and that he repeated the story from time to time. Upon my arrival home, after an absence of two days when I had been to Vermilion, I found my

Negro very ill. Mr. Olivier Devesin who is skillful in medicine and gives his services voluntarily, by chance found himself present. I begged him to see about my Negro. Mr. Olivier told me to send for a surgeon. Mr. Elie told me that my Negro was beyond help. The Negro said from time to time, "Wretched Negresse, who gave me bread and butter," and he added before dying, "I had two mistresses with the name of Mrs. Cadet; one died of gangrene; the other, Mr. Silvestre Chapeaux killed her."

I believe that this was heard by Mr. Olivier and Michel Broussard.

No doubt one will ask me why I did not act at the time of my Negro's death. You must remember that from the beginning of the affair my silence was prompted by the belief that if my steps led to uncovering the authors, it would be the signal of my ruin, and consequently, I place responsibility for my caution in telling all on my wife. One has seen that Barrière had affirmed my ideas in keeping silent, and had prevented my wife from speaking and one saw my motives for acquiescence to his requests. Nothing that took place before my eyes was done to reassure me.

Thus the same motives confirmed for me the same resolutions. I consequently endured this misfortune without saying a thing; I resigned myself, in advance, to all which could happen to me and I believed, more than ever, that only keeping silent could save me. I'm ignorant if I'm wrong, but the presumption seemed to be in my favor; for I saw successively, dying one by one, the witnesses who would have been the most helpful to me and who had not heeded the need to keep silent as I had. While in the shadow of my apparent indifference, I watched over the principal witnesses in this unfortunate affair and today I am able, though with some difficulty, to divulge, under a favorable government, the facts of the crime and in so doing avenge my wife's death.

My relatives and friends shared my apprehensions; they ventured to see me only in secret for fear of attracting the vengeance of the dominant ones upon them. Some of them left the post; we were under a reign of terror! This was a party who wanted to crush those who did not think like they did. Each day the plot brought them new partisans. They wanted to annihilate all, and the spirits of the people were crushed by fear and each trembled for himself. Was this wrong? Are we entirely free of this pressing uneasiness? The following will prove it.

I'm rapidly going through all these matters and I will touch upon the details of the trial, if that term can be used to describe what was really a shapeless mass of waste paper, wherein all the laws were violated and all judicial form omitted.

I have spoken of Mr. Sorrel about the information which I reserved for myself in my address to the government. I have spoken of Barrière. . .

There remains for me to speak of the accusation by Alexandre DeClouet which was more successful than my demand. Finally, I am going to speak of Mr. Duralde.

Mr. Duralde was at last installed as commandant of the post. Everything was announced to the inhabitants, stating what could be expected of him. His reception on their part, fully proved that which I had said. The terror which this news inspired in the peaceable people was such that there was almost no one there, which was unusual.

Then on the day after taking possession, he began by deploying a kind of military outfit against me. A militia officer (Mr. Marin LeNormand) and two fusiliers, muskets on their shoulders, came to get me at my father-in-law's home where I had maintained my residence since my wife's death. Thus escorted and even though sick, I was led to the residence chosen by the new commandant, Mr. Berard's home. He informed me of part of two decrees which ordered my transfer to New Orleans with suitable security assured. I told him I was ready and submitted to everything. I was truly pleased that my affair would be brought to the capital, not having expected anything favorable in the Attakapas. Mr. Duralde added that he was awaiting new orders and would set me free if I posted bond. I was not a prisoner, but the two fusiliers always stood by. I remained free until the arrival of Don Louis Piernas, adjunct of information in my affair for Mr. Duralde. These men traveled to my plantation in Carencro. I was summoned; after the usual oath I was questioned about the murder of my wife. I replied with precision; then, they told me to place



myself in the position where I was when the shot was fired. I testified with repugnance at doing this.

I explained that several days before the death of my wife, having wanted to place myself in that required position again, my wife had remarked to her father and to several others present that I was mistaken, "that I was there (a different place from where he thought) when the assassin had shot." I told the judge that I could again be mistaken and that the slightest difference could cause some difficulty and produce dire consequences. I asked that the witnesses be made to appear; this was refused. I requested then that they permit me to see the orders by virtue of which I suffered through an interrogation. They communicated to me part of a decree by the auditor prompted by the assassination, and approved marginally by the governor, Salcedo. I noticed on the table a request in the handwriting of Chevalier DeClouet, from which had emanated proceedings in which the name of Louis DeClouet (Brogner) was seen. I saw that it was from these same papers that they took questions to ask me. I saw clearly that instead of searching to avenge me, they occupied themselves with pursuing me. I was seized with indignation so violent that I could not keep silent; yet, seeing with whom I had to deal, I gathered my moral strength and asked God for the necessary fortitude to endure the sacrifice of my life if I should succumb to these attacks of the most atrocious calumny. I asked them what [proof] there was against me. And they said, "Nothing."

Mr. Fagot took a gun and executed the movements for us in the presence of all these gentlemen. Mr. Duralde had the habit of bungling questions and restating them; I noticed that in describing my position, he had inserted that I was leaning lightly on my elbow, in fact like a man who is in position to shoot a gun. "What do you want to do Mr. Duralde, assassinate me through the words from your pen? Sir, I was on my stomach leaning on both my elbows, my chest elevated, teasing my wife. There are witnesses; have them appear. When I shoot a duck or a deer, I place myself in the position you have described. Erase it, Sir, erase it quickly." They took geometric measurements, the string, the compass, the square, all were used. Despite the indignation that I felt, a smile came to my lips in seeing them use these means. I could not help but ask ironically if the abstract sciences entered in any way into the assassination committed by my enemies, or if those whom my wife had named were geometricians. After these questions the interrogation came to an end. Meanwhile, these gentlemen spent another five or six days at my home (since my arrest they had already caused much devastation and waste). Their presence did not help, but instead proved extremely injurious to my interests. All my household implements were at the disposal of their numerous servants; my provisions of all kinds, my poultry yard, etc. were at their discretion. They lacked nothing. Their horses were released in my crops and my plantation appeared as though it were being plundered. The rest of them occupied themselves with taking information about the murder, but this was only done verbally, because since the measurements were taken, nothing more had been written judicially. Mr. Duralde alone, during the evenings which he prolonged far into the night, appeared to occupy himself with writing out that which he believed to have obtained during the day.

In the various conversations which took place, I took my turn at asking several questions. I asked why they did not pursue the inquiry; I said that my wife had named the assassins and that they could recognize them. I named Frédéric LeBlanc as my witness; I indicated that it was necessary to question [him]. I also asked why I was placed under house arrest. They told me that it was all based on suspicion; but if it was based on suspicion I answered, why don't you arrest those whom the voice of the public names? Jean Guilbeau said that while at the home of Frédéric Mouton, he had heard De l'homme explain himself thus, "They say that it is DeClouet who hired me to commit the crime jointly with Carmouche and Silvestre, but I wash myself of this." Why, since they announced themselves to be under suspicion, do they not arrest them? Afterward, presenting the ball shot to Mr. Duralde, I said, "There, Sir, is that [ball] which was destined for me, and which killed my wife. If you want to know the truth, have Silvestre arrested and in two hours

you will know the assassins. In answer to this request, I was told that they had no orders to do this, that I would be able to make my claims in New Orleans. How does one interpret this? Orders were brought against me, but none against those who could be found guilty? If this had been true, should the lack of orders prevent them from arresting, or at least interrogating those who were designated? Did a commandant need orders in order to do this? Ah! It is not then that Mr. Sorrel acted. My enemies knew their own people and they knew quite well their choices. I then said with assurance and without fear of contradiction that Mr. Duralde had full power to grant my demands and to search out the guilty parties, or else he had been lying in all previous cases before the eyes of all honest people, and this trial was the foremost example of all. If he (Duralde) had the unbelievable order of pursuing me as the guilty one and not granting my demands, should he not put that loathsome order aside and cast it out far away from himself because it indicated injustice and bias. In short, the conversations and explanations still continued and sometimes the talk became very lively. My father-in-law being irritated and no doubt having good reason for being so, said one day to Mr. Duralde, "My daughter spoke to several people. Why don't you question them?" "Ah! I see quite well that you are here to cover up the crime and not to expose it," responded Duralde.

This reproach angered LeBlanc, and he responded heatedly, "Well if it is not thus, you should call to appear those whom we have denounced to you, and which the public's voice has singled out as guilty."

To these various proposals, still the same answer—we have no orders. Well, if you have no orders, what have you come to do here? While speaking of this, little by little, tempers heated up. The position of my father-in-law in the community and his age would by all appearance give him the right to say all, and moreover, why punish someone for telling the truth? The two judges then took on gentle voices, "Poor man," they told him, "calm yourself; your son-in-law is not being called to New Orleans for the assassination of your daughter, but for the census. He is not arrested for that. He'll go to New Orleans under your security, and if there are orders from Mr. Sorrel, he will return within fifteen days." Then addressing himself to me, "If you are supplied with orders, you will reinstate yourself." It is in this way they sought a means of calming us. It is thus that illusion and duplicity, the usual companions of crime, were introduced by the judges themselves into that which one is obliged to call the sanctuary of justice.

In order to leave nothing to be denied in this account, I will tell of the manner in which I was treated. As has been seen, I was under arrest, threatened with several decrees, and looked upon altogether as the murderer of my wife and as a criminal accused of high treason. I was freed on parole; my horses were at my disposal. Each evening when dusk approached, Mr. Duralde told me with mellowness of voice, "Don't desert," and at each step I was free to do it. What can one conclude from this peculiar admonition? I will terminate this account with a matter of another sort. On the first days that these gentlemen came to my home, I, as well as the parents of my wife, had the habit of going to the neighbor's home at mealtime. Mr. Duralde managed to enjoy himself during this time. One day he made me stay for dinner; it was certainly not a pleasure for me and I did not regard it as an honor, but I believed that I should not refuse. Mealtime arrived. I sat like the others, then Mr. Duralde, pretending as though he had a sudden idea, and with that air which those who knew him can appreciate, said to me, "You are threatened with a decree accusing you of having killed your wife. You can not eat at my table with me; we will put you in a separate place." I was so shocked that I'm sure the circulation of my blood stopped for several moments. "I am threatened with a decree, with several even, this is true; but I am innocent and you know it. There is my blood on the floor; there is my wife's. You made your geometric measurements and some particular explanations. You found nothing. You suspended everything. Finally, Mr. Duralde," I added, "you could do yourself honor as a man in repairing the injustices to which you have lent yourself as chief." I will finish this account of my dealings with Mr. Duralde. While speaking with him of the charges brought against me, which I would qualify as abominable, I told him that I knew

from whence the shots came. I indicated those who had the most influence on his conduct. I named no one, but everything was so clear that we understood each other quite well, even though the names were not mentioned at the end. I am especially stressing the one who, by his sweet-talking words and with the help of the character in whose clothing he was attired, seemed to me to be the most dangerous and the most active. "That man there," I said to Mr. Duralde, "played a big role in the affair." "We receive this only as simple opinion," Duralde said to me, "when one is an honest man," he added. "That may be," I said, "for you, but in my regard he is nothing but a scoundrel. Well, Mr. Duralde, even though there is only opinion, which may be true or false, one supposes that a man is innocent until the law declares him guilty." "This is true," Mr. Duralde said to me. "In this case," I said to him, "you have done me a great injustice in supposing that the case is questionable. It is better to save ten guilty people, than to punish one innocent person." "That is the sentiment of great men," Duralde said to me. "Well then, Sir, show yourself to be great; stop this horrible affair. Presently, I know the one who is persecuting me; make him come forward, and all will be clear. Instead of that, you yourself are persecuting me. You know, however, that one becomes hated in tormenting innocence and virtue, and that it could happen that the children of my persecutors will blush with shame at the past conduct of their fathers. I think that my hardness irritated him, and he showed ill humor. I went out and conversed with Mr. Fagot. I asked him if the government could take testimony from the priest. He told me that was not practiced except in a case of high treason. I was supposed to go to New Orleans under the security of my father-in-law, Simon LeBlanc, who was at the Arceneaux home and kept himself informed of everything by having continual couriers. He had enough influence on Mr. Duralde to make him change his resolve.

I was brought there under escort of six fusiliers. On the day of my departure, Mr. Duralde walked on the gallery. The conversation was about the Chapeaux (Moutons). I said, "If that Mouton had given his statement, you would not be here now." Mr. Duralde, being pleasant, said to me, "The sheep [Mouton] is a very gentle animal." "Yes," said I, "but here, it is the ravishing wolf dressed in the clothing of the lamb which it has slain. If the priest had not set foot in my house, my wife would have named the assassins and my plantation would not be devastated." To these truths, there was no other response except force. The militia men who were supposed to take me to New Orleans were present. Mr. Duralde ordered them to leave and I was on my way.

My heart heavy with all the horrible details I have just reported, my head full of those which I have yet to mention, I ask your permission to move backward in time in order to refresh the spirit of the reader with a very different matter.

In the meeting of the twelfth of February, 1801 [1804], held at the Attakapas, when it was known that there was nothing against me, the commandant for the Americans, Lieutenant Hopkins said, "You are innocent, it is decided. Let's have a drink." How different that action was from the action of Mr. Duralde! In this way he had repaired as much as he could the humiliation to which the law had subjected me, and he was not eager for my punishment. He did not want to embitter me. He did not command the Attakapas to find me guilty; he was only charged with finding out if I was. After arriving in New Orleans, they left me alone on the levee for about three hours. Then three dragoons, sabers in hand, conducted me to prison. With no other form of procedure, without having spoken to any official, they forcefully took from me various papers. Several days later, I was brought before the judge to identify them [the papers]. They asked me several questions relative to the statement I had given. Then they dismissed me. Returned to prison, I was closely guarded, and deprived of all communications, and I remained this way for more than three months. Then a few days before the taking of possession of the colony by the French, I appeared before the auditor; my interrogation lasted four days. No doubt one wouldn't expect my memory to be able to endure the retracing, word by word, of all that occurred during that long meeting. Many details, moreover, are useless and irrelevant; thus I will report on the principal facts.

In the first questions relative to the murder, I persisted in my silence. I indicated that Barrière had advised me not to name the assassins. I added that he had played the role of Tartuffe [of Molière]. I declared that my wife had named the assassins and that the priest had imposed silence upon her. I indicated that the Moutons were my enemies, that they had attacked me at night before the murder. They asked me if I didn't have some suspicions. I responded, "May God protect me from having some and from letting myself go with only suspicions." But, I was morally assured that they would find out everything if they were willing to examine thoroughly and make the suspected one speak.

Placing his hand on my knee, Mr. Derbigny said to me, "Do you believe we can expose them?" "Yes, Sir," said I. I asked why they had kept me in prison so long without having me appear. I declared that my wife had said that Carmouche had fired the second shot, but I had no idea that it was he. They did not question me about whom I had in mind. During the course of the interrogation, I said I was strongly convinced that Brognier DeClouet would know the contents of my statement and that by means of continual couriers whom he had on the roads, his relatives and his disciples would know its contents in the Attakapas. I said that I did not doubt that it was he who was my persecutor, that if instead of that, he had joined with me, the assassins would have been found, but no one, up to this day, had worked at doing that. Mr. Duralde had particularly refused to take information and now I challenged him as my enemy. I asked what there was against me; if I had accusers, let them confront me. I complained that my estate was being pillaged, and my plantation devastated. They responded that there was nothing against me and it was because I had not been interrogated.

One night while leaving the meeting, I called to Mr. Derbigny's attention that it was raining, that it was late, and that the weather was very dark. I said to him, "Is that little soldier at the foot of the staircase, and almost frozen to death the one who would stop my flight if I were guilty? I have friends in New Orleans who would procure a horse and money for me if I wanted to escape." "I believe it," said Mr. Derbigny, "but do not do it." Indeed my little soldier dressed in stars (he was of the Mexican regiment) begged me for the love of God to buy him an *escalín* of tafia, and I was obliged to lead my guardian back to the prison. It was as good, telling me in Mr. Duralde's language *ne desertez pas*, as it was placing me under the guard of this soldier.

During my stay in prison in the capital, my father-in-law, my mother-in-law, several of my brothers-in-law, in particular Frédéric LeBlanc who was the first to enter my home that fateful evening, all anxious about my condition and wanting to be helpful to me, came to join me in the city of New Orleans. I was still in close confinement; thus, they were not able to speak with me. They wanted to see the auditor, but all legal avenues were closed to them. They weren't able to succeed in attaining what they wanted. Finally, they found a supporter in the *major du place*, Don Gilbert Guilmar. He obtained for them an audience with Marquis de Casa Calvo. My brother-in-law told him all he knew about his sister's death. My father-in-law strongly supported my innocence; he conveyed the most intense interest; he said he had come to see an end to the affair and that he would die rather than abandon me. This firmness was produced by the certainty of my innocence. He knew everything, all the minute details which carry convincing proof to the soul, but which were not yet revealed because the law allows as evidence only that which can be proved.

The Marquis listened to him attentively, admitted to some interest, told him to be assured that justice would be rendered and to return to his plantation.

However, Frédéric, younger and more disagreeable, announced bluntly that before his departure he wanted to see the auditor and testify judicially all the facts known to him. He fell ill unexpectedly and died within a few days. Here I will stop . . .

This is the third and most important of my witnesses which death has taken from me and this last one at the very time that he would have informed my judges.

Then for me, a more favorable day finally dawned on the colony. Mr. Laussat, colonial governor, prefect, took possession for France. I had the liberty to communicate with my family and to promenade in the prison arcade. I was informed that my brother-in-law had died and that my in-laws had returned to the Attakapas.

Mr. Laussat apprised me that he would free me under a bond of \$4,000. I hesitated to leave; I even remarked to the delegated commissioner that I had complaints to make against those who proved to be my accusers. I explained with candor the violence which Barrière had tried to cause my wife several years before the assassination and that I was convinced of the trap he had set in order to lay the blame on me in this last affair. I named by niece, Marguerite Cormier, as my witness. I paid bail and left.

My first concern was to inform Mr. Laussat of the details of my affair. I did not let him ignore that the bizarre accusation of being French-born was one of the grievances set forth against me, and one of the vehicles which had inflamed my enemies who were all strongly opposed to the government. But there was not and there could not be, a formal trial, and in the short duration of the French government, my affair, of which it was necessary to inform the Attakapas, could barely be begun after having been so long awaited. I was determined to wait and suspend my demands until the colony had a more stable seat.

As soon as the United States was in possession, I had the honor of writing to Governor Claiborne. I told him that two of the afore-mentioned were in New Orleans and I demanded their arrest as I had been summoned to do by my wife. The numerous affairs which need attention by his Excellency the governor, at the time of taking possession, and perhaps the consequences of my case, prevented it from being given a prompt course. Then I addressed myself to the town council. The mayor, through his appointee, sent me to appear before Mr. Claiborne. I introduced myself to his new chief. During the audience, I reiterated my demands. I told him, and these are my own words, that I would consent to their burying me one hundred feet underground if they would arrest my assassins. His Excellency told me that the constitution stated that the crime had to be tried in the Attakapas, since that was where it had been committed, that he had charged Mr. Hopkins to inquire into it, that I had only to get myself to its place of origin, that they would act upon it. To this effect, he gave me a written statement which would serve me as a passport and would introduce me to the commandant. I returned to the post where I learned of the death of my niece Marguerite, while at the home of Frédéric Mouton. Here again is the fourth witness in my affair, deceased at the home of my cruellest enemy. . . .

At the time of the taking of possession by the United States, my family in the Attakapas believing me still detained in New Orleans and still worried about my situation, and wanting to take advantage of a government favorable to justice had drawn up an explanatory account of the facts and presented it to his Excellency in the collective name of their signatures and mine. That piece contained about forty signatures, especially those of my closest relatives, and a precious piece of their tenderest solicitude for me and of their knowledge of my innocence.

Mr. Hopkins, having come to the post the very day of the taking of possession, announced the judicial hearing for my affair. Then and there I said to that officer that if my accusers didn't come forward with proof and support of their accusations, I would demand their arrest, or a bond on their persons. Finally, the hearing took place at the home of Mr. Prévost the twelfth of February, 1804. Mr. Alexandre DeClouet and some of my other enemies and accusers were present. The commandant in a loud and intelligible voice and speaking through the interpreter, Mr. Debhele, summoned the assistance of anyone present in denouncing the facts with which I was charged in the murder of my wife.

Having repeated several times the same demands, I arose and presented to Mr. Hopkins the written agreement of the governor. Mr. Alexandre DeClouet was called upon to give proof against me and to explain why he had accused me. He answered that he had accused me because from the Balize to Illinois, he himself was accused of being the instigator in the death of my wife, that he

had no proof that it was I who had shot at my wife, and that those who were present only had suspicions. Finally, because he was unable to respond with anything which was admissible as evidence; my innocence was proclaimed and my affair was declared ended.

The following day, I presented myself to that officer to ask for copies of the trial proceedings. I was sent again to Governor Claiborne. I addressed myself in writing to his Excellency. I explained to him in substance that even though I had obtained justice on one important point and that my innocence was recognized, there remained for me a sacred duty to fulfill, that of pursuing the killers of my wife. I explained that my estate was in litigation, that my false accusers had caused me to sustain considerable losses, that I hoped that his Excellency would restore my property. Circumstances of which I am ignorant have until this day permitted this demand to go unanswered. Meanwhile, I awaited the results with confidence and I believed myself exonerated of all accusations. A publication made in the papers came out, and apprised me of my error and informed me that I was again under threat of prosecution.

I made a determined resolution and left immediately for New Orleans to present myself judicially to his Excellency. Instead of pursuing a trial to a decision, in which my honor, my property, and even my life would be equally compromised, the governor deferred a decision in my case to the next month, which was October.

Such is the passage of my unfortunate affair; such are the reparations of damages and indemnities that the law can accord me. Never will they compensate me for my torment, nor for the wrongs I have suffered, and for those much greater ones for which I am yet destined.

My affair, as you have seen, is numbered among those famous causes which need only a great theatre and the aid of an eloquent pen to draw the attention of men and to form an era in the annals of justice. Let suspicions be gathered against an innocent person, let the error of the judges lead him to punishment; these are some misfortunes attached to human frailty of which we already have too many examples. But, let the victim of a long and hellish plot marry, and his wife be assassinated in their home, let the mortal shot destined for the husband kill the wife; and after her death the perpetrators want the person, who, by chance, was saved from the fire of the assassins to perish by the sword of the law. Let those publicly designated as being the instigators of the crime, be themselves the accusers, but the accusers, obscure of innocence. Let the accused be taken to a natural judge, let the jurors and the witnesses be chosen by his persecutors, so that they influence all proceedings, that all forms be violated with impunity, that some people, seemingly reluctant until this day, appear to enter into this mystery of iniquity. Let him like many others be taken away from his home, entered in the roll of prisoners, imprisoned in close confinement, deprived of a lawyer; let him be despoiled and be treated like a stranger in his own home. Let the pursued, accused innocent one not escape the sword of the law, except through revolution and some changes of government, a situation and time unique in history.

Here no doubt, are some facts, precious to recall, in which the bizarre and monstrous assemblage finds itself reunited in my affair and in my person.

I believe I have proved my innocence invincibly, through varied important facts, placed together in this unfortunate, but true story. If the subject had not been so grave, I would have cast ridicule on the idea of a murder being committed in the presence of witnesses by a gunshot in a place surrounded by neighbors and with the murderer having taken the precaution of picking some *choux gras* (the seventeenth of June, at which time it has not yet appeared) and chewing it in order to give the appearance of bleeding.

### Observation

Imprisoned in close confinement, I was forbidden to have paper and ink. They permitted me to have some books. I tore out the white pages from the books and wrote at night during the hours when my jailer was asleep. I hid them under my little table. He had taken my papers from me

a few days after my imprisonment. I became more cautious and I continued to write until the month of June or July 1804, a time when Governor Claiborne told me that my affair was suspended until the organization of the tribunals. At the organization of the civil tribunals, I was attacked by Carmouche and Silvestre Mouton on a civil matter only. I saw myself forced to take as my lawyers Mr. Louis Kerr, Moreau de Lislet and — Derbigny.

At that time I stopped writing.

I conserved notes for the future. My trial, although settled civilly, before the Superior Court, was meanwhile examined three times again by the grand jury. I have acceptance of my innocence, having each time been acquitted; that is to say, there has never been a verdict returned against me.

(Signed) St. Julien

Several times they offered me propositions of compromise. —I have always responded, and I swear to God on the blood of Marguerite LeBlanc, my beloved wife, that I will pursue during all my life and will have my children pursue, Silvestre Mouton, for the murder of my wife.

(Signed) St. Julien

I have several papers of great importance to my affairs, in the hands of my lawyers—to wit—one copy of the accusation by Mr. DeClouet—the declarations in the first instance by the first witnesses—the official report on the murder—the communication from the French government on my behalf—the act of accusation by the municipality against Silvestre Mouton—a copy of the letter to the governor—the result of the court of inquiry by Hopkins—the declaration by Mr. Duralde, by Fontenette, Philippe Duclosange, and Judge Nicholls are attached to the proceedings—Moreover, at the home of Mr. Moreau de Lislet—a petition, addressed to Mr. Duralde and written by Dasprement, in which eighteen or twenty persons demand that Mr. Duralde continue to gather information on the murder, stating that my wife has named them, but which Mr. Duralde refuses to do, because he says he has no orders to do so.

(Signed) St. Julien



# Iberia Parish Estates, 1868-1900

*Compiled by Rebecca Batiste*

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
180	Dugas, Mrs. Emelia T., Louis F.	April 30, 1873
182	Duperier, Registle, et al.	June 23, 1873
168	Dooley, Mrs. Elbi J., Sarah, et al.	July 14, 1873
184	Derouen, Dupré	July 15, 1873
197	Dugas, Mrs. Adrien, Lucie	January 29, 1874
229	Dumesnil, J. H.	October 7, 1875
244	Derouen, Widow Adeline, Simon O.	December 1, 1876
246	Dugas, Felicie	December 1, 1876
255	Derouen, Emile	June 21, 1877
265	Dugas, Mrs. Eliza, Zepherin	November 19, 1877
266	Darlet, Eugene	December 5, 1877
276	Delcambre, Jean C.	June 24, 1878
282	Dupré, Lisa	October 17, 1878
294	Dauterive, Louis Gaston, et al. Tutorship.	August 12, 1879
302	DeBlanc, Mrs. Elmiro M. Alphonse	January 7, 1880
310	Deroquet, Antoine	March 3, 1880
318	David, Eugene & Caroline O.	August 13, 1880
321	Duperier, Mrs. Alphonsine, Alexis, et al.	August 17, 1880
341	Dugas, Mrs. Dozite, Cydalise	April 13, 1881
378	Domingue, Rozalie	April 27, 1882
405	Decuir, Jacques	April 20, 1883
425	Deslatte, Leontine	January 19, 1884
451 1/2	Decuir, Widow Balthazar, Nancy S.	September 24, 1884
439	Delcambre, Mrs. Amelie Onezime	January 31, 1885
462	Davis, Mrs. Harriet, Pierre	January 3, 1886
459	Dauterive, Widow Augustin, Eleonore, et al.	March 17, 1886
461	Derouen, Jacques	May 1, 1886
468	Durand, Mrs. Constance, Numa P.	August 2, 1886
472	Dugas, François Breton	August 28, 1886
471	Delcambre, Octave	September 1, 1886
475	Deslatte, Mrs. Alfred, Philomene B.	October 2, 1886
476	Derouen, Delphine, et al.	November 8, 1886
490	Dorsey, Widow John, Katherine R.	March 9, 1887
496	Dugas, Mrs. Clieie, Frank L.	July 29, 1887
500 1/2	Delord, Mrs. Joseph, Rosina R. Interdiction.	August 25, 1887
506	Dupuy, Mrs. Homer I., Marie B.	November 4, 1887
492	Dars, Mrs. Anthony, Ravenna	February 6, 1888
513	Dars, Mrs. Anthony, Rovina	February 6, 1888
524	Decuir, Mrs. Corinne, Jules	July 7, 1888
538	Delahoussaye, Mrs. Louisa, Jos.	November 1, 1888
543	Derouen, Mrs. Euzebe, Celestine	January 16, 1889
546	Derouen, Mrs. Corinne V., Oscar	February 23, 1889
553	Dooley, Joseph	August 12, 1889
563	Decuir, J. Alcide	November 9, 1889
564	Derouen, Marie	November 14, 1889
578	Delcambre, Darius & Amelie	March 17, 1890



ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
592	Dressel, Joseph, Sr.	July 3, 1890
600	Darby, Euphemon	October 8, 1890
601	Darby, Olinski	October 8, 1890
617	David, Ernest. Emancipation.	May 4, 1891
619	Delcambre, Mrs. Elina, Isaac	June 5, 1891
622	Delcambre, Mrs. Evina, Luzien	June 22, 1891
622 1/2	David, Widow Euphemie L., Terville	June 26, 1891
628	Delcambre, Charles	August 20, 1891
628	Delcambre, Odalie, Odilla, Rosalie, et al.	August 20, 1891
628	Delcambre, Odillon, Rosa, et al. Tutorship.	August 20, 1891
635	Dugas, Mrs. Adelaide B.	December 11, 1891
639	Derouen, Elol	January 23, 1892
640	Dugan, Mrs. W. Ann, R. D.	February 2, 1892
635 1/2	Dugas, Alcée	February 11, 1892
646	Dauterive, Mrs. Emile, Marie Estelle	March 20, 1892
651	Decuir, Celina	May 3, 1892
655	Darby, Mrs. Marie François B., Pierre	June 6, 1892
660	Daniels, Ethel, Ernest, et al. Tutorship.	July 1, 1892
660	Daniels, Dennis, Irma, et al. Tutorship.	July 1, 1892
689	Delcambre, Mrs. Adelaide L., Louis	July 3, 1893
690	Dominique, Alphonse, Sr.	August 15, 1893
606	Dupuy, Jules Emile. Emancipation.	November 29, 1893
697	Dupuy, Thomas Mill. Emancipation.	November 29, 1893
704	Delord, Joseph Oscar. Interdiction.	February 9, 1894
718	Dumesnil, Charles. Interdiction.	May 4, 1894
742	Domingue, Widow Irma Sylvester	November 20, 1894
746	Dugas, Alice. Interdiction.	December 7, 1894
751	Delord, Mrs. Rosina. Interdiction.	January 17, 1895
759	DeRiaz, Mrs. Eugenie N., Emile	February 18, 1895
774	Daire, Joseph	July 9, 1895
775	Delahoussaye, B. D'Aguessau	July 20, 1895
778	De Valcourt, Sarah	August 7, 1895
798 1/2	Delahoussaye, Leonce B.	April 6, 1896
798 3/4	Deslatte, Widow Leo, Leontine	April 6, 1896
799 1/2	Delaunce, Nelson. Emancipation	May 5, 1896
802	Dubus, Jules	July 9, 1896
811	Dubois, Mrs. Martha, Mathilde	October 17, 1896
813	Duggan, Adeline	November 4, 1896
815	DeBlanc, Noelle. Interdiction.	November 23, 1896
817	Decuir, Mrs. Elizabeth, Joseph	November 23, 1896
827	Darby, Mrs. Gerard, Eloise, et al.	March 4, 1897
826	Dillon, Mrs. Lizzie D., William P.	April 9, 1897
844	Decuir, Mrs. A. J. Aurelie P.	June 9, 1897
836	Douse, Mrs. Lizzie, William P.	August 9, 1897
850	Deslatte, Adam	September 4, 1897
857	Doré, Jacques	January 7, 1898
862	Decuir, Albert J.	February 18, 1898
861	Delahoussaye, William L. Emancipation.	March 9, 1898
863	Davidson, Isabella	March 12, 1898
867	Dauterive, Jos. Loreau. Emancipation.	April 23, 1898
876	Dugas, Euphemond, Loriga	June 11, 1898
879	Dupuy, Mrs. Eliza D., Thelesphore	August 22, 1898

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
879	Decuir, Mrs. Eliza, Thelesphore	August 22, 1898
882	Derouen, Evariste	October 29, 1898
893	David, Joseph	January 16, 1899
894	Derouen, Mrs. Elol, Melanie J.	February 21, 1899
896	Decuir, Frank Goerge. Emancipation.	February 27, 1899
909	Delisle, Jean and Marianne	March 16, 1899
909 1/2	Duperier, Kate. Tutorship.	May 17, 1899
911	Decuir, Arthur E.	May 30, 1899
914	Darby, Ernest H.	June 27, 1899
918	Derouen, Leopold	July 17, 1899
920	Decuir, Adelma. Interdiction.	November 14, 1899
933	Delcambre, Mrs. Odalie, Joseph	December 8, 1899
933	Derouen, Mrs. Jos. Odalie D.	December 8, 1899
943	Deslatte, Clay. Interdiction.	March 14, 1900
947	Dugas, Mrs. Anatole, Louisa T.	April 10, 1900
954	Druilhet, Widow Anaise, Auguste	July 3, 1900
970	Decuir, Godefrey. Interdiction.	September 19, 1900
979	Duperier, Frederick	November 21, 1900
985	Daniel, Zephirin	December 12, 1900
989	Dubois, Zephir	December 28, 1900

## -E-

53	Etie, Elenore	October 9, 1869
103	Etie, Emanuel J.	December 8, 1870
111	Etie, Wid. Clara M., Joachin	February 11, 1871
116	Etie, Joachin	February 16, 1871
148	Etie, Deluc & Leontine B.	March 13, 1872
261	Ensign, Milton B.	September 3, 1877
288	Etie, Noemie	April 7, 1879
330	Eisenmann, Gustave	November 2, 1880
336	Escoubas, Adolph	January 4, 1881
402	Ewing, Mrs. Caroline, William N.	March 29, 1883
484	Edwards, Thomas	January 24, 1887
596	Emery, Mrs. Mattie J., John W.	August 21, 1890
707	Esteve, Mrs. Auguste, Marie Ceralie G.	April 4, 1894
754	Eldridge, Mrs. Elijah T., Juliette O.	February 1, 1895
809	Eaton, Jacob	September 11, 1896
913	Esteve, Joseph Alphonse. Tutorship.	July 15, 1899
967	Erath, August	September 18, 1900
977	Esteve, Alphonse L. Emancipation.	October 29, 1900

## -F-

17	French, Mrs. Mary S., Josiah	February 20, 1869
24	Friol, Modeste	April 1, 1869
33	Friol, Mrs. Hilaire, Eugenia B.	June 3, 1869
62	Friol, Antoine	November 30, 1869
109	Ferrati, A. Maurice	February 10, 1871
110	Friol, Charles	February 11, 1871
134	Freund, Jacob	August 21, 1871
139	Fagot, Joseph Ed. Tutorship.	December 7, 1871

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
169	Froment, Baptiste	January 31, 1873
174	Fisher, John E.	April 2, 1873
177	Frlot, Leon	April 22, 1873
182	Felix, Augustine, et al.	June 23, 1873
190	Felton, Robert	October 20, 1873
205	Fontellieu, Paulin	July 27, 1874
287	Fourmier, Mrs. Appoline	March 2, 1879
297	Fourcade, Wid. François, Alexine B.	October 25, 1879
317	Fleury, Joseph	July 20, 1880
320	French, Mrs. Eliza, Daniel	August 16, 1880
328	Fontenette, Celeste	October 27, 1880
328	Fontenette, Celeste. Interdiction.	October 28, 1880
345	Freemin, Celestin	June 24, 1881
421	Fourcade, August	October 23, 1883
464	Foreman, Mrs. Bossman, Josephine S.	September 15, 1885
452	Fourcade, August	December 7, 1885
515	Fontellieu, Annette. Emancipation.	February 9, 1888
518	Felix, Felix. Emancipation.	March 20, 1888
624	Fisher, Idah	July 15, 1891
658	Farrissan, Jean	June 30, 1892
654	Fleury, Mrs. Joseph & Marie C.	May 24, 1893
705	Fontellieu, Paulin. Emancipation.	February 15, 1894
720	Fourcade, Alexine Marie Alice. Emancipation.	May 8, 1894
724	French, Homer C. Emancipation.	July 9, 1894
769 1/2	Freyoux, Mrs. Augustine, Hayam	July 9, 1894
785	Fils, Justin	October 4, 1895
799	Ferguson, R. G. Interdiction.	March 4, 1896
814	Ford, Wid. Ophelia B., J. H. Interdiction.	November 23, 1896
818	Ferdinand, William	November 23, 1896
881	Ford, James	October 27, 1898
890	Fitzhugh, Theodorick B.	January 6, 1899
930	Forgues, Charles & Aglae M.	November 3, 1899
945	Floyd, Robert	March 21, 1900
986	Fumey, James B.	December 28, 1900

-G-

89	Guillot, Auguste	May 30, 1870
197	Gonsoulin, Mrs. Adrien, Lucie D.	January 29, 1874
204	Gerrard, Cloe	July 8, 1874
200	Gonzales, Widow Elise (Elsie)	August 1, 1874
208	Gautreaux, Mr. & IMrs. Trasimond	August 21, 1874
216	Guidry, J. M.	January 14, 1875
226	Green, Magdalena	September 11, 1875
231	Gary, Mr. & Mrs. François	February 3, 1876
244	Giroir, Widow Adeline D., Simon O.	December 1, 1876
251	Gary, Jules	March 2, 1877
252	Graff, William W. Interdiction.	March 10, 1877
258	Gerrard, Cloe	August 22, 1877
285	Gourdain, Joseph K.	November 20, 1878
293	Guillotte, Françoise J. & Jackson	July 18, 1879
332	Grousset, Ambrose	December 14, 1880

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
		January 31, 1873
169	Froment, Baptiste	April 2, 1873
174	Fisher, John E.	April 22, 1873
177	Frilot, Leon	June 23, 1873
182	Felix, Augustine, et al.	October 20, 1873
190	Felton, Robert	July 27, 1874
205	Fontelieu, Paulin	March 2, 1879
287	Fourmier, Mrs. Appoline	October 25, 1879
297	Fourcade, Wid. François, Alexine B.	July 20, 1880
317	Fleury, Joseph	August 16, 1880
320	French, Mrs. Eliza, Daniel	October 27, 1880
328	Fontenette, Celeste	October 28, 1880
328	Fontenette, Celeste. Interdiction.	June 24, 1881
345	Freemin, Celestin	October 23, 1883
421	Foucade, August	September 15, 1885
464	Foreman, Mrs. Bossman, Josephine S.	December 7, 1885
452	Fourcade, August	February 9, 1888
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624	Fisher, Idah	June 30, 1892
658	Farrissan, Jean	May 24, 1893
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720	Fourcade, Alexine Marie Alice. Emancipation.	July 9, 1894
724	French, Homer C. Emancipation.	July 9, 1894
769 1/2	Freyoux, Mrs. Augustine, Hayam	October 4, 1895
785	Fils, Justin	March 4, 1896
799	Ferguson, R. G. Interdiction.	November 23, 1896
814	Ford, Wid. Ophelia B., J. H. Interdiction.	November 23, 1896
818	Ferdinand, William	October 27, 1898
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-G-

		May 30, 1870
89	Guillot, Auguste	January 29, 1874
197	Gonsoulin, Mrs. Adrien, Lucie D.	July 8, 1874
204	Gerrard, Cloe	August 1, 1874
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252	Graff, William W. Interdiction.	August 22, 1877
258	Gerrard, Cloe	November 20, 1878
285	Gourdain, Joseph K.	July 18, 1879
293	Guillotte, Françoise J. & Jackson	December 14, 1880
332	Grousset, Ambrose	

(to be continued)

# Barnum on the Bayous: A Louisiana Vignette on the Early Career of the Great Showman

By Winston De Ville

Phineas Taylor Barnum was born in Connecticut in 1810.<sup>1</sup> By the time he was twenty-six years old, he had acquired his own travelling company: "Barnum's Grand Scientific and Musical Theatre." This early venture was later to burgeon into "The Greatest Show on Earth," but in 1838, Barnum folded his tent in a most unlikely place, Opelousas, Louisiana.

Having given performances at various Southern cities, including at Nashville, where he "visited with General Jackson at the Hermitage," Barnum and his troupe continued south. "At Vicksburg, we sold all our land conveyances, excepting the band wagon and four horses, bought the steamboat *Ceres* for six thousand dollars, hired the captain and crew, and started down the river to exhibit at places on the way."

On March 19, 1838, the "Steamer *Ceres*, 'Captain' Barnum, with a theatrical company" arrived at New Orleans, performed there a week, then went to southwest Louisiana. "At Opelousas, we exchanged the steamer for sugar and molasses; our company was disbanded, and I started for home, arriving in New York, June 4, 1838."<sup>2</sup>

We present here two documents that record Barnum's presence in the Deep South. The first is the purchase of the steamboat at Vicksburg:<sup>3</sup>

Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 8th 1838

Know all men by these Presents that I, David Shockney, for and in consideration of the sum of *Three Thousand Dollars* to me in hand paid by Phineas T. Barnum and Zelotes Graves under the name and firm of *Barnum & Graves*, the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge, have bargained and sold and by these presents do bargain and sell unto them the said Barnum and Graves their executors administrators and assigns forever all that Steam Boat or vessel called the *Ceres* of Louisville, now lying at Vicksburg, with all her stores, boats, tackle and appurtenances whatsoever belonging to said vessel which said vessel has been duly Registered pursuant to the act of Congress for that purpose. To have and to hold the said Steam Boat *Ceres* and all other the above bargained premises to them the said Barnum and Graves, their heirs and assigns to their use forever, as their own property and I the said David Shockney do hereby covenant in manner following with said Barnum and Graves to say that at the time of executing this Bill of Sale I am the sole owner of the above granted premises and have good right to bargain, sell, and convey the same to the said Barnum and Graves as aforesaid and that the same is free from all incumbrances whatsoever. In witness whereof I have this day set my hand

---

<sup>1</sup>P. T. Barnum, *Struggles and Triumphs: Or Forty Years' Recollections* (1869; reprint ed., New York, 1970), p. 15.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 91-103. Edwin A. Davis mentions the incident in *The Story of Louisiana* (New Orleans, 1960), p. 226. Davis apparently used Barnum's autobiography cited here as his reference; the language is the same. Although Barnum states that New Orleans newspapers carried notices of his arrival there, a cursory search of those papers failed to reveal any.

<sup>3</sup>We note Barnum's penchant for exaggeration: the boat cost \$3,000.00, not double that amount as he wrote—perhaps remembered—it thirty years later. We also note, below, that no mention is made of a trade for "sugar and molasses."

Witness:

David B. Ruthford [?]

David Shockney (Seal)

The second document reflects Barnum's sale of his interest in the *Ceres* at Opelousas; it is abstracted here.<sup>4</sup>

Parish of St. Landry [La.]  
13 April 1838

Before Notary Public Pierre Labiche, residing in the town of Opelousas.

Vendor: Phineas T. Barnum of Brownsville, Kentucky and presently in the Parish of St. Landry.

Vendee: Joel M. Bell<sup>5</sup> of the Parish of St. Landry.

Item: The undivided half of all that Steam Boat or vessel called the *Ceres* of Louisville, now lying at the Courtableau [Bayou] at Washington Ville ... being the same acquired with Zelotes Graves from David Shockney on the 8th February 1838 by private sale.

Price: \$1250.00, \$500.00 of which has been paid cash by the said purchaser and the balance of \$750.00 payable in two notes, one made payable in four months and the other in six months.

Witnesses: Eugene Wartelle and Donat Fux, who sign.

Signed: Phineas T. Barnum, Je. M. Bell, Labiche.

<sup>4</sup>Both documents, the sale in Vicksburg and the re-sale in Opelousas, are in the Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas, Austin. For a description of this new and remarkable source for southern history, see Don E. Carlisle, "The Natchez Trace Collector," *Discovery*, X, No. 1 (1995), 4-10. Thanks to Jack Jackson, author of *Los Mesteños: Spanish Ranching in Texas, 1721-1821* (College Station, Tex., 1986), for calling attention to these two interesting Louisiana items discovered during the course of his research in that archives.

<sup>5</sup>We have not attempted to identify Bell precisely, but he married Mary Frances Harris, in a civil ceremony in St. Landry Parish, August 14, 1834. Office of the Clerk of Court, St. Landry Parish, marriage record no., 47, as abstracted in Donald J. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records* (Baton Rouge, La., 1978), III, 34.

# Attakapas Census

May 1803

DISTRICT OF VERMILION

Louis St. Julien

	Males Age	Females Age	Arpents	Bettes a Lornes	Bette a Cavalines	Slaves	Age
1. Francois Broussard Pelagie Landrie	56	54	35	700	60	Thomas Leuder Martin Jean-Louis Celestin Charles Godfrey Charlotte Helene Felicite Madeline Angelique Pte Felicite Marie Messite Clarisse Hortense	50 23 19 11 7 5 4 42 25 23 17 16 10 7 4 2 1
2. Olidon Broussard Anne Bonard Jean Broussard Adelaide Broussard Marie Broussard Casie Broussard Orsain Broussard Anne Broussard Zelime Broussard	32 12  3 1	28 10 7 6 3	4	220	35		
3. Jean Broussard Gertrude Thibodaux Gertrude Broussard	28	27 2		100	32		

	Males Age	Females Age	Arpents	Bettes a Cornes	Bette a Cavalines	Slaves	Age
4. Joseph Thibodeaux Pelagie Broussard Lilée Thibodeaux Aspasie Thibodeaux	28 3	21 1	4	60	15		
5. Joseph Boudro Pauline Trahan Scolastique Boudro Joseph Boudro Seyion Boudro Pelagie Boudro Adelaide Boudro	36 7 5	35 9 3	5½	50	9		
6. Jean Montee Marie Montee Paul Montee Adelaide Duhon Joseph Montee	33 25 1	3 24	5½ 4	100 50	10 9		
7. Claude Duhon Fermin Duhon Marie Trahan (fille) Michel Trahan Delphy Trahan Fermin Trahan Siesie Trahan Parosine Trahan Alexia Trahan	71 30 11 10 8 4 1	30 12 2	12	300	40	Allain M. Jeanne Poupourne	40 14 1
8. Cany Trahan Madalaine Thibodeaux Madeline Thibodeaux Joseph Trahan Pierre Trahan	49 28 20	59 24	29	380	52		





	Males Age	Females Age	Arpents	Bettes a Cornes	Bette a Cavalines	Slaves	Age
Leonce Hebert Lezime Hebert	4 1						
15. Wid. de Faustin			50	5	160	Aspolon Marianne Constance Pierre	50 35 25 12
16. Jacques Faustin Julie Hebert Faustin	24	16	6	280	25		
17. Celestin Hebert Marguerite Hebert Marguerite (fille)	24	20 2					
18. Jean-Charles Hebert Magdallene Robichau Moise Hebert Ursain Hebert Valmont Hebert Marie Hebert Marguerite Hebert	52 20 9 6	48  4 2	10	250	20	Rosette Francois Pierre	30 18 5
19. Louis Trahan Seraphie Trahan Philonise Louviere	31	32 8	27	150	50	Silbestre Marguerite Narcisse	40 18 3
20. Theodore Broussard Henriette Trahan Tassie Broussard Joseph Broussard Louis Broussard Clotilde Broussard Arthemise Broussard	42  12 10	34 14 8 3	25	100	60	Etienne Julie Cyrille Colas Marguerite Francois Alexandre Marie	50 40 20 12 21 19 16 12

21.	Baptiste Trahan	40	40	10	120	38		
	Marie Trahan	14						
	Pierre Trahan							
	Francoise Trahan		12					
	Marie Trahan		10					
	Isabelle Trahan		7					
	Marguerite Trahan		6					
	Pelagie Trahan		3					
	Rosalie Trahan		6					
22.	Louis Hebert	40		10	80	35	Andre	35
	Francois Broussard		32					
	Eloise Hebert		12					
	Alexandre Hebert	3						
	Louis Hebert	2						
23.	Benjamin Broussard	23		7	35	7		
	Magdeliene Hebert		21					
	Benjamin Broussard	1						
	Legime Broussard	1						
24.	Jean Trahan	67		10	50	6		
	Magdaleine Hebert		66					
25.	Pierre Trahan	36		10	20	7		
	Justine Hebert		28					
26.	Joseph Bourg	26						
	Felicite Trahan		30					
	Jean Bourg	4						
	Marguerite Bourg		2					
	Lucie Bourg		1					
27.	Charles Bourg	30						

	Males Age	Females Age	Arpents	Bettes a Cornes	Bette a Cavalines	Slaves	Age
Louise Trahan		32	10	20	1		
Modeste Bourg		4					
Marguerite Bourg		2					
Marie Bourg		2					
28. Pierre Trahan	67		4	50	13		
Marguerite Duhon		62					
Genvive Terrio		38					
Lise Theriot		9					
29. Lucien Bourg	40		6	30	12		
Marie Trahan		44					
Fermin Bourg	15						
Marie Bourg		15					
Marguerite Bourg		13					
Francois Bourg	9						
Placide Bourg	6						
30. Francois Boudrot	64		5	300	30	Gabriel Julie	35 25
31. Augustin Broussard	57						
Francoise Broussard		66					
Joseph Broussard	26		24	200	50	Isadore Deliel	16 8
Auguste Broussard	18						
Solome Broussard		27					
32. Louis Broussard	30		4	120	20		
Isabelle Broussard		24					
Urasie Broussard		2					
33. Chas. Duhon	28		4	70	20		
Isabelle Broussard		24					
Zozine Duhon	3						
Denise Duhon		2					

34.	Wid. Duhon	30	68	10	8	4		
	Thomas Fletcher	31						
	Joseph Rachel							
35.	Francois Lambert	40	30	5	20	100	Narcisse	13
	Uialie Hebert							
36.	Francois LaBauve	28						
	Angele Faustin		32				Marguerite	30
	Placide LaBauve	6					Adeliade	10
	Luffory LaBauve	5						
	Lise LaBauve		6					
37.	Anselme Thibodeaux	51		30	550	50	Phillips	40
	Anne Trahan		32				Mary	40
	Genevieve Thibodeaux		10				Modeste	20
	Paul Thibodeaux	8					Jn. Baptiste	14
	Domicile Thibodeaux		6					
	Anne Thibodeaux	2	4					
	Louis Thibodeaux							
38.	Jean M. Trahan	31		4	40	4		
	Isabelle Duhon		26					
	Lesine Trahan		3					
	Josephine Trahan		5					
	Pierre Trahan	1						
39.	Pierre Vincent	54		14	70	30		
	Catherine Gallmon		34					
	Francoise Vincent		16					
	William Vincent	15						
	Joseph Vincent	12						
	Pierre Vincent	7						
	Rosalie Vincent		10					

	Males Age	Females Age	Arpents	Bettes a Cornes	Bette a Cavalines	Slaves	Age
Alme Vincent	3	5					
Max m Vincent	1						
Bonaparte Vincent							
40 Joseph Hebert (fils)	31	32	4	80	7		
Marguerite Trahan	10						
Frederick Hebert	8						
Scolastique Hebert	2						
Eloy Hebert	5						
Francois Hebert							

The 1803 census of the Carencro District appeared in Attakapas Gazette, Vol. XI, No. 1 (Spring 1976), and the 1803 census of Grand Prairie District appeared in Vol. XIV, No. 4 (Winter 1979)

# A Name That Is Accursed\*

**A Party of Seven Meet With Disaster in Grand Lake.  
While Returning from a Visit to Chenier Pardieu.  
Only One Succeeds in Escaping Death in the Waves.  
This Calamity Occurred in Southwest Louisiana, South of Jennings.  
One of the Results of the Storm of Last Friday.  
The Darkness of Night Added Its Terrors to the Tragedy.  
D. Thibodeaux, the Only Survivor, Goes Through a Trying Ordeal—  
Four Days Without Food.**

*Jennings, La., Dec. 22—(Specil.)*—The Picayune correspondent has just learned from passengers on board the steamer Olive on her trip from Mermentau to Grand Chenier, Dec. 21, of a terrible accident in Grand Isle Lake during the storm of Friday, night, Dec. 15.

Some time previous a party of seven persons, consisting of D. Thibodeaux and wife, Widow Thibodeaux and three little daughters and a Mr. Miller,<sup>1</sup> had left Mermentau in a skiff, bound for a visit to friends at Chenier Pardieu, forty miles south of Jennings.

The party made the visit and started back home the morning of Dec. 15. About 2 o'clock a heavy wind rose from the south, compelling them to stop just below Grand Lake and await the abatement of the squall.

Near sundown the wind had lessened sufficiently for them to proceed. About 10 o'clock at night, while the skiff was about the middle of the lake, which is some sixteen miles long from north to south, and four to five miles wide, a heavy west wind sprang up. When the gale struck they were about a half mile from the west shore, and so strong was the wind that they could not reach land, but drifted helplessly about.

In a short time the boat became unmanageable and filled with water, capsizing and throwing out all the occupants but Miller, who clung to the gunwales. The Widow Thibodeaux and the three children were at once swallowed up by the waves and were seen no more. Thibodeaux caught his wife and for a while supported her, but soon his strength gave out and she was torn from his grasp.

He managed to swim and float until he touched the east shore, over three miles distant. The poor fellow wandered about; but could find no trace of his companions. He remained in his terrible exile four days and nights, without shelter or food, until on Tuesday, the 20th, he was found by Albert Nunez, a hunter, who took the half-starved and very sick man on board his schooner.

On Wednesday they found the skiff and in it the lifeless body of Miller, who had drowned or frozen to death.

On the trip of the steamer Olive south Tuesday of this week the corpse of Mrs. D. Thibodeaux was found floating in Grand Lake near Grass Point, on the west side, several miles north of where the tragedy occurred. Other bodies, except two of the children, have been recovered.

Shrouded in the mystery and sensationalism of news reporting of the time, the foregoing account of a tragedy that occurred almost a century ago reveals in many ways the advancement in

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\*New Orleans Daily Picayune, December 23, 1893, Crowley Signal, December 30, 1893

<sup>1</sup>The Crowley Signal identifies Miller as Dupreville Miller.

communications and technology that have come through the years. Although the headline bears upon the name of the family involved, the story does not give much information about this unfortunate family, and the individuals themselves seem to be lost in a most vivid description of wind, waves, and darkness.

A search through church records of Southwest Louisiana has revealed the following details: D. Thibodeaux was Dupre O. Thibodeaux (as given on his marriage record; Duprean on his birth record). He was born, apparently in the Church Point area on December 24, 1869, the son of Dupreville Thibodeaux and Domecile Clement.<sup>2</sup> October 22, 1888, he married Marguerite Leger, daughter of Michel Leger and Aurelia Trahan.<sup>3</sup> The couple had three girls—Elodie, born October 5, 1889; Aurelia, born February 28, 1891; and Oliva, born January 25, 1893.<sup>4</sup> Indications are that the family lived in the Rayne area.

The Widow Thibodeaux was most likely the mother of the only survivor of this tragedy. She was approximately 49 years old at the time of her death. Although records indicate that her husband, Dupreville Thibodeaux, born in April 1838, was alive when his son married in 1888, there is no record of his death between that time and the time of the accident.<sup>5</sup>

The Crowley *Signal* identifies "Mr. Miller" as Dupreville Miller. The reoccurrence of this name seems to indicate some family connection. Grand Coteau church records list a Jean Dupreville Miller, born November 19, 1843, and a Joseph Dupreville Miller, born May 7, 1842.

Perhaps somewhere in the area there is someone who remembers what his parents or grandparents told him many years ago and who can clarify for us some details of this tragedy and its aftermath.

---

<sup>2</sup>Church Point ch: v. 4, p. 10.

<sup>3</sup>Rayne ch: v. 1, p. 132.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 1, 73, 183.

<sup>5</sup>Lafayette ch: v. 5, p. 3.



## 1860 Census of Lafayette Parish

The 1860 census of Lafayette Parish is now available in book form. This 116 page, softbound volume lists 797 households with names, ages, and occupations of heads of households and names and ages of the children. Priced at \$15.00 the book is complete with index and maps pertinent to the period. *U. S. Census of 1860, State of Louisiana, Lafayette Parish* may be obtained from Betty or Shelby Mier, the compilers, 114 Foxglen Ct., Lafayette, LA 70503. Telephone: (318)-981-0422.



## CONTENTS

NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND READERS.....	98
VALSIN BROUSSARD: FOUNDER OF BROUSSARD, LOUISIANA By Pearl Mary Segura.....	99
"SATURDAY NIGHT LIVE" By Michael G. Wade.....	109
JOHN STINE: EARLY SHERIFF OF ATTAKAPAS By Glenn R. Conrad.....	110
MAJESTIC ALBANIA MANSION: A PHOTO ESSAY By Oscar James Gonzalez.....	114
THE LIFE OF B. B. MITCHEL, OVERSEER By B. B. Mitchel Introduction by Keith S. Hambrick.....	118
A BOOM AT CROWLEY.....	134
IBERIA PARISH ESTATES, 1868-1900 Compiled by Rebecca Batiste.....	135

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2. Translations of original and secondary sources, preceded by an adequate introduction will be compensated at the rate of \$10 per printed, edited page;
3. Reprinted materials (e. g., newspaper and magazine articles), civil proceedings (not requiring translation, such as conveyances, successions, mortgages, depositions, etc.) preceded by an adequate introduction will be compensated at the rate of \$5.00 per printed, edited page.
4. Lists, indexes, census schedules, genealogies, and other columnar material will be compensated at the rate of \$5.00 per printed page.
5. Illustrations submitted in connection with articles and photo essays will be compensated at the rate of \$5.00 per page.

All contributions must be easily recognizable as falling within one of the following fields: history, genealogy, landmarks, traditions (folklore, etc.). Moreover, all submissions must pertain directly and in large measure to people, places, or events in one of the following Louisiana parishes: St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Landry, and Acadia.

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For further information concerning any aspect of the foregoing, contact:

The Editor  
ATTAKAPAS GAZETTE  
P. O. Box 43010, USL  
Lafayette, LA 70504  
or phone  
(318) 231-6027

# VALSIN BROUSSARD

## *Founder of Broussard, Louisiana*

by  
*Pearl Mary Segura*

Valsin Broussard, founder of Broussard, Louisiana, was born on October 17, 1825, in the Côte Gelée area of Lafayette Parish. He was baptized two months later, on December 17, 1825, in the fledgling Eglise de St. Jean de l'Evangellist in the neighboring village of Vermilionville.

He was the son of Don Louis Broussard and Anastasie Landry of Côte Gelée and the great-great-grandson of Alexandre Broussard (Brossard) dit Beausoleil, who had been born (about 1703) in Beausoleil, Acadia, a village upstream from Port Royal, hence his soubriquet.

Valsin was educated locally and in time became a prosperous sugar planter and merchant. On May 3, 1858, he married Emma Montet, daughter of Pierre Leon Montet and Anne Divine Broussard. They had eight children: Louis Alphonse, Helene, Leonidas, Cecile, Clara, Carlos, Marie Alzire, and Jean Romain.

He was appointed the first postmaster of Côte Gelée, Louisiana (later renamed Broussard in his honor) on December 13, 1856. The first post office was located in his general merchandise store.

Just before the Civil War a criminal element plagued the countryside because of lax law enforcement and jury proceedings which caused law-abiding citizens to finally lose patience.

In the area of the Côte Gelée, things came to a head in late January 1859 when the mercantile stores of Dupre Guidry and Valsin Broussard were burglarized. Mr. Guidry suffered the loss of "four hundred piastres of dry goods," Mr. Broussard "one hundred piastres in shoes, in Calico, etc."

So incensed were the men of the community that because of a perceived ineffectual law enforcement system a meeting was held at Valsin Broussard's, at which a simple constitution containing about a dozen articles was adopted. This culminated in the first Vigilance Committee of the Attakapas area, which later was copied by others in four more parishes. Members of this first Lafayette Parish Committee of Vigilance were Charles-Ducize Comeau, Alexandre Bernard, Don Louis Broussard (Valsin's father), Aurelien St. Julien, Eloi Guidry, Paul-Leon St. Julien, Raphael Lachaussée, Césaire L'Abbée, Joseph Guidry, Valsin Broussard, Martial Billaut, and D[upre] Guidry (secretary).

Several culprits were brought to justice, others banished from the area. A comic opera confrontation on September 3, 1859, on Bayou Queue de Tortue near present day Rayne, ended in the complete rout of the bandits and cattle rustlers.

Soon after, on April 12, 1861, the first shot of the Civil War was fired.

Valsin immediately volunteered his services to the Confederate forces, but when it was learned that he was a postmaster, he was exempt from duty and returned home.

From October to December 1863 the Great Texas Overland Expedition carried on activities through Southwest Louisiana and occupied at times the Côte Gelée area. Some Confederate citizens were given their freedom when they signed an oath of allegiance to the Union. Others refused to do so and were imprisoned. Among them were Valsin Broussard and Jules Guidry.

On Saturday, November 7, 1863, remnants of Union General Burbridge's brigade which had been soundly defeated at the Battle of Bayou Bourbeux, camped for the night on the plantations of Samuel Schmulen, Alcide Melancon, Joseph Bernard and Valsin Broussard and proceeded to plunder them.



Valsin Broussard  
October 17, 1825 - March 2, 1899



Emma Montet  
(Mrs. Valsin Broussard)  
January 20, 1839 - September 3, 1895



Home of Valsin Broussard  
built in 1877

After the war ended on April 9, 1865, Valsin returned home and resumed the planting of his large cotton and sugarcane plantation.

At this time he took for a partner in the store, at least, for a while, Joseph Gustave St. Julien, (son of Paul Leon St. Julien and Josephine Cleonide Bernard) who was 21 years old. Valsin was 40. The account book which proves the partnership is in the possession of Mrs. André Ste. Marie, Valsin's great-granddaughter. At the top of each page is the legend "Broussard and St. Julien."

Also in the possession of Mrs. Ste. Marie is a larger ledger which served a dual purpose. It apparently started as a collection of the words of nineteen French songs entitled "Cahier de Chansons." On unnumbered page 29 begins the "Day Book." It covers daily entries at Côte Gelée from August 1, 1866, through April 14, 1867, in the handwriting of Valsin Broussard. Both ledgers are in the French language.

On June 22, 1866 Valsin's first term as postmaster came to an end when the post office was discontinued for a year. He had served for ten and a half years. He was succeeded by his former partner, J. G. St. Julien, when the Post Office was , reestablished on July 1, 1867. His term ended on October 15, 1868.

In an act of donation, signed on February 1, 1870, before William Brandt, Lafayette Parish recorder, Valsin Broussard donated to Archbishop Jean Marie Odín and his successors of the Roman Catholic church "one certain pasture or parcel of Prairie land situated in the Parish of Lafayette on the East side of the Bayou Vermillion measuring two arpents front on the Public Road from Dennis Courville [?] to the town of Saint Martin, by the depth of four arpents, bounded South by said public road, North, East and West by land of the present donor, together with all the improvements that the said donor has engaged himself to create hereafter at his own expenses." Thus was provided the site for a Roman Catholic church called St. Luc.

But the first mass ever celebrated in Côte Gelée was in Valsin's store, which he later donated as a church building.

In that same year, 1870, Valsin in bringing to fruition his dream, commissioned a civil engineer, F. R. Rosk, to lay out a town.

On July 24, 1874, Valsin Broussard was reappointed Postmaster of Côte Gelée, succeeding Olivier Saunier.

Three years later in 1877, he built his home, which is still standing on Main Street near the church and is still in the possession of his granddaughters who occupy it: Nelly and Genevieve Bernard. They inherited it from their mother Clara Broussard (Mrs. Guillaume Demas Bernard). Also occupying the home is their youngest sister Adele Bernard (Mrs. Lee Girouard).

In 1879, the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad Company completed its railroad, through Broussard on its way to Lafayette. Valsin had donated the right of way, (with others), as well as the site of the depot, on which site his former syrup mill had stood.

A hurricane struck the area on Monday, September 1, 1879. It damaged the Catholic Chapel (St. Luc), lifted the schoolhouse from its foundation and overturned the LaSalle and Primeaux gins. The schoolhouse was a private one established on Valsin's property sometime prior to this date.

Valsin's second term as postmaster of Côte Gelée came to an end on September 19, 1881. This time he had served a little over seven years. All told, he was postmaster for seventeen and a half years.

When his successor, "Mrs. A. Lognard Malagarie," assumed the post on October 7, 1881, the post office name had become officially "Broussardville" in honor of Valsin, the founder of the town. Gradually through the years the name was shortened to "Broussard." Louisa Antoinette Lognard of New Orleans, (daughter of Georges Lognard and Marie Glandière), had married on January 23, 1884, Jean Baptiste Malagarie of Assors, France (son of Vincent Malagarie and

Benoite Neraut of France), in St. Martin of Tours Church in St. Martinville. She was appointed postmistress ten days after the birth of her fourth son, Louis Martial Malagarie, on September 27, 1881. She therefore seems to have been an early proponent of a woman's right to work outside the home.

Ever interested in the furtherance of educational opportunities, Valsin donated property for the first public school in Broussardville in 1884. A personal note of this interest in education is found in the story told of his young son, Carlos Broussard, who had enrolled in a military school in Baton Rouge. Carlos, missing the close Acadian family ties he had left behind, took French leave one day and returned home. His father unceremoniously and immediately escorted him back to Baton Rouge.

A letter dated January 9, 1883, from the archbishop of New Orleans to Marcel Melancon of Broussardville advised him of the creation of a new church parish. Saint Luc Parish was thus replaced by the present Sacred Heart Parish. Soon the Rev. Christopher Cuny became the first resident priest in Broussardville. However, on November 17, 1886, his tenure was brought to a sudden end when the church and the presbytery burned to the ground. He was not replaced until October 15, 1904, when Rev. Arthur Drossaerts assumed his duties.

This lack of resident spiritual leadership saddened Valsin as did the fact that the 1884 charter of incorporation of Broussardville was allowed to lapse six years later, because of dissatisfaction with the established form of government. It was not reincorporated until 1906.

Meanwhile Valsin Broussard had died on March 2, 1899, in his home on Main Street. That house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 14, 1983. He lies buried beside his wife, Emma Montet, in an iron picket enclosure in a place of honor in the middle of the main walk in the Sacred Heart Cemetery on land that he had long before donated to the church.

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Broussard, Valsin. Ledger containing "Cahier de Chansons" and "Day Book, Côte Gelée, 8<sup>bre</sup> premier 1886 -Avril 14, 1887." Now in the possession of Valsin's great granddaughter, Mrs. André Ste. Marie of Broussard, LA.

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### Valsin Broussard Genealogy

- I. Jean-François Broussard, b. 1654 in France; arrived in Acadia about 1671; m. about 1681 Catherine Richard, b. 1663 (daughter of Michel Richard and Madeleine Blanchard), d. after 1705.

- A. Marie Broussard, b. 1682, Port Royal, Acadia
- B. Madeleine Broussard, b. 1683, Port Royal, Acadia
- C. Pierre Broussard, b. 1684, Port Royal, Acadia
- D. Catherine Broussard, b. 1686, Port Royal, Acadia
- E. François Broussard, b. 1692, Port Royal, Acadia
- F. Elizabeth Broussard, b. 1693, Port Royal, Acadia
- G. Claude Broussard, b. 1697, Port Royal, Acadia
- H. Joseph Broussard, b. 1702, Beausoleil, Acadia
- I. Alexandre Broussard, b. about 1703, Beausoleil, Acadia
- J. Jean-Baptiste Broussard, b. 1705, Port Royal, Acadia

- II. Alexandre Broussard, dit Beausoleil, b. about 1703 in Beausoleil, Acadia; m. Feb. 7, 1724 in Port Royal, Acadia, Marguerite Thibodeau, (d/o Michel Thibodeau and Agnès Dugas); settled in Chipoudy, Acadia (Hopewell Hill, New Brunswick); d. 18 Sept. 1765 near St. Martinville, Louisiana.

- A. Joseph-Grégoire Broussard, b. 1725
- B. Marguerite Broussard, b. 1726
- C. Anselme Broussard, b. 1734
- D. Jean-Baptiste Broussard, b. about 1740
- E. Sylvain Broussard, b. 1741
- F. Pierre Broussard, b. 1748

- III. Jean-Baptiste Broussard, b. about 1740 in Chipoudy, Acadia (Boundary Creek, New Brunswick); m. (1) about 1760 Anne Brun of Halifax, Acadia, b. about 1743 Anne-Marie Brun, (d/o Charles Brun and Anne Calssy of Beaubassin, d. 6 Nov. 1790, age 59 (SMch.: v. 4, #166).

m. (2) Sept. 9, 1799 in St. Martinville, LA, Elizabeth Landry of St. Malo, France, widow of Amand Joseph Dugas, d/o Jean Baptiste Landry and Elizabeth Dugat. (SMch.: v. 4, #178); Aug. 23, 1799 (SM Ct. Hse., OA:9-90). Jean Baptiste d. Oct. 16, 1825, (Laf. ch.v. 2, #35).

## Children of first marriage to Anne Brun:

- A. Jean Broussard, b. about 1762
- B. Perpétue Broussard, b. 1771

IV. Jean Broussard, Sr., b. about 1762 of Halifax, Nova Scotia; m. (1) July 28, 1787 (SMch.: v. 3, #8; SM Ct. Hse.: OA-4-36, July 20, 1784), Louise Ludvine Broussard, b. 1764 en route to Louisiana, (d/o Joseph Broussard and his second wife, Marguerite Savoie) who died Nov. 1, 1811, age 42 (SMch.: v. 4, #731; m. (2) Aug. 8, 1814) Seraphie (ine) Thibodeaux (d/o Paul Thibodeaux and Rosalie Guilbeaux, widow of Louis Trahan, d. Aug. 22, 1831, age 64 years, Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 112). Jean, Sr., d. Feb. 20, 1834, age 73 years (Laf. ch.: v. 3, p. 49; succ. 1834 Laf. Ct. Hse. Succ. #269).

## Children of marriage to Louise Ludvine Broussard:

- A. Marie Louise (a) Broussard, b. Nov. 20, 1785 (SM ch.: v. 3, #96)
- B. Anastasie Boussard, b. Aug. 15, 1787 (SMch.: v. 5, #75)
- C. Marie Broussard, b. Jan. 20, 1789 (SMch.: v. 4, #355)
- D. Jean Broussard, b. Dec. 14, 1791 (SMch.: v. 1, p. 75)
- E. Domitille Broussard, bt. May 26, 1795 at age 5 mths. (SMch.: v. 4, #673); d. Sept. 1, 1804 at age 9 yrs. (SMch.: v. 4, #368)
- F. Girl Broussard, d. Feb. 22, 1797 at age 5 days (SMch.: v. 4, #106)
- G. Joseph Broussard, b. Oct. 28, 1798 (SMch.: v. 5, #99), d. April 18, 1810, at age 14 years (SMch.: v. 4, #620)
- H. Elize Broussard, b. about 1799, m. Feb. 15, 1819, William Reeves (SMch.: v. 6, #138)
- I. Julie Broussard, b. Dec. 3, 1800 (SMch.: v. 5, #387)
- J. [Don] Louis Broussard, b. Aug. 26, 1802 (SMch.: v. 5, #580)
- K. Pierre Broussard, b. March 1804 (SMch.: v. 6, #165)
- L. Aurélien Broussard, b. July 24, 1806 (SMch.: v. 6, #410)
- M. Courville Broussard, b. Feb. 9, 1808 (SMch.: v. 6, #558)
- N. Clement Broussard, b. Oct. 23, 1809 (SMch.: v. 6, #859)
- O. Boy Broussard, d. Nov. 19, 1811, age 1 mth. (SMch.: v. 4, #736)

V. Don Louis Broussard, b. Aug. 26, 1802, under the name Louis (SMch.: v. 5, #580); m. Feb. 8, 1825 (Laf. ch.: v. 1, #3) Anastasie Landry, b. Oct. 3, 1806 (SMch.: v. 6, #420), (d/o Basile Landry and Marianne Mirre), d. Oct. 24, 1864, age 58 years (Laf. ch.: v. 4, p. 115); Don Louis d. Oct. 23, 1864, age 64 years (Laf. ch.: v. 4, p. 115), succ. Oct. 5, 1865 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: succ. #1012)

- A. Valsin Broussard, b. Oct. 1825, bt. Dec. 17, 1825 at age 2 mths. (Laf. ch.: v. 2, p. 154 bis)
- B. Marie Alzire Broussard, b. Dec. 3, 1827 (Laf. ch. v. 3, p. 32)
- C. Belzire Broussard, b. June 1830, bt. Jan. 3, 1830 at age 7 mths (Laf. ch.: v. 3, p. 122), d. April 12, 1830 at age 9 mths. (Laf. ch.: v. 2, p. 89)
- D. Uranie Broussard, b. Feb. 1831, bt. Mar. 20, 1831 at age 1 mth (Laf. ch.: v. 3, p. 193), d. Sept. 30, 1834 at age 4 years (Laf. ch.: v. 3, p. 62)
- E. Laisin Broussard, b. Jan. 28, 1833 (Laf. ch.: v. 4, p. 66)
- F. Josephine Broussard, b. Dec. 1834, bt. Feb. 18, 1835 at age 2 mths. (Laf. ch.: v. 4, p. 200)
- G. Child Broussard, d. May 27, 1837 at age 1 day (Laf. ch.: v.3, p. 109)
- H. Cleony (Cleonide) Broussard, b. Sept. 1838, bt. Nov. 4, 1838 at age 2 mths. (Laf. ch.: v. 5, p. 101)
- I. Celeste Broussard, b. June 8, 1840 (Laf. ch.: v. 5, p. 198)
- J. Elina Broussard, b. April 8, 1842 (Laf. ch.: v. 5, p. 253)
- K. Louis Edgard Broussard, b. Jan. 3, 1851 (Laf. ch.: v. 6, p. 64)

VI. Valsin Broussard, b. Oct. 17, 1825, bt. Dec. 17, 1825, at age 2 mths. (Laf. ch.: v. 2, p. 154 (bis); m. May 3, 1858 (Laf. ch.: v. 4, p. 158) Emma Montet, b. Jan. 20, 1839, bt. March 17, 1839, age 1 1/2 mths. (GC ch.: v. 5, p. 111) (d/o Pierre Leon Montet and Marie Louise (Anne) Divine



Broussard); d. Sept. 3, 1895, succ. Nov. 5, 1895 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #2057); Valsin d. Mar. 2, 1899.

A. Louis Alphonse Broussard, b. Aug. 19, 1860 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 1, p. 9), m. Jan. 29, 1883 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #3734 & #4093) Cecile Langlinais (?d/o Prozime (Onezime) Langlinais and Elisa Landry), b. Oct. 2, 1864 (Laf. Ch.: v. 6, #113)

1. Leonidas L. Broussard, b. Jan. 26, 1884, d. Jun. 26, 1931; m. June 24, 1908 Julie Larivière, b. Feb. 14, 1887, d. Feb. 14, 1935.

a. Claudia Broussard, b. Sept. 5, 1909, m. Dec. 25, 1932, John Ellis Grieg, b. April 15, 1910

- (1) Ronald A. Greig, b. Mar. 8, 1934, m. Verne Decuir
  - (a) Ricky Greig, b. April 13, 1958
  - (b) Kemp Greig, b. Jan. 24, 1960, d. Mar. 13, 1985
  - (c) Randa Greig, b. Nov. 15, 1963
  - (d) Jason Greig, b. Sept. 17, 1966
  - (e) Kendra Greig, b. Oct. 2, 1973

- (2) John Greig, Jr., b. July 19, 1935, m. Leticia Hernandez
  - (a) Julie Marie Greig, b. Nov. 22, 1963
  - (b) Mike Greig, b. Jan. 24, 1965, d. Sept. 17, 1983
  - (c) Janell Greig, b. Dec. 10, 1966

- (3) Sister Julie M. Greig, Dominican Sister, b. Nov. 28, 1939
- (4) Msgr. Kenneth Greig, b. Dec. 11, 1940

b. Beatrice Broussard, b. July 14, 1912, m. Feb. 4, 1940, Aaron Nugent, b. June 28, 1911

- (1) Beatrice Nugent, b. Mar. 19, 1943
- (2) Louis Nugent, b. Nov. 8, 1944, m. May 11, 1968, Barbara Nell Meche
- (3) Louise Nugent, b. Mar. 18, 1951, m. Dec. 22, 1971, Paul Broussard

c. Annette Broussard (Sister Mary Louise, Sister of Divine Providence, b. June 1814

d. Pearl Broussard, b. Jan. 25, 1917, m. April 11, 1953, O. J. Riviere, b. Jan. 25, 1918

- (1) Odette Riviere, b. Aug. 11, 1955, m. July 12, 1986, Mark Eddie Hill, b. Jan. 23, 1955

e. Willis L. Broussard, b. Mar. 28, 1919, m. Mar. 29, 1948, Mary Louise Fremin, b. Jan. 5, 1929

- (1) Carl Ray Broussard, b. Oct. 14, 1949, m. May 30, 1970, Becky Bolyard, b. Nov. 29, 1949

- (2) Eddie Charles Broussard, b. Dec. 2, 1951, m. May 26, 1976, Dee Lane Tomplait

- (3) Julie Marie Broussard, b. Aug. 22, 1959, m. Mar. 23, 1978, James Hancock

- (4) Dale Broussard, b. April 14, 1970

f. Thomas M. Broussard, b. Nov. 1, 1920, d. Dec. 16, 1967, m. June 1952, Anna Lou Blanchard

g. Anna Louise Broussard, b. Mar. 19, 1922, d. Sept. 5, 1932

h. Albert J. Broussard, b. Nov. 13, 1924, d. June 13, 1977

i. Louis E. Broussard, b. Aug. 1, 1927, m. Dec. 30, 1950, Ina Marie Comeaux, b. Jan. 16, 1928

- (1) Kathleen Broussard, b. July 30, 1953, m. Nov. 25, 1972, Hal G. Petry, b. Sept. 17, 1952

- (2) Robert Earl Broussard, b. Jan. 24, 1958, m. Sept. 29, 1984, Judy Ann Landry, b. Mar. 23, 1961

- (3) Reese E. Broussard, b. Oct. 30, 1961

- (4) Karen Louise Broussard, b. Jan. 10, 1966

j. Genevieve Broussard (Sister Mary Benilde, Sister of Divine Providence), b. Jan. 1, 1929

2. Annette Broussard, b. 1886?, d. Nov. 28, 1912, m. May 8, 1905, Adonis Bernard, b.

1885?, d. June 3, 1945

a. Lize Bernard, b. May 16, 1906?, m. 1925? Sidney Bell, b. Sept. 2, 1905, d. Dec. 1, 1978

(1) Robert Bell, b. Oct. 19, 1926, m. Aug. 15, 1946, Mabel Trahan, b. Mar. 30, 1927

(a) Sylvia Bell, b. Oct. 9, 1959

(b) Melissa Bell, b. May 28, 1963, m. Aug. 10, 1984, Matthew Neef, b. July 2, 1959

(2) Annette Bell, b. Jan. 23, 1928, m. Aug. 31, 1950, Alex Bernard, b. Feb. 7, 1923

(a) Larry Bernard, b. Aug. 9, 1953

(b) Louis Bernard, b. Jan. 23, 1958, m. June 29, 1984, Angela Gastal, b. Nov. 9, 1961

(3) Malcolm Bell, b. Aug. 27, 1929, m. Jan. 11, 1950, Rosa Vice, b. July 30, 1928

(a) Lonnie Bell, b. Mar. 1, 1956, m. Jan. 7, 1977, Becky Evans, b. May 24, 1956

(11) Jamie Lynn Bell, b. Sept. 8, 1977

(22) Cody Earl Bell, b. Jan. 24, 1980

(b) Elizabeth Bell, b. June 29, 1957

(11) Dustin Ray Bell, b. May 15, 1982

(c) Bryan Bell, b. Jan. 17, 1959, m. June 8, 1984, Jayne Norris, b. Aug. 30, 1956

(11) Amy Bell, b. Dec. 19, 1981

(d) Albert Bell, b. Dec. 7, 1960, m. Nov. 19, 1983, Ann Viator, b. Mar. 21, 1956

(e) Alberta Bell, b. Dec. 7, 1960, m. Mar. 28, 1981, Edmond Trahan, b. Sept. 29, 1961

(11) Roxanna Trahan, b. July 27, 1982

(22) Rustin Trahan, b. Dec. 17, 1986

(4) Charles Bell, b. Sept. 1, 1933, m. Nov. 4, 1965, Eula Vice, b. Sept. 8, 1929

(5) Bertha Lou Bell, b. April 14, 1931, m. Jan. 5, 1952, Robert Bellot, b. May 4, 1931

(a) Maxine Ann Bellot, b. Aug. 17, 1953, m. May 13, 1977, Ronald Dale Smith, b. May 2, 1951

(11) Justin Dale Smith, b. May 10, 1978

(22) Sarah Lynn Smith, b. Feb. 8, 1982

(b) Connie Lou Bellot, b. Jan. 13, 1961

(6) Sidney Bell, Jr., b. Oct. 8, 1938, m. May 6, 1961, Willa Mae Vice, b. June 30, 1939

(a) Lisa Bell, b. Oct. 7, 1963, m. May 7, 1983, Bill Fontenot, b. Nov. 19, 1962

(b) Carl Bell, b. July 17, 1965

(c) Kim Marie Bell, b. Oct. 31, 1966

(7) Mona Lee Bell, b. Aug. 23, 1945, m. Apr. 27, 1969, Raymond Cottam, b. Aug. 13, 1946

(a) Michael Wayne Cottam, b. Jan. 14, 1971

(b) Michelle Renee Cottam, b. June 17, 1973

(c) Blaine Robert Cottam, b. Feb. 8, 1984

b. Felix Bernard, b. May 30, 1908, m. Jan. 17, 1932, Anna Barras, b. Aug. 13, 1909

(1) Dorothy Jane Bernard, b. Dec. 1, 1936, m. Aug. 18, 1956, John Robert Meriwether

(a) Judith Ann Meriwether, b. June 17, 1957

(b) Christopher Meriwether, b. Dec. 24, 1959

(c) JoAnna Meriwether, b. 24, 1961

(d) Jacklyn Meriwether, b. Jan. 14, 1963

(2) Harvey Charles Bernard, b. Sept. 20, 1940, m. Aug. 22, 1960, Irene Landry

(a) John Harvey Bernard, b. May 15, 1964

(b) Joseph Louis Bernard, b. April 19, 1967

(c) Janice Ann Bernard, b. Dec. 30, 1971

- c. Matthew Bernard, b. 1911, m. Lucille Coleman
  - d. Al Bernard, m. Irma Romero
  - 3. Charles Jean Broussard, b. Mar. 22, 1889 (Youngsville ch.: v. 3, p. 53), d. Dec. 24, 1964, m. Aug. 4, 1921, Julia Babin, b. July 30, 1898
    - a. Joyce M. Broussard, b. Sept. 5, 1922, d. Mar. 21, 1978, m. Aug. 28, 1954, Wilburn W. Harville, b. Oct. 8, 1921
      - (1) Barry F. Harville, b. Sept. 13, 1956
    - b. Hubert C. Broussard, b. Sept. 28, 1924, Reverend, ordained May 10, 1952
    - c. Meryl C. Broussard, b. Dec. 7, 1925, m. June 6, 1949, Alice Anne Poirrier, b. Sept. 20, 1926
      - (1) Meryl C. Broussard, b. May 25, 1950
      - (2) Charles Broussard, b. Sept. 6, 1951
      - (3) Paula Broussard, b. July 25, 1952
      - (4) Mary Lynn Broussard, b. Mar. 21, 1955
      - (5) Kim Broussard, b. Sept. 18, 1957
      - (6) Lisa Broussard, b. Sept. 4, 1960
      - (7) Tina Broussard, b. Jan. 16, 1967
    - d. Marion P. Broussard, b. Mar. 24, 1927, m. Mar. 11, 1948, Virgie Vicaro, b. June 7, 1930
      - (1) Marianne Broussard, b. Jan. 17, 1949
      - (2) Michael Broussard, b. July 29, 1950
      - (3) Steven Broussard, b. Sept. 11, 1951
      - (4) David Broussard, b. Feb. 18, 1953
      - (5) Brian Broussard, b. Sept. 14, 1954
      - (6) Kenneth Broussard, b. May 1, 1956
      - (7) Matthew Broussard, b. Jan. 14, 1959
      - (8) Craig Broussard, b. Jan. 14, 1960
      - (9) Beth Broussard, b. July 20, 1963
  - 4. Gilbert J. Broussard, b. Nov. 9, 1893, d. Mar. 27, 1970, m. Oct. 4, 1924, Lelia Duhon, b. Aug. 7, 1899
    - a. Theresa "Tessie" Cecile Broussard, b. May 15, 1927, m. Sept. 4, 1948, Leroy Joseph Gianelloni, b. July 30, 1921
      - (1) Anne Theresa Gianelloni, b. June 16, 1949, m. Aug. 14, 1976, William Groves, Jr., b. Nov. 30, 1949
        - (a) William "Lee" Groves, b. May 12, 1984
      - (2) Suzanne Marie Gianelloni, b. Sept. 21, 1950, m. Nov. 27, 1973, David Hidalgo, b. Nov. 23, 1948
        - (a) Monica Leigh Hidalgo, b. Aug. 15, 1974
        - (b) Anthony D. Hidalgo, b. Aug. 14, 1978
        - (c) Matthew E. Hidalgo, b. May 21, 1981
    - (3) Gilbert Gianelloni, b. Jan. 31, 1952, d. Feb. 1, 1952
    - (4) Cynthia Louise Gianelloni, b. June 13, 1954, m. June 16, 1974, Wilburn "Ray" Shaw, b. June 20, 1936
      - (a) Timothy Wayne Shaw, b. April 3, 1975
      - (b) Kelly E. Shaw, b. May 27, 1978
    - (5) Kathryn Mary Gianelloni, b. Aug. 21, 1955, m. Jan. 11, 1980, Russell Guidry, b. Jan. 12, 1957
      - (a) Stacey N. Guidry, b. June 14, 1980
    - (6) Lisa Ann Gianelloni, b. Nov. 8, 1958, m. Jan. 30, 1981, Marty Patin, b. Jan. 24, 1956
5. Emma Broussard, b. Aug. 4, 1895, d. Feb. 21, 1981, m. Jan. 8, 1919, Maurice Bernard, d. Jan. 23, 1949
  - a. Patrick Bernard, b. Oct. 30, 1919, d. Feb. 1971
  - b. James Bernard, b. Nov. 4, 1920, d. Oct. 14, 1944, m. Oct. 5, 1941, Euna Bernard, Jan. 12, 1919
  - c. Earl Bernard, b. Jan. 16, 1926, d. Dec. 13, 1941
6. Diane Broussard, b. 1902, d. Dec. 22, 1951, m. Sept. 20, 1960, Claude James St. Julien

7. Martha Broussard, b. Feb. 12, 1905, m. July 18, 1928, Claude Melebeck, Sr. b. Aug. 7, 1901
  - a. Claude Melebeck, Jr., b. Dec. 6, 1935
  - b. Claudette Melebeck, b. April 8, 1938, m. July 15, 1961, Donald Froning, Sr., b. Aug. 2, 1938
    - (1) Donald Froning, Jr., b. May 19, 1967
- B. Helen Broussard, b. Mar. 19, 1863 (Laf. Ch.: v. 6, #61), m. June 15, 1882 (Youngsville ch.: v. 3, p. 113) June 13, 1882 (Laf. Ct. Hse. Mar. #3555) Romain Ulysse Bernard (s/o Demas Bernard and Victorine Landry), b. Feb. 28, 1861 (Laf. Ch.: v. 6, #46)
  1. Marie Edicte Bernard, b. Mar. 8, 1888 (Laf. Ch.: v. 9, p. 98)
  2. Andre Albert Bernard, b. Oct. 21, 1892 (Laf. Ch.: v. 9, p. 231)
  3. Bernadette Marie Bernard, b. Aug. 27, 1898 (Laf. ch.: v. 10, p. 43)
  4. Joseph Bernard, b. Oct. 14, 1900 (Laf. ch.: v. 10, p. 142)
  5. Rosa Bernard
  6. Sidney Bernard
  7. Robley Bernard
- C. Leonidas Broussard, b. Aug. 27, 1866 (Youngsville ch.: v. 1, p. 39), m. Julie Lariviere, b. Feb. 13, 1887 (Laf. ch.: v. 9, p. 74) (d/o Jules Lariviere and Alma Comeau)
  1. Claudia Broussard
  2. Beatrice Broussard
  3. Annette Broussard (Sister of Divine Providence)
  4. Pearl Broussard
  5. Willis Broussard
  6. Thomas Broussard
  7. Jean Broussard (Sister of Divine Providence)
  8. Albert Broussard
  9. Louis Broussard
  10. Anna Louise
- D. Cecile Broussard, b. March 30, 1869 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 1, p. 73), m. Jan. 20, 1891 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 4, p. 97), Jan. 19, 1891 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar #4718), Joseph Breaux, ?b. Mar. 19, 1869 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 1, p. 71) (?s/o Napoleon Breaux and Marie Landry)
- E. Clara Broussard, b. Feb. 19, 1872 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 1, p. 120), m. Feb. 26, 1889 (Laf. Ch.: v. 7, p. 64), (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #4370) Guillaume Demas Bernard, b. Oct. 17, 1862 (Laf. ch.: v. 6, #128) (s/o (Desire) Demas Bernard and (Berthilde) Victorine (Irene) Landry)
  1. Marie Nina Bernard, b. Dec. 29, 1889 (Youngsville ch.: v. 3, p. 69), m. Dennis Bernard
  2. Victorine Nelly Bernard, b. Dec. 19, 1893 (Laf. ch.: v. 9, p. 264)
  3. Marie Thereze Bernard, b. Aug. 25, 1899 (Laf. ch.: v. 10, p. 91), m. Manning Charles Duhon
  4. Lucille Bernard, b. June 4, 1903, m. Andre J. Lariviere
  5. Genevieve Bernard, b. Oct. 4, 1905
  6. Charles Bernard, b. Dec. 17, 1907, m. Madel Begnaud
  7. Adele Bernard, b. Apr. 9, 1910, m. Lee Girouard
  8. Leo Bernard, b. Jan. 20, 1914, m. 1st. Louise Gonsoulin, m. 2nd. Irene Comeaux
- F. Carlos Valsin Broussard, b. Nov. 4, 1874 (Youngsville chl: v. 1, p. 172), d. Mar. 26, 1941, m. July 17, 1899 (Youngsville ch.: v. 4, p. 291) (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #6208, July 6, 1899), Fedora Girouard, b. Mar. 8, 1875, d. June 3, 1968 (d/o Jules Girouard and Odile Landry)
  1. Jean Valsin Broussard, b. Aug. 3, 1900 (Youngsville ch.: v. 4, p. 137), d. April 23, 1976, m. Lelia Bernard, d/o Gilbert Bernard and Elia Brugere; no children
  2. Lydia Marie Broussard, b. Sept. 4, 1904, m. Jan. 25, 1942, Andre Ste. Marie, b. April 15, 1899, d. Sept. 18, 1972 (s/o Francois Ste. Marie and Blanche Duhon)
    - a. Francis Andre Ste. Marie, b. Sept. 14, 1942, m. Mar. 14, 1964, Jeanette Hebert, b. Nov. 6, 1941 (d/o Minus Joseph Hebert, Sr. and Yolande Vincent)

- (1) Julia Michelle St. Marie, b. Feb. 23, 1966
- (2) Kimberly Nicole Ste. Marie, b. Nov. 23, 1976
- 3. May Broussard, b. Oct. 13, 1906, d. Aug. 7, 1970, m. Maurice LeBlanc, b. Oct. 14, 1908, d. Aug. 30, 1972, s/o Adonis LeBlanc and Rose Thibeaux
  - a. Paul Frederick LeBlanc, b. Aug. 27, 1936, m. Nov. 29, 1958, Priscilla Pauline Stelly, b. Sept. 8, 1940, d/o Paul Stelly, Sr., b. May 20, 1915, d. Sept. 18, 1968, and Ida Boulet
  - (1) Denna Louise LeBlanc, b. Aug. 30, 1959, m. July 2, 1923, Roger Blaine Denbo, b. July 31, 1954, s/o Roger Denbo and Maxine Marks
    - (a) Chelsea Mae Denbo, b. Feb. 11, 1986
  - (2) Tracie Lynne LeBlanc, b. May 18, 1961, m. July 28, 1979, Randy Champagne, b. June 26, 1959, s/o Larry Champagne and Sue Desormeaux
    - (a) Matthew Champagne, b. Sept. 19, 1982
  - (3) Stephen Mitchell LeBlanc, b. April 3, 1962, m. May 23, 1981, Pamela Tribe, b. Sept. 4, 1961, d/o Russell Tribe and Rose Aline Alphonse
    - (a) Jacob Mitchell LeBlanc, b. Dec. 11, 1982
    - (b) Brittany Jade LeBlanc, b. July 9, 1985
- G. Marie Alzire Broussard, b. Oct. 6, 1877 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 2, p. 22); Emancipation: Nov. 9, 1895 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #2058); Never married
- H. Jean Romain Broussard, b. April 12, 1881 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 2, p. 118)

## "SATURDAY NIGHT LIVE"

*submitted by Michael G. Wade*

The following is excerpted from the New Iberia *Louisiana Sugar Bowl* of August 23, 1877. This affray happened at a Saturday night dance on August 11, 1877. Such occurrences were fairly common in post-Civil War Louisiana.

We are glad to learn that young Mr. Gourdain, son of the late Capt. J. K. Gourdain, of New Orleans, who was recently severely injured in the left lung by a Smith & Wesson pistol ball fired by young Mr. Guardemal, of St. Martinville, at a ball in Fausse Pointe, is pronounced out of danger by his physician. The difficulty began in the ballroom, and as we learn, as follows: Guardemal was making a noise, to which Gourdain remonstrated. The former used insulting words, when Gourdain struck him. They were separated . . . Gourdain sent word to Guardemal that if he wanted satisfaction he could call upon him the next day and obtain it. To this Guardemal used other insulting words, when Gourdain again struck him. A young man named Terton then pushed Gourdain down, and as he was rising Guardemal drew his pistol and commenced firing. The first ball struck Gourdain, but the five others missed their aim. Meantime, Gourdain had drawn his pistol, wounded as he was, and blindly fired five shots when he fell back fainting.

These shooting scrapes at balls are entirely too common, and we hope that our authorities will take immediate steps to execute the law against carrying concealed weapons. We have laws now, and a government to see them executed, and that is sufficient protection. It is a barbarous custom, and we want to see it made odious in the eyes of all respectable people. Just think of young men going to balls with pistols in their pockets! Our society must be as bad as that of Mexico to require that. Shame! shame!

# JOHN STINE

## *Early Sheriff of Attakapas*

by  
Glenn R. Conrad

A few months were required for the American presence to become apparent in the old Attakapas District after the United States took possession of Louisiana on December 20, 1803. In January 1804, Gov. William C. C. Claiborne dispatched Lt. Henry Hopkins of the U. S. Army and a small detachment of troops to the Attakapas region. Hopkins claimed the area for the United States and installed himself as commandant and judge until such time as Governor Claiborne appointed civilian administrators for Attakapas County.<sup>1</sup>

Over a year later, on April 29, 1805, Governor Claiborne announced his selection of public officials. Charles M. Audibert became clerk of the county, Dominique Prévost was named county treasurer, and Isaac Camp became the county's first sheriff.<sup>2</sup> On May 2, the governor named Edward Church Nicholls to be county judge.<sup>3</sup> Each of these officeholders was required to post a performance bond. Isaac Camp posted bond of \$5,000 on May 1, 1805.<sup>4</sup>

Camp's tenure as sheriff was brief. Sometime toward the end of 1805 he resigned to accept the post of sheriff of Pointe Coupee County.<sup>5</sup> On December 30, 1805, Governor Claiborne named John Stine of New Iberia to be the second sheriff of Attakapas.<sup>6</sup> On January 6, 1806, Stine posted a performance bond of \$5,000. John Murphy and John N. Kershaw, New Iberia businessmen, stood surety.<sup>7</sup> *The Territorial Papers* do not indicate that Stine was replaced as

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<sup>1</sup>Glenn R. Conrad, "Henry Hopkins Raises the U. S. Flag Over the Attakapas," *Attakapas Gazette*, XXII (1987), 50.

The Territory of Orleans (the present-day state of Louisiana) was divided into administrative units called counties from 1805 to 1807. In 1807, for reasons of more efficient administration, the counties were subdivided into parishes. At that time there were 19 parishes.

<sup>2</sup>Clarence Edwin Carter, comp. and ed., *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, vol. IX, *The Territory of Orleans, 1803-1812*, (Washington, D. C., 1940), 600, 601.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, 598.

<sup>4</sup>St. Martin Parish Original Acts (hereafter cited as SMOA), vol. 22, document no. 198.

<sup>5</sup>Carter, *Territorial Papers*, 600. Camp was subsequently (on January 16, 1806) dismissed from the Pointe Coupee office for failure to post bond, *ibid.*, 663.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, 600.

<sup>7</sup>SMOA, 23:78.

sheriff of Attakapas at any time before statehood in 1812, and it may be that he held the office until Paul Briant was appointed sheriff in June 1813.<sup>8</sup>

John Stine was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born about 1770, the son of John Stine, Sr., and Barbara Kruger.<sup>9</sup> There is as yet no evidence concerning when or at what age Stine came to Louisiana. Certain deductions from available documentation suggest, however, that he may have arrived in Louisiana in June 1780, perhaps as an orphan, among a group of sixty Irish and German religious refugees from Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania.<sup>10</sup> Stine's name does not appear on the list of foreigners in the District of Opelousas and Attakapas and in New Iberia, dated May 15, 1781,<sup>11</sup> but this list only provides the names of heads of household and Stine being approximately 11 years old at the time would not have been included. The fact that the name Stine does not appear on the list suggests to this writer that perhaps Stine was an orphan travelling with another family. The family may have been that of Patrick Francis Clark, for on January 15, 1792, Stine married Clark's daughter Elizabeth in the Opelousas Catholic church.<sup>12</sup> At the time Stine was about 22 years old, his bride was a minor. One must assume that he was well known to the bride's family; therefore, had been living in the Opelousas area for some time.<sup>13</sup>

Exactly when the Stines moved to the Teche country, into the area of present-day New Iberia, is unknown, but they were in Opelousas to baptize their daughter Mary on May 24, 1795,<sup>14</sup> and John Stine was in New Iberia in June 1796 when he had occasion to give a deposition. In that deposition he stated that he was living on Francois Prevost's place and was working for Prevost as a cooper.<sup>15</sup> St. Martin of Tours sacramental records confirm that the

<sup>8</sup>St. Martin Sheriff Book A, document no. 1.

<sup>9</sup>According to a deposition (SM OA, 17:35) given by Stine in 1796, he was then 26 years old. His place of nativity and parents are recorded in Donald J. Hebert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, 33 vols (Eunice and Cecilia, La., 1976-1984), I, 526.

<sup>10</sup>For a discussion of the arrival in Spanish Louisiana of these Catholic refugees, see Glenn R. Conrad, "Friends or Foe: Religious Exiles at the Opelousas Post in the American Revolution," *Attakapas Gazette*, XII (1977), 137-140.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup>Stine's marriage to Elizabeth Clark is found in Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 526. The information provided, however, is garbled and requires that one cross-reference to the "Clark" entries.

<sup>13</sup>Several early Opelousas sources (e.g., Gladys de Villier, *The Opelousas Post* [Cottonport, La., 1972], p. 137; and Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 526) state that Stine married Elizabeth Garret, daughter of Joshua Garret on January 15, 1792. However, all subsequent records agree that Stine's daughter Mary was born October 8, 1792, to John Stine and Elizabeth Clark. Mary's later marriage record to Josiah French (SMOA, 25:45) clearly states that she was the daughter of Stine and Elizabeth Clark. Finally, the succession of Widow John Stine (St. Martin Parish Estate 687) states that she was the former Elizabeth Clark.

<sup>14</sup>DeVillier, *The Opelousas Post*, p. 137. The child's godparents were Solomon Andrus and Celeste Clark.

<sup>15</sup>SMOA, 17:35.

Stines had become established settlers in the Teche country, for the several Stine children born after Mary were all baptized in that church.<sup>16</sup>

The land that Stine was living on was what remained of a land grant to Francois Prévost dated January 5, 1777.<sup>17</sup> Within a short time after the grant, Prévost began to subdivide and sell this land to various individuals. These sales of small tracts of land, usually no more than 2 1/2 arpents wide by 40 arpents deep, fronting on Bayou Teche, form the beginning of the "new" New Iberia, located about three-quarters of a mile below the site of the Spanish town of New Iberia founded in 1779. It is probably for this reason that as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century New Iberia was often referred to as "New Town."

Apparently John Stine liked the New Iberia area, for on April 14, 1803, he purchased a tract of land 2 1/2 arpents wide by 40 arpents deep (the tract had formerly been part of the Prévost grant) in what is now the heart of downtown New Iberia.<sup>18</sup> It was on this site that he built the family home, "a large, single-story frame house," with a gallery across the front of it.<sup>19</sup> Several years later, in October 1818, Stine purchased from Thomas Urquhart of New Orleans an additional 2 1/2 arpents by 40 arpents next to his original purchase.<sup>20</sup> (See map) Finally, Stine acquired additional farm acreage on Bayou Teche below New Iberia, but the land he acquired at New Iberia would be central to the future of the family and the future of the town.

In 1810, Mary Stine married Josiah French.<sup>21</sup> To date, there is no evidence to indicate why or when French arrived in New Iberia. Long-standing tradition holds that he was a native of Vermont. He was, at any rate, a merchant at the time of his marriage.<sup>22</sup> Some time later French and Stine became partners in a tanning operation in New Iberia.<sup>23</sup> French later served twice as

<sup>16</sup>The births and baptisms of the children can be found in Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 526-527.

<sup>17</sup>Glenn R. Conrad, *New Iberia: Essays on the Town and Its People*, 2nd ed. (Lafayette, 1986), p. 37.

<sup>18</sup>He bought the land from his friend John N. Kershaw, a New Iberia innkeeper. SMOA, 21:152. The width of this first purchase would roughly correspond to the present-day area between Iberia and Fisher streets.

<sup>19</sup>Conrad, *New Iberia*, p. 40. Although the house eventually passed out of the hands of the Stine family, it was not until 1884 that it was demolished for the construction on its site of the Iberia Parish Courthouse. The site of the Stine house is now Bouigny Plaza.

<sup>20</sup>St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 1B, p. 434.

<sup>21</sup>Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 526.

<sup>22</sup>The fact that French was a merchant is found in John Stine's permission for French to marry his minor daughter, recorded in SMOA, 25:54, mistakenly identified in the St. Martin Parish Vendor and Vendee indexes as a marriage contract.

<sup>23</sup>Conrad, *New Iberia*, p. 289.





## MAJESTIC ALBANIA MANSION

A Photo Essay  
by  
Oscar James Gonzalez\*

*The Albania Plantation house, situated just east of Jeanerette on Louisiana Hwy. 182, is one of the truly venerable landmarks of St. Mary Parish. The house was constructed by Charles Grevemberg, great-grandson of Johannes Grevemberge who arrived in Louisiana in 1720 aboard the Gironde. Scion of this well-known colonial family whose members played an important role in the settlement and development of the Attakapas District, Charles Grevemberg did not live to see his house completed. His succession papers (St. Mary Succession No. 739) reveal that when he died on March 26, 1851, his home was as yet unfinished. Nevertheless, his widow, the former Euphémie Fuselier, and children completed construction of the house and continued operating the plantation through the last years of the antebellum South, the Civil War, and Reconstruction. What follows is a photographic interpretation of majestic Albania Mansion by the talented photojournalist Oscar James Gonzalez of Jeanerette, La.*

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\*Photographs copyright 1987 by Oscar James Gonzalez.



The facades of Albania Mansion on a winter afternoon





The plantation bell evokes memories of another time



The bayou facade of Albania

# The Life of B. B. Mitchel, Overseer\*

by  
B. B. Mitchel

with an introduction by  
Keith S. Hambrick

The life story of Barney B. Mitchel is an interesting account of a young man from North Carolina who worked as an overseer in Mississippi and Louisiana during the late 1830s and early 1840s. He tells of his childhood, then about traveling around looking for work or as he puts it "business," bargaining with planters, having fun, and even losing money when a planter ran off to Texas still owing him. From the way overseers are usually depicted, one might think it would have been the opposite.

A substantial amount of Mitchel's "business" was in the Bayou Boeuf region of Rapides Parish, Louisiana.<sup>1</sup> Solomon Northup of *Twelve Years a Slave* was in that area at the time and it is possible the two could have met, although Mitchel is not mentioned in the book.<sup>2</sup>

There are few extant accounts such as this describing first-hand what it was like being an overseer, most of the information about that class of men coming from planters. The story appeared in serial form in the Opelousas (La.) *St. Landry Whig* issues of August 7, 14, 21, 28, 1845. Some spelling in the account was corrected by the Rev. J. Burke who prepared the manuscript for publication; punctuation was supplied by the newspaper. In order to retain the story's flavor, only obvious typographical errors are noted in the text. Other than these, no changes have been made. It is Mitchel's story written in a run-on but thoroughly readable style.

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\*This story first appeared in the *St. Landry Whig* in serial from August 7, 14, 21, 28, 1845, under the title "Life of B. B. Mitchel, Executed at Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, on 15th July, 1845, For the Murder of Robert McGahey."

<sup>1</sup>Rapides Parish is located in central Louisiana. The city of Alexandria, which is located on Red River, is the parish seat. Bayou Boeuf is a broad bayou that runs near Alexandria and extends to St. Landry Parish where it is joined by the Bayou Cocodrie to form Bayou Courtableau, an important waterway in the area.

<sup>2</sup>See Solomon Northup, *Twelve Years A Slave*. Edited by Sue Eakin and Joseph Logsdon. (Baton Rouge, 1968).

## THE LIFE OF B. B. MITCHEL, OVERSEER

B. B. Mitchel, from North Carolina; born in Martin county<sup>3</sup> near Hamilton Post-office, on Roanoke river, 75 miles from Raleigh, 40 miles from Halifax, was born in the year 1817, the 15th of July. My parents lived in Bertie county, which was a very sickly place.<sup>4</sup> I was the only child they had at that time; they doated on me very much, and kept me at school, for they were afraid, on account of sickness, to let me stay at home; I would visit home sometimes and stay a month or so with my parents, but when the time would come for me to leave home, I always would have one or two days crying before I left; my mother was a very tender-hearted woman, and I was the only child she had; she would grieve after me when the time would come for me to leave for school; my father was a man that grieved but little, but always would scold me and my mother for grieving so when I would have to start; he would often tell me I should not come home any more, if I did not quit grieving so much when I had to start away; when I should see the tears running down my mother's cheeks, grieving at the idea of having to part with her only son. I was much affected. My father boarded me with a lady by the name of Mrs. J., in Bertie county; the little village went by the name of Woodville;<sup>5</sup> Mrs. J. was a very fine, pious woman; she boarded several other boys besides myself; she had two sons about my size; we mated together and went to school together; we thought a great deal of each other. Gabriel, one of these boys, and myself, would always be together, and I thought more of him than I did of Peter, the other one. Our teacher was a very fine man; he had a very large school, and was pretty severe on us, for we were very rude; Gabriel would often go home with me, at vacations; we would spend our time hunting. There was another school-mate of mine; his parents lived close to mine; his name was Thomas S.; I thought the world of him, and he of me; he and myself were very often together hunting when we were not at school; I then was about 14 years old. When I entered my 15th year, I unfortunately lost my dear mother; I was her only child; I had no person to look to then but my dear father; when I entered in my 16th year, my father moved from Bertie county to Martin county, and he married again; he kept me at home then, and told me he would learn me how to work, for he had to work when he was of my age; I went to work with our negroes; it went very hard with me for a while; I became reconciled to my situation; but after my father got married, and brought my step-mother home, I became dissatisfied at the thought of having a new mother; I did not like it; I worked on a while, but I became more and more dissatisfied with home; my whole study was to get away. Gabriel, my old school-mate, in this time, had gone to the State of Mississippi, Madison county; when he had been there some year or so, he wrote me a letter to North Carolina stating to me all about what a fine country Mississippi was, and what he was getting for his services for over-seeing, which was about \$50 per month, and wrote for me to come as soon as possible to him. I had heard great talk about the State before, and I had some idea of it from what geography taught me. After I had received this letter, I became very anxious to leave my

<sup>3</sup>Martin County is located in eastern North Carolina. The town of Hamilton is situated on the Roanoke River.

<sup>4</sup>Bertie County is located immediately above and is separated from Martin County by the Roanoke River. Part of Bertie borders on the Albemarle Sound. In the 1820's, a disease called "Spanish influenza" Waxle prevalent in the eastern part of North Carolina. Several deaths were reported in Nash, Edgecombe, Martin and Bertie counties. The symptoms of the disease varied. Some persons developed headaches, ear aches, and pain in the face while other complained of sore limbs. The disease was said to be of a new variety and doctors did not know how to treat it. A few used blood-letting which proved to be fatal. Guion Griffith Johnson, *Ante-Bellum North Carolina, A Social History*. (Chapel Hill, 1937), p. 732. B. B. Mitchel's father Waxe named William Mitchel. See St. Landry Whig, July 17, 1845. B. B. mentioned in the account that he was an only child. The only William Mitchel found in the 1820 census of Bertie County was a farmer between 26 and 44 years of age who had several children and 10 slaves. See Manuscript Census of 1820, Bertie County, North Carolina

<sup>5</sup>Woodville is in western Bertie County.

home, for I had become much dissatisfied with the idea of having a step-mother in our family; my grandmother on my father's side was still living. I hated to leave her very much, for I loved her and she was very old. There was a man in the neighborhood, by the name of Mr. F. He had been out to Mississippi, and had lived there one year; he had returned in our neighborhood after his family; Mr. F. came to my father's house, and spoke very highly of Mississippi; and told me my friend there, Gabriel J., was making money pretty fast. He gave me good accounts of the State. I got in a notion to come out with him. I thought I would ask my grandmother her opinion on the case; she appeared to very sorry at the thoughts of my leaving home; she told me my father would not be willing for me to go. I told her I did not like my mother, and I told her I would ask my father for money to bear my expenses, for I was determined to go; she told me I was not of age, I had better stay, and not go. I asked her to ask my father for money for to bear my expenses; she told me my father would be mad; I was the one to ask him for money. I thought I would ask him, but I kept putting it off; I was fearful it would make him angry with me. After a while, the old man found out I had it in my head to leave him; he spoke to me one morning about it, I told him I was going with Mr. F.; he appeared to be very angry with me for wanting to leave him, I told him I was dissatisfied with my home; he did not speak to me for several minutes on the subject; after a while he asked me where I would get money from to [sic] bear my expenses; I told him I would go without money, if he would not let me have some: he told me he did not wish for me to go off with Mr. F.; he said he had rather for me to wait until I became of age, I was only 17 years of age; he advised me to wait until I was 21 years of age, and then I could get hold of my property, and go where I pleased; I told my father I would go the first opportunity I got; he rather put me out of the notion then; I went to school the balance of that year. In the month of December, my school-mate Gabriel, wrote me another letter; I got all in a notion to leave for Mississippi again; it was in my mind so strong, I could not sleep that night; but no person knew my mind, I kept it to myself, and thought I would go; I was like all other boys, for my parents had indulged me very much, and I thought I must go wherever I pleased; I did not think of my age at all.

In the year of 1836, in the month of January, my father asked me if I could not go to Virginia and sell a small drove of hogs for him: I told him I could. The time came for me to start; my father sent three negroes with me to help to drive the hogs; I was to go on until I got sale for them, I drove them some four or five days before I got sale for them. I sold the hogs for a very good price, and received the money which was \$217. I started back and was within 10 miles of home. I stopped all night with my old school-mate, Thomas S. We had not seen each other for a long time. He was very glad to see me. I spent the night with him. The weather was very cold; the next morning when we got up, there was a heavy snow on the ground. After breakfast, I started the negroes towards home; told them I would be on after a while. Thomas S. asked me to spend a day or so with him, as we had not seen each other for a long time. I thought I would stay a day or so. He proposed to go down to his father's plantation, about five miles off, to hunt birds, as it was a fine time for hunting. When we arrived at his father's plantation, we found the overseer at the house. We commenced talking about hunting birds; the overseer told us he would go with us. We had our horses put away, we thought we would go on foot; we spent that day and killed a good deal of game; on the second day we put to hunt again, but I commenced studying about home, yet I went on: I knew my father would be angry with me for not coming home sooner, for he would always scold me when I would go off and stay over my time. I always looked for a scolding when I would return home, and I had got so many scoldings before, I did not like to go home. I was fearful of something else, after a while; but on that day, I thought if I had overstayed my time, I would go home and let him say what he would to me, for I had taken care of all my father's money. On the third day, after dinner, I thought I would go home. I did not have much to say to my school-mate. He asked me what was the reason I would not talk more: I told him I was studying about home; that I had overstayed my time with him, and I knew my father would be angry with me for not coming home sooner. I ordered by horse caught. I studied to myself then what I should say to my father, if he asked me why I did not come sooner. I thought he would ask me if I would quit his business to go a hunting with other boys. I studies it all over to myself and thought how mad my father would be. It popped into my mind to leave for Mississippi. I did not like to go off with all the money I had, for I knew my father well, and knew he would be



very mad with me, but I made up my mind in twenty minutes to start for Mississippi, to see my old school-mate Gabriel J. I told Thomas S. good bye, he thought I was going home; I did not say one word to him about where I was going. I left; went over Hill's Ferry on Roanoke River. I went on to Enfield,<sup>6</sup> and there I sold my horse; I wrote back to father I was off for Mississippi, and told him I had sold my horse, and would leave that night in the stage; I wrote him I had some \$217 of his money, but I knew he had double that of mine in his possession, the property which came to me by my mother. I wrote to him not to be mad with me, for he knew my wish was to leave home. I knew I was not of age, and could not get hold of my property; but that night the stage started and I left with it. I travelled about three days; I kept studying about home, about my father and my old grandmother, how uneasy they would be, and thought about all my old school-mates, how they would grieve after me; they all thought so highly of me, and I of them. I studied so much about all of my companions, my father, and my grandfather, that I could not rest. It went very hard with me to travel in the stage, for I had to go night and day, and I had no way to sleep; but I travelled until I reached the Mississippi Madison county. The stage stopped in a little town by the name of Madisonville.<sup>7</sup> There I left the stage. I remained there some two or three days resting, but my mind was completely full of trouble studying about home, all the time thinking how I left all my school-mates behind, and I was there in a strange country! Oh, how unhappy I felt! Think of my situation. I knew no person, and no person knew me. On the third day I commenced enquiring about amongst the people to see if I could not find my old school-mate, Gabriel J. I met a gentleman that could tell me all about him, and several others that had moved from N. C. to that State. This gentleman spoke of Mr. F., the man I wished to have come out with from N. C.; he was living about 12 miles from Madisonville. I thought I would go and see him first, because I was nearest to him. I hired a horse to go on. In this time my money was growing short. I went on to Mr. F. that day; he was very glad to see me; he thought my father had sent me to that State to purchase land, but I told him not, I had come there to live. The next day I had to go and carry this hired horse home, for I was paying two dollars and a half per day for the hire of him; Mr. F. went with me to Madison to take the horse home and to bring me back to his house, which he did; this was in March, 1836. I remained there some two or three weeks hunting deer and turkeys, with a young man by the name of R. A.; he was a fine man and delighted very much in hunting; as for my part then I was not acquainted with hunting for large game, and the idea of killing deer, I thought would be something great to write back to N. C., but being a green hand I could kill none. I killed a great deal of other game, such as I had been in the habit of killing in N. C. I become [sic] tired of hunting, and thought I would set out and see my friend Gabriel, he lived about 18 miles from Mr. F. and he loaned me a mule to ride to see my friend. I started on the mule, but did not like the idea of riding a mule, for I had always rode a fine horse when I was with my father; but rode on until I reached where my friend Gabriel lived; I found him at his business, attending to about 65 hands for \$400 per year. I thought that was poor business at that time, for cotton was selling from 18 to 20 cts.<sup>8</sup> Gabriel was very glad to see me. He was living with three of his cousins; they had put their negroes together, and all three were in partnership, and Gabriel was employed to attend to the business. I staid all night with Gabriel and his cousins; the men had moved from N. C. about 4 years back; I knew them and they knew my father very well, and they appeared to be very kind to me.

The next day, Gabriel and myself set out to hunt some business for me to go at; he recommended me to follow overseeing; that there was more money to be made at that business than any other, I thought myself but I still thought my friend Gabriel was doing but poor business, to attend to 65 hands for \$400, but did not tell him so: we went on that day to hunt business for me: Gabriel made all the enquiry of the people

<sup>6</sup>Enfield is in southern Halifax County which is just west of Bertie County.

<sup>7</sup>Madison County is in central Mississippi. Madisonville is the county seat.

<sup>8</sup>John Hebron Moore has written that the average for Mississippi overseers in the period 1830-1860 was \$350-\$500 a year with the better ones earning up to \$600. William Kauffman Scarborough believes that salaries in the cotton region ranged from \$200-\$1,000, with an average of about \$450. William Kauffman Scarborough, *The Overseer: Plantation Management in the Old South*. (Baton Rouge, 1966), p. 29.

about business for me, as I was a stranger, and he had been living there for about two years, and had become pretty well acquainted with the people: we went on: after a while we heard of a man by the name of Mr. C.; he wished to employ some person to attend to his business; Gabriel did all the talking; I listened: Gabriel asked Mr. C. what would he give per month, and told him I was an old school-mate of his from N. C., and he would be glad if I could get business, and he thought I would suit him. Mr. C. asked me if I ever had followed overseeing; I told him no; Mr. C. said he thought he could learn me how to attend to business; I told him I had a very good idea of business, for my father carried on such business in N. C., and I had noticed him how he went on; but Mr. C. said, my father did not make cotton; I told him no, not much, he then asked me how much I would ask him to attend to 18 to 20 hands, I told him I would be moderate with him, as it was the first time I commenced business: Mr. C. made me an offer of \$20 per month, I asked him \$25 per month; we talked on, and after a while he spoke and he said he would split the difference with me, from 20 to 25; I told him I would stand it; we made a bargain, and set the day for me to come to take charge; Gabriel was witness to the bargain: we then eat dinner with Mr. C., and Gabriel and myself left; I had to return back in four or five days, to go into business: but as Gabriel and myself were going on, he commenced giving me advice how to get on with Mr. C.; Gabriel told me Mr. C. was a hard man to please, for a great many different men had lived with him; no person could please him long at a time; I told Gabriel if that was the case, I believed I should back out from going to take charge; but I then commenced thinking of what my father had often told me: he always told me if I made a bargain with a person to stand to it always, let the bargain be good or bad, always be up to my word; we went on to where Gabriel lived that night; after we had been in the house awhile [sic], Gabriel's employers asked me what luck I had in finding business that day; I told them; said I did not like the man, from what I had learned from Gabriel, and I told Mr. J. I believed I would back out; he asked me if I had made a bargain with Mr. C.; I said yes, and was sorry for it, for I always felt bound to stand up to my bargains, let them be good or bad, for my father always had told me he would not give a cent for a man that would not stand up to his bargains; Mr. J. gave me advice to try Mr. C. for a while, perhaps I would like him better, and if I could not please him I could but quit, and he was bound to pay for what time I had lived with him; I thought I would try him anyhow; but Gabriel told me how I must go on to please Mr. C. from what he knew of him; Gabriel advised me to be very severe to his slaves, as Mr. C. had always borne that name amongst his neighbors; I did not like that part at all, for I was young and had not seen much barbarity amongst slaves, and I was not in favor of it, but thought I would do as Gabriel told me, for he had been at the business, and I thought he was capable of advising me how to get along with Mr. C. I went and set in on the day I had promised to go; Mr. C. gave me charge, but I had to go by his directions altogether; he told me the people gave him a bad name, I told him I heard so myself, but I was in hopes we could get along well together; he then commenced telling me he did not want a man unless he would whip his negroes; I told him I would whip them when I thought they needed it; he told me I was not a judge when a slave wanted whipping, for he knew they ought to be whipped more or less every day; I began to feel like leaving him, at the idea of having to do what he said, [sic] but then thought I as it was his property, I would do just as he said; I went on doing just as he told me; I had not been there long before I saw I could not please him; I was in my 18th year then; I was very notionate, and thinking of my situation, and of my father, and my old grandmother and home, I became very much displeased; I did not like to have to fight, and Mr. C. was a very passionate man, but Mrs. C. was pretty good to me. One day, Mr. C. was cleaning his gun, and after he had got it cleaned, he thought he would burst a cap on the tube,<sup>9</sup> and when he burst it, part of the cap flew up and stuck him in his eyes; this made Mr. C. perfectly crazy: his eye gave him so much pain no person could please him; he cut up such capers I did not like to stay where he was; I did every thing to please him that lay

<sup>9</sup>The percussion cap, patented by Joshua Shaw, was widely used on muzzle-loading guns by the 1830's. It was a small copper cap that contained a pellet of detonating compound. The cap was placed over a cone or nipple which had a vent hole to the gun's powder charge. When the hammer struck the cap, the flames shot through the vent to ignite the powder. George C. Nonte, Jr. *Firearms Encyclopedia*. (New York, 1973), pp. 187-188.

In my power, he could not be pleased; he was mad with every body he said; as for my part, I attended to my business, and tried to keep away from him: at last he came one day, and commenced to give me some ugly talk; I knew I had been doing my business; I knew he had no business to talk to me in the way he did; I thought I would quit, I became so disgusted at his way of fighting and going on as though he did not think any person had any feelings but himself; I left him and I went off to a neighbor's house, and remained there until I thought Mr. C. had got better; I went back for a settlement with him; when I arrived at the house there was no person there but Mrs. C.; she was very glad to see me, and appeared to hate the way her husband was going on, and wished for me to come back and live with them again; Mr. C. came and spoke to me as usual; from that he commenced to talk with me to come and take charge again; I told him no, that since we had parted I thought it would be best for us to stay apart; I asked him for a settlement, and we settled; I left him, he invited me to call on him whenever I came that way, I bid him and his lady good by, and never have seen them since. I went back to my friend Gabriel, and told him I had quit Mr. C.; he wanted to know all about it; I told him as nearly as I could recollect; I remained there with Gabriel, and I commenced studying about home, my father and my grand-mother; I studied so much, one half of my time I did not know hardly what to do.

At that time, two of the Mr. J.'s left Mississippi for N. C. to spend the summer; one remained there with Gabriel on the plantation, to carry on the business. I remained with G. and his cousin: after a while Mr. W. J. commenced laughing at me for grieving so much about my father and my old school mates; he told me not to do it, for it would not do any good, for my father would know that I was getting old enough to take care of myself; I then told Mr. J. how I left home, and told him all about it; Mr. J. said my father would forgive me for it, for he knew my father had my property in his possession; he asked me how much money I left home with; I told him \$217; he said that was not much for me to study so much about, and told me to let it pass, that I was able to pay him back. I told him when I left North Carolina I was well beliked by all of my acquaintances, and I left them all and came away from them; I then was living a different life from what I ever lived before; he made light of what I said, and told me to stay there with him and G. until I became settled in mind; Mr. J. was a very kind man to me; we commenced hunting deer: now this was the second time I had commenced hunting for deer; there was a good many in that country; Mr. J. was a fine shot, he hardly ever missed; I became so I was nearly as good a hunter as him; we killed a heap of deer, and I was very fond of the sport; this was in 1836; I was in my 18th year. In the month of September I thought I would commence business again, if I could hear of any; after a while I heard of some men that lived in Hinds County,<sup>10</sup> about ten miles from Mr. J. I set out to go and hunt them; I found there were two in partnership; they offered to give me business; I asked them what they would give me for the balance of that year, they told me \$30; I asked them \$35; they told me they would give me that sum; we made a bargain quick; I left, and told them that I would be back the next day to set in; I went on back to Mr. W. J.; him and G. asked me what luck I had for business that day; I told them I had found business with Mr. B. and they told me I found a good home, for they knew both of those men well. I went the next day according to promise and set in; I had to manage about 36 hands, I went on fine; I staid at home and attended to my business, studied the interest of my employers, and got along well; they were well pleased with me. I went no where but to my business; I knew but very few persons; I lived on my time out. About christmas I thought I would go and see Mr. J. and G. and take christmas dinner with them as they were my old friends; I went and they were very glad to see me; spent the day finely. I returned back that night; I got home about supper time; after we supped they proposed to employ me for the next year; I asked them how much they would give me, and they said five hundred dollars, I told them no I wanted more; they rather appeared to be anxious to employ me; I told them I would study on it that week, I thought I would see G. and take his advice on the subject, I went to see my friend, and told what my employers had offered me; Mr. J. offered to employ me; he commenced talking to me on the case, and told me he had an idea of renting a plantation to raise corn altogether; after a while we made a bargain; I returned back and

<sup>10</sup>Hinds County is in western Mississippi. Jackson, the state capitol, is located there.

staid out my time, but that week I told them I was going to do business for Mr. J. I told them I felt myself bound to Mr. J., for he had charged me no board for the time I had been living at his house, I staid my time out, had a settlement, and then went to Mr. J.'s to live, this was in the year of 1837. I commenced business on this rented plantation, I planted my crop and got along well; I lived by myself and made a very fine crop of corn---no cotton, I did not plant it. After I had laid my corn crop by and had nothing to do, I moved all of my hands off to Mr. J.'s, I had to return back to save fodder. Mr. J. and myself hunted a good deal that year; about the month of September we went out to hunt one day; I was riding Mr. J.'s horse; we went on and started some deer, I was running the horses through a wood, trying to head the deer to get a shot at one, and I was going very fast; all at once my horse fell into a dry bayou and killed himself, and did not hurt me; it was a narrow escape; I did not see the bayou, for the grass was so high I could not see the ground in some places, and the horse was running as fast as he could go; I did not know that the bayou was there. Mr. J. saw the horse fall; as he fell he threw me over his head on the opposite side of the bayou; Mr. J. ran up to my assistance, and found I was not hurt at all; Mr. J. said he would not run the same risk as I did for all the deer in the woods. We went home and laid up our guns for a while; I thought I never would go a hunting again; I had to pay for the horse, that is, the owner of the horse owed me, and we balanced accounts. *ILLEGIBLE LINE* . . . there was no person to hunt them; they came about a good deal, and I thought I would step out and kill some; but every time I would set to go after them, I would think of the horse, and how much I had lost by hunting; I kept that in view for a long time, at last one day I was pretty much at leisure, and Mr. J. says to me let us go and kill a deer; I told him I had not forgotten how much deer hunting had cost me; he told me it was an accident, and to be more careful the next time we went a hunting, and not run my horse through such high grass, for it was dangerous, but every time we would talk about hunting, I would think of that poor horse I had ren into the bayou. But after a while we commence again to hunt deer; every time we could get an opportunity we would be in the woods with our dogs; we were lucky; after a while some of my neighbors spoke to me about hunting so much; I told them I had rather hunt than be at the grog shops drunk and gambling, every time I could get any person to gamble with, and fighting. I knew they followed that business every time they went to town; I hardly ever went to town; I always sent a boy, and I told the men they liked to go to town very often, and I liked to go a hunting very much. I lived out that year with Mr. J. and made him a fine crop. About November, in 1837, I thought the next year I would go to the State of Louisiana, and look at that country, I had heard so much about its being a very rich country: I never spoke to any person about my having had any notion of coming; at the end of the year 1837 I spoke to Mr. J., he told me [he] had been in Louisiana, it was a very fine country, but sickly; I told him I believed I would come over here and look at it any how; he asked me when I was coming; I told him some time after christmas I would start.

In the month of January, 1838, there came two men to Mr. J.'s; they were travelling, and said they were from North Carolina, Orange county;<sup>11</sup> I knew nothing of them. Mr. J. was some acquainted with them; he made me acquainted with them, and called their names; they staid there some four or five days; the weather was very cold; they told me they were coming to the State of Louisiana; I then told them I would come with them, if they would wait until I got ready to come; they said they would wait for me; I commenced getting ready to start with the men; they were coming here to follow overseeing; the day came for us to start. About the 22d of January, we left Madison county, Mississipp, for the State of Louisiana; went on to Natchez, on the Mississippi river; there we thought we would put our horses on board of a steamboat and come to Alexandria [sic], on Red River, my horse was very unruly; he did not like the steamboat; I had to sell him; I thought I could buy another after I got to Alexandria; the other men put their horses on board; I did not like to travel on the steamboat, for I had heard so much of their blowing up, I was completely frightened all the time, and very uneasy; it was the first time I had ever travelled on one, and I thought it would be the last, if I got to my journey's end; we came on the Davy Crockett, she ran from Natchez to Alexandria; we got on very well until about 12 o'clock in the night when near the mouth of Red river, she caught fire; alarm was given; I ran in

<sup>11</sup>Orange County is in north-central North Carolina near the Virginia border.

to the lady's cabin, and commenced holloeing fire as loud as I could, to wake them up, I had not gone to bed that night for I felt so uneasy I could not sleep; the fire was soon put out; we then entered Red river; we went 50 or 60 miles up the river, and the main shaft of the engine broke, we drifted until we struck the bank and made fast to a tree. That night there came a boat down the river; we rang out bell; she went on by us, and would not come to our assistance; the next morning another boat came down and stopped to assist us, she carried our boat back to the mouth, where we had to stay until there came a boat going up Red river. The next morning about sun rise there came a boat by; we got on her and were ready to start about ten in the morning; the two men that were with me thought they would take it by land, as long as they had their horses; I had sold mine in Natchez; they left me and said they would go on by the way of Bayou DeGlaise,<sup>12</sup> go up Bayou Boeuf, and meet me in Alexandria; the boat left, we went on very well, for that was a very fine boat; we arrived next morning at Alexandria, I left the boat, and went to Mr. R. G. L.'s tavern, and put up with him; this was my first arrival in Louisiana, Rapides Parish, in Alexandria; this was in 1838, in February, I was a complete stranger there. About 17 or 18 miles from Alexandria, on Bayou Boeuf, there was a man by the name of Mr. J. B. who had been but a few months in the state. Mr. B. came from the same neighborhood I was from, I knew him well, and he knew me from my cradle; there was another man by the name of Mr. R. C., he was formerly from North Carolina, I did not know him, but I had heard him spoken of before I left N. C. Mr. R. C. had sent his son Wm. C. on to North Carolina receive his education, I became well acquainted with Wm. C. in N. C. before I left, for we had spent a good many days together when I was a boy; I had often heard Mr. W. C. speak of his father in Louisiana. I set out to go and see my friend Mr. J. B. on Bayou Boeuf; I hired a horse in Alexandria, it was a very cold day; I arrived at my [f]riends, Mr. J. B.'s about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; I rode up to the house; Mr. B. was at his business on the plantation; I rode out there, and found him; he was very glad to see me, and [sic] I was glad to see him, for we had not seen each other for 2 or three years; we talked awhile [sic] and then went on to the house and I spent the night with him. The next day I thought I would go and see Mr. R. C.; he lived close by, in the piney woods; Mr. B. directed me the way; I set out and found his house; I went in and made myself acquainted with Mr. C.; he knew my father very well in N. C.: after dinner I left for Mr. B.'s again, where I staid all night, the second night; the next day, Mr. B. and myself went to Alexandria together, for me to take the horse back I had hired, I had one of Mr. B.'s horses to ride back on in the evening----we started back. This was in March, 1838, my first year in Louisiana. I remained there on the plantation with Mr. B. for five or six days, and told Mr. B. I wished to get into business; he knew but very few people. In about five or six days after that the weather became very moderate, and I thought I would go to Alexandria, and make some enquiries about business; I went, made all the enquiries, but could not hear of any business; I started back, and as I was riding along I met with the two men that left me at the mouth of Red river, and told me they would meet me in Alexandria; I was glad to see them, for they had come with me from Mississippi; we talked awhile [sic] and I asked them if they had heard of any business yet; I knew they were looking for business as well as myself; they told me they had found business. R. L. J. told me he was going to live with Judge O. Landry, on Bayou Boeuf; Andrew J. told me he was going to live with Mr. J. in that parish, on Bayou Robert,<sup>13</sup> near Alexandria; they asked me had I found business; I told them no; they went on to Alexandria: and I went on to Mr. B.'s; they asked me to come and see them, if I could not hear of business; I told them I would; I staid with Mr. B. a while, when I heard of ----, I thought I would go and see him, we made a bargain for work, he was to give me \$40 per month, to attend to 12 or 13 hands. I went back to my friend Mr. B. and told him what I had done; I went and set in according to promise; I went on very well; my employer liked my management, I liked him pretty well. After a while I became pretty well acquainted with my neighbors; some of them asked me what I was getting, I told them I

<sup>12</sup>This is Bayou des Glaisses, a stream that extends from the Atchafalaya River through the middle portion of Avoyelles Parish. Avoyelles borders Rapides in central Louisiana.

<sup>13</sup>Bayou Robert was a waterway in Rapides that extended from Bayou Rapides near Alexandria to Bayou Boeuf. Its channel to Bayou Boeuf is now closed.

was getting \$40 per month; they told me I had the promise of it but that was all; I became very uneasy at that; I told my employer I must quit him; he appeared to hate it very much; he asked me what was the matter; I told him I was dissatisfied, and wished to quit friends; he tried to get me to remain with him; I told him no and quit under good terms, I went back to my friend Mr. B.

After a while I thought I would come down Bayou Boeuf, to Mr. O.'s plantation, in the Parish of St. Landry, and see Mr. J. as we had come from Mississippi together; I started down, and I arrived there the month of May 1838. Mr. Henry O. was there; I became acquainted with him by Mrs. J.; I staid there two or three days, and I thought it was the last place in the world; I never saw such a cane break in my life, Mr. J. told me he had killed a good many deer since he had been there, and told me there were a great many bears in those cane brakes also; but I did not like to hear that, for I knew they were dangerous; but, as for the deer, I knew all about them. I talked with Mr. H. O. about business; he could not tell me of any, but he gave me a letter to a friend of his by the name of S. R., about 12 miles from there, and if there was any business in his neighborhood he would assist me in getting it. After giving me directions about the route, on I went, and met a man in the road, of whom [I] enquired how far it was to Mr. R.'s; he told me he was the man; I then gave him the letter; he read [sic] it, and told me to go on to his house, and stay until he returned, for he was on his way down to Opelousas, and he would not be back in two days. I went on to Mr. R.'s plantation; I thought his land was the best I had ever put my eyes on. Mr. R. returned home, and told me to go and see Mr. B. on Bayou Boeuf, who had lost his manager; I did so, and found him in the field; I went up and spoke to him, and told him my business; we bargained for three months.

After my time was up, Mr. B. told me he would pay me in a few days. I then went down to Mr. J.'s; on the way I met Mr. John O. in a back road, through the thickest cane brake I ever saw; Mr. O. told me it was about dinner time, and I had better return back with him and get dinner; this was about the 20th of August, 1838. I staid some two days; I then returned back to Mr. B. for a settlement: he owed me some \$75; he paid me half of my wages, and gave me his note for the residue, but Mr. B. having run off to Texas, I never got the balance. I began to think pretty hard of my employers not paying me. There was a neighbor to Mr. O., named Mr. M.<sup>14</sup> who was without an overseer, about this time. He made me an offer of employment, I agreed to take twenty-five dollars per month, and set in. I was then living close to Mr. J., and went on very well with Mr. C.'s business that year, and became pretty well acquainted with the swamps. I lived with Mr. C. until christmas, he had previously employed a man for the next year, before he got me to live with him; I had a good home, but after christmas my time was out; I had to leave; I hated to quit, for I liked him well; but a few days before my time was up, Mr. C. got me a home with Mr. W. Mr. C. paid me up like a gentleman. I went to see Mr. W. and we made a bargain; he was to give me \$50 per month.

This was in the beginning of 1839, in January; I had to live by myself; Mr. W. was in Mountville;<sup>15</sup> I set in to business, and went on finely. About March I went to correct one of the hands and the negro ran from me; from that I ordered some of the rest to catch him; they obeyed and ran after the boy; but before he would be taken he jumped into the bayou and was drowned. I felt very much hurt at the idea of it, for I thought Mr. W. would discharge me. He came on the place to see me, and I told him all about the boy's jumping into the bayou, but he did not say much about it. I kept on to my business as usual, and made a fine crop, the finest he has ever made. In the month of August, Mr. W. and myself had a few rough words; I got into a passion and quit, thinking Mr. W. had no business to say a word about his plantation, and he could do as he pleased; he said he had rather for me to remain the year out, but I became dissatisfied and would not stay so long; Mr. W. paid me up like a gentleman; I then went up to Mr. B.'s on Bayou Boeuf, in the Parish of Rapides. I staid a few days, and came to Mr. C.'s, where I had formerly lived, and remained there a day or so, and Dr. C., who

<sup>14</sup>Mitchel means Mr. C. This may have been a typographical error.

<sup>15</sup>Mr. W. appears to have been a man named Major Webb. See *St. Landry Whit*, June 19, 1845. Mountville (also called Montville) was located on Bayou Cocodrie in St. Landry Parish several miles from Washington, a port town near Opelousas. Opelousas is the seat of St. Landry Parish.

has a plantation in the neighborhood, employed me until christmas. He gave me \$50 per month: this was about September, 1839; place was new and I lived by myself. The Dr. left for the state of Virginia, not to be back until the first of January; I went on with my business very well; sometimes I would go out with the neighbors, and kill a deer or two, for I began to get pretty well acquainted with the people. In this time I became acquainted with the French people; they would give balls, and would invite me to come to their parties. In the month of October, I shot the first bear I ever killed; about this time also, Dr. C. returned from Virginia; he came on the plantation, looked about, and was pleased with my management; every thing was in the right place. In January my time was up; Mr. J. called to see me, and wanted me to go to St. Mary's Parish<sup>16</sup> with him; I did not like the idea of going because I knew I was doing well with Dr. C. Mr. J. staid about there one or two weeks with me and the neighbors. In a few days Dr. C. came on the plantation, and proposed to employ me for the next year. I told him no I could not take his wages; for from what J. told me and had advised me, I thought I would go with him; I went, and have been sorry for it ever since, for I was doing well with the Doctor, and every body liked me; I went off to Attakapas with J. This was in 1840, we arrived there about 3 o'clock the next day; we went to Donaldsonville; after that went down Bayou Lafourche to Thibodeauxville; and the next day we went down to Homer [Houma];<sup>17</sup> we staid there some two or three days, for I was pretty nearly worn out from travelling [sic], and down in the heart, to think I had quit good business and come off there, where I was spending money for nothing; we remained there and I went about enquiring for business, but could not hear of any; I thought I would go back to St. Mary's Parish; I went on back to Thibodeauxville, and the next day J. came on and overhauled me. We then came on together back to Plaquemine,<sup>18</sup> there we spent the night. The next day we came up the river to Baton Rouge; from that we went up the Mississippi river some 12 miles; we stopped and staid all night there with a planter; next day we went on some 8 or ten miles, and we got into a conversation about farming; he said one way was right, and I said my way was right, and we fell out there in the road; I left him and went on up the river inquiring for business, as far as Fource river;<sup>19</sup> I found it to be a wealthy place. In the morning I left to go through the swamp, from Fource river to Bayou Gross Tête,<sup>20</sup> about 4 or 5 miles. When I struck Bayou Gross Tête I swam my horse across, and went down the Bayou to the Indian village,<sup>21</sup> which was about 20 or 25 miles from Fource river; I thought I would get to the Indian village in time to meet a steam boat; I arrived there about dark, and found the boat there—she was going to start the next morning to Franklin, I put my

<sup>16</sup>St. Mary Parish is in southern Louisiana and along with the parishes of Lafayette, St. Martin, and Vermilion, constituted the region known as the Attakapas Country.

<sup>17</sup>Donaldsonville is in Ascension Parish on the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. Bayou Lafourche leaves the Mississippi at Donaldsonville and meanders southward through Lafourche Parish to the Gulf of Mexico. Present-day Thibodeaux, located on Bayou Lafourche, is the parish seat. Houma is the seat of Terrebonne, a parish located just west of Lafourche Parish. There is a Homer in Louisiana, but it is the seat of Claiborne, a northern parish that borders Arkansas.

<sup>18</sup>Plaquemine, the seat of Iberville Parish, is located on the Mississippi River not far from Baton Rouge.

<sup>19</sup>Mitchel means False River, a body of water in Pointe Coupee Parish near the Mississippi River.

<sup>20</sup>This bayou is located in the area of West Baton Rouge and Iberville parishes.

<sup>21</sup>This was a village of Chitimacha Indians located several miles southwest of the town of Plaquemine. See Fred B. Kniffen, *The Indians of Louisiana*. (Baton Rouge, 1965), pp. 52, 63, 108.

horse on board and returned to Franklin. I went back to where I had been boarding, some 18 or 20 miles up the Bayou Teche, on the road to New Town;<sup>22</sup> I remained there for some week or so enquiring for business, but could not hear of any; I thought it was a bad trip to me, for I had spent \$150 for nothing. One day I was studying over my travels to myself, thinking how far I had gone for nothing, and I looked out and saw J. riding up to the house; he came in and appeared to be very glad to see me, and told me he had been looking for me from the time we had parted on the Mississippi river above Baton Rouge, and said we had both got mad for nothing. I then was friendly to him, but I told him he had been the cause of my spending a good deal of money for nothing, and had been the cause of my leaving a good home. I then thought I would go back to Bayou Boeuf; but I knew my friends would laugh at me for taking such a trip and spending so much for nothing. J. and myself started to Opelousas through Bayou Chicot.<sup>23</sup> We crossed the Bayou Crocodile, and went on 3 or 4 miles and struck the Bayou Boeuf at Mr. W. B.'s plantation; we went down the bayou to Cheneyville,<sup>24</sup> and put up with F. R.; we got our dinner and went on back up the Bayou Boeuf that night, and on the way J. proposed to go up to Natchitoches. I went on studying how much I had spent travelling about for nothing; we staid all night with Mr. B. in Rapides Parish; in the morning we went on to Alexandria and staid there all night, and next day we left for Natchitoches, on Red river, 75 miles above Alexandria, and staid all night with Gen. B.; this was in the month of June; we arrived at Natchitoches the next day, and went up the river some 10 or 15 miles further that night, and made some enquiry about business, but could not hear of any. I then told J. I would go no further up, I was going back to Bayou Boeuf, and there would stay until I got business, for I had travelled about with him long enough for nothing, and had spent a good deal of maney [sic] for nothing. I then told him I did not get my money like he did, by gambling, for I never gamed no way, I then turned back, came to Alexandria, and then stopped four or five days, and then went back to Bayou Boeuf. I left J. in Alexandria gambling as usual. In this time I began to think J. did not want to get into business, only gambling, and I thought I would leave him for good. I went on to Bayou Boeuf where my friend Mr. B. lived. He wished to know of me where I had been all of that time; I told him; he told me I had better quit going about with J. so much, for he was at home wherever [sic] he went. On Bayou Pompey and Chatmun's [Chatlin] lake<sup>25</sup> was my hunting ground all this time; it was a perfect wilderness in that swamp; bear, wild hogs and panther, wild cats and every thing else.

About the middle of August Mr. M. employed me to attend to his business; he gave me one dollar per day; I then was living close to Mr. B.; we would go out hunting sometimes together, when our business would permit it; I lived on with M. until a few days before January; Mr. C. heard where I was and sent for me to come and see him, for he wished to employ me to attend to his business again. I left Mr. M. to go down and see Mr. C. Mr. M. liked me well, and did not want me to go, but I thought Mr. C. would give me more than Mr. M. I had a settlement and went down to Mr. C.'s and found he had let a part of his force go, and would not give me the wages I expected. I thought I had bad luck. In a few days from that time Dr. C. heard I was in the neighborhood again; the Dr. had sold his plantation to his overseer. He wished to employ me for one month, until this man went to Mississippi, and back, then he was going to give him possession; he gave me the same

<sup>22</sup>New Town was another name for New Iberia, the present-day seat of Iberia Parish. It was a part of St. Martin Parish at this time.

<sup>23</sup>Bayou Chicot is in present-day Evangeline Parish which was at this time, a part of St. Landry.

<sup>24</sup>Bayou Crocodile is now called Bayou Cocodrie---a French word that means crocodile. Cheneyville is located on Bayou Boeuf in the southeastern section of Rapides Parish about thirty miles from Alexandria.

<sup>25</sup>Bayou Pompey and Chatlin Lake are located in southeastern Rapides Parish near the present-day town of Lecompte.



wages he gave me before, \$50 per month; he only hired me for one month, I lived out the month, and some one or two weeks [sic]. I then had to give up the business to another man, we settled up; I left then and went back to Mr. M., but he had employed another man; when I settled with Mr. M. he gave me a draft at New Orleans; this was in the year 1841. I went down to Orleans, and got the money. I then thought I would go over to the State of Mississippi on a visit, to see my old acquaintances in Madison Co. When I arrived at Vicksburg I left the cars running to Jackson. I went on from Jackson to Madison County, where I lived in 1836, '37. I spent four or five weeks there with my old friends hunting and fishing. I then returned to Louisiana. This was about the first of July. I came down the Mississippi to the mouth of Red river; then I left the boat and staid all night at the mouth; on my way back to Bayou Boeuf, I was walking, [sic] and it went very hard with me. On Bayou Boeuf I arrived at Mr. F.'s; he was very glad to see me, and wished for me to remain there with him until he could go to Mississippi after his family. When he returned home he found every thing in good order. I lived with him for nothing, and made his house my home. Mr. C. of the Bayou on below there heard of me, for I had been absent from the neighborhood for several months, and he sent for me to come to his house, I went and he wished to employ me. I had lived with Mr. C. in 1839, and I knew he was a fine man to live with; this was in 1841, in the month of August. Mr. C. and myself made a bargain for the balance of the year; this was the second time I lived with him. We went on very well until the latter part of the year Mr. C. thought I was too severe to the negroes, and spoke to me on the case. I lived on with him however until Christmas; I then left and went up to Mr. F.'s again and made his house my home. Then I went up to Rapides Parish, where Mr. B. lived; I remained there with him for several months hunting deer, bear and wild hogs all that winter.

In the year 1843, in the month of January, I became acquainted with a man by the name of Mr. R.;<sup>26</sup> he came close to Mr. B.'s to live on Mrs. M.'s plantation; he was an overseer; I lived with B., and in a few days after I became acquainted with R., a man came from Mississippi by the name of Robert McGahey; Mr. R. introduced me to him. This was about the 10th or 15th of January, 1843. Mr. McGahey told me he was looking for an overseer's birth; he told me he was formerly from Alabama; himself, and Mr. R. were raised together, and had been living in Mississippi for the last two years, overseeing for different persons, and he had come over here to see if he could not get some business; he lived with Mr. R. some two weeks, until Mr. R.'s employer became somewhat dissatisfied about Mr. McGahey living there with him; he spoke as though R. had too much company on his plantation. Mr. McGahey heard of it, and he quit staying there, and went to the end of the Rail road, to live with a man by the name of Patrick, an Irishman, that kept a boarding house; I saw McGahey every day or two; him, Mr. B. and Mr. R. went a hunting once or twice together, I was in company with McGahey one day, and he told me he was going to the city of New Orleans in a few days; he wished me to go with him; I told him I could not then, but if he would wait until the first of March, I would go with him if he would go with me by the way of Washington; that I was compelled to go that way; he then asked me what made me want to go down by the way of Washington; I told him I was owing a sick man some money, and it was due, and I knew the man stood in need of it, so I was bound to go that way. McGahey then told me he would study on it, and let me know when he saw me again. It passed on for several days; I went down to where he was boarding at the end of the Rail road on some business, and McGahey went home with me to Mr. B.'s. We spent the night together, and in conversation that night he spoke of going to New Orleans, that he believed he would go by the way of Alexandria, on Red river, and take the steam boat there, and insisted on me going that way with him. I told him I was compelled to go by the way of Washington, and asked him if he would go with me; he said he would if I would be certain to go with him to New Orleans. I told him yes, I would; he asked me how far was it down from there to Washington. I told him I thought it was about 50 or 60 miles. He then asked me what sort of country was it for a man to get into business; I told him I thought it was a tolerable good place; he then asked me was I acquainted down there; I told him yes, I had lived in the Parish of St. Landry; he then asked me who with; I told him Mr. C. and Mr. W.; he then asked me what sort of

<sup>26</sup>This was evidently a man called J. B. Reeves. See *St. Landry Whig*, June 19, 1845.

men were they to get along with. I told him I got along with; [sic] them very well: he then asked me if he would come this way, and if there was any business to be had, would I speak a good word for him; I told him I would, as far as I knew about his character; he knew I had not been very long acquainted with him, and therefore I only could speak as far as I knew; he then asked me what would I do with out horses when we got to Washington; I told him the sick man I owed money to lived about 4 or 5 miles this side of Washington; he would take care of our horses until we returned back from New Orleans: he then asked me what was this man's name I owed the money to; I told him his name was David H.;<sup>27</sup> he asked me did I know him well; I told him yes, and he would not charge us for our horses while we were gone to the city: he then told me he would see R. and talk with him about some business he was going to attend to for him in New Orleans: I asked him what kind of business he was going to attend to for R.; he told me he was going to take a draft<sup>28</sup> down to New Orleans to get money for him. I knew R. had a draft, but I did not know McGahey was going to take it with him, until he told me. From that time I did not see him for several days. About the 28th of February I saw him, and he asked me what day I was going to start to New Orleans; I told him on the third of March I would start down to Washington. He then told me he would go with me; I told him to be in readiness, the day before we started. Mr. J. B. and myself went out in the piney woods together to Mr. R. C.'s house; I had some little business close by, and we went out there together, which was the 2d of March. We returned back together that night; Mr. B. asked me to get several articles for him in the city, to examine the land on the cane ridge, and learn what it could be bought for; I told him I would go and look at the land, if the boat was not at Washington when I got there, and know all about it. I told Mr. B. if I went on to North Carolina he need not be at all surprised, for I had in my head to go on there, Mr. B. asked me not to go until he got ready; we talked that night about North Carolina a great deal before we went to sleep and the next morning I was to go on to the end of the Rail road, to get in company with McGahey, according to promise. I had some provisions put in the saddle bags also; I went on, and when I got where Mr. R. lived I saw McGahey there; I rode in; they asked me to light, I did so, and went in; Mr. R. Mr. McGahey and myself changed coats; we parted; Mr. McGahey left his horse with Mr. R. and borrowed R.'s small poney to ride down to Washington; McGahey and myself [sic] parted with R. at the Rail road. This was the 3d of March, 1843; we started to come down to Washington to take a boat for New Orleans. The poney McGahey borrowed from R. was worth about \$20; my horse cost me about \$115; I had saddle bags, and so had McGahey. We rode on some 4 or five miles together; McGahey asked me to let him put the draft he had that belonged to R. in my pocket book, for he had no pocket book to put it to; I pulled out my pocket book and handed it to him, and told him to mind, I had some money in the book, not to lose it. He put the draft in the book. R. had sent his watch by him to get it repaired. He pulled the watch out of his pocket, and put it, I believe, in the pocket book; he then put my pocket book in the outside pocket of his saddle bags. I told him I would not put the watch in the saddle bags. He then observed to me he could not think of carrying a watch in his pocket, without it kept time. I did not say any more to him about it, only charged him not to lose the book. He asked me how much I had in the pocket book; I told him I had two \$50 bills. He told me he would take care of it, and it was safe in his saddle bags. We rode on, and dined at Mr. H. C.'s below Cheneyville, with his overseer, Mr. C. We spent some two hours there; we then started, and rode on until we crossed the bridge at Mr. B. M.'s house; we then turned to the left and went on some hundred yards and McGahey's poney became very tired, and stumbled a time or two. McGahey observed, if the poney did fall down with him he would get down and cut the poney's throat; I told him I thought the poney held out very well, but just before we got to the mouth of the bayou [sic] Huffpower,<sup>29</sup> I was riding a little before, and all at once I heard the poney falling and stumbling behind me; I

<sup>27</sup>This was David Hudspeth. See *ibid.* The Manuscript Census of 1840 lists him as being 30 and under 40 with a wife in her twenties and four children, one girl and three boys.

<sup>28</sup>The draft was for \$694 and was drawn on the House of Flower & Finley in New Orleans. *St. Landry Whig*, June 19, 1845.

<sup>29</sup>Bayou Huffpower extends from Bayou Rouge to Bayou Clear at the town of Bunkie in Avoyelles Parish. Bayou Clear runs southward from there several miles.

looked back and the poney was still down on his knees, but trying to recover. McGahey was riding with my walking stick, and while the poney was trying to recover, he would strike the poney over the head with the butt of the stick; I jumped from my horse and ran up to help McGahey, for I was fearful the poney would hurt him; but as I got hold of the reins of the bridle, McGahey hopped off his horse and commenced striking the poney over his head; I told McGahey I would not hit him with that stick, for it would kill the poney; I held on to the bridle; McGahey ripped out an oath, and observed he would do as he pleased with the poney; he then turned round and got on my horse, saddle and saddle bags, and said he would ride my horse, if I would not let him kill the damned poney, and rode off, and I got on to his poney and saddle bags.

We rode on until we struck the Bayou Huffpower. The reason we went that way, by Huffpower, I wanted to see a Mr. R. I had heard that his wife owned a track of land on the cane ridge, and I wished to see R. about it, to know whether he would sell it or not. We went on to Mr. R.'s; I saw him and talked with him about the land, he told me his wife owned a piece of land there somewhere, but he did not know where; his wife was not at home then, but he thought some of the people that lived on the ridge could tell me something about it. McGahey and myself went on then through to Bayou Clear by Mr. H.'s plantation, and on to Bayou Boeuf at Homesville.<sup>30</sup> We then turned down the Bayou Boeuf for Washington; we went on and staid all night at Major D.'s<sup>31</sup> plantation, and the next morning we started from there. McGahey was riding my horse, and I was riding his poney. We went on down the Bayou Boeuf until we got to General G.'s<sup>32</sup> plantation; I was well acquainted with his overseer; we stopped there to get dinner, and spent about two hours there; McGahey had but a few words to say, for he was a stranger down there altogether; myself and Mr. G. the overseer, talked together, that is, Mr. G. could not understand much American, nor could I understand much French; we had a negro to talk with us; he could speak French and American both; he was [our]<sup>33</sup> interpreter. McGahey and myself then left there. This was on the 4th of March, 1843; we went on down the Bayou, that evening, to the man's house I owed the money to. Mr. D. H. we stopped there; the sun was about two hours high; at night I made McGahey acquainted with Mr. H.; I found Mr. H. very sick, we talked a while, and I told him we were going to New Orleans; and I asked him whether he knew there was any boat at Washington. Mr. H. told me he believed there was; but by our riding down to Mountville bridge we could find out whether the boat was there or no. Mountville is about 2 miles from Mr. H. I told him we would go down there and see, and would come back to his house that night. We went on down to Mountville; and the people told us that the boat had left that morning for New Orleans. I enquired when there would be one up again; they told me in two or three days. We then returned back to Mr. H. We spent the night there; I told Mr. H. I believed I would go out on the cane ridge in the morning, for I wanted to examine the land, as I had a notion of purchasing some for myself and a friend of mine, by the name of Mr. B. Mr. H. told me he was very well acquainted with the people on the cane ridge; he recommended me to call on several of his acquaintances there, and they would give me all instructions about the lands. Mr. H. referred me to Mr. McB., to Mr. V., and

<sup>30</sup>This was Holmesville, a small port town located on Bayou Boeuf in the southwest portion of Avoyelles Parish. All traces of it have long since vanished.

<sup>31</sup>This may have been a man named Dejean. See *St. Landry Whig*, June 19, 1845.

<sup>32</sup>This was possibly Zenun Guillory. See *ibid*.

<sup>33</sup>The amount of space is for a three letter word so it does not appear to have been "my."

to Mr. G.<sup>34</sup> In the morning I was getting ready to start out on the Ridge, and observed to Mr. McGahey he had better stay there with Mr. H. until I returned back; he asked how long would I be gone; I told him one day and a half, or perhaps two days. McGahey said he would go with me. I told him he was complaining of being sick, the route was through a very bad swamp, and the road was very bad and wet. Mr. H. then told him the route was a very bad one; I then told McGahey my reason for his not going, that the swamp was so muddy and so bad I wanted to ride my horse; he then told me he could go any where I could, and he was going with me; after breakfast we had our horses caught, and McGahey went into the room we had slept in; our saddle bags were in the room; I was talking with Mr. H. about the way I was going; McGahey came out of the room with his saddle bags, and observed to me he had taken the provisions I had in my saddle bags and had put in his; he then walked out to our horses and put his saddle bags on his poney. I was talking with Mr. H. and was not noticing McGahey. We got ready to start and I asked McGahey where was the pistol I had in my saddle bags he told me he left it in the bag, and said he had his pistol, and that was enough. We bid Mr. H. good morning; McGahey left his over-coat there with Mr. H. I had not put my hand on my saddle bags since he got on to my horse at the mouth of Huffpower. We left my saddle-bags in the room at Mr. H. and when we went out to get on our horses, McGahey ran and got on my horse, and I on his poney and saddle and saddle bags, and we rode on: after a while McGahey spoke to me and asked me did I not think some body would steal my pistol out of my saddle bags. I told him I thought not, for I knew Mr. H. very well. We went on through the swamp until we came to Bayou Waxie bridge;<sup>35</sup> we crossed and went the wrong road, on the other side of the Bayou; we went on to Mr. M.'s plantation; there I saw young Mr. M.; I was lost, for it was a strange road to me. I knew Mr. M., and he asked us to stay and get dinner; we did so, I told him that I was going on to cane ridge; Mr. M. put us in the right road; we went on through the worst swamp I ever travelled; we got to Mr. McB.'s about one hour by sun, and he was out hunting his hogs, so Mrs. McB. told us she would have the horn blown for Mr. McB., and in a few minutes he came to the house; I was not acquainted with him; I told him my business; he had our horses put up, and we spent the night with him. He then told me of a tract of land below his house about three miles; he wished me to go down there and look at it. I asked him to go with me; he told me he could not go, for he was very busy at work on the road about him that leads to Bayou Rouge bridge, and it was not of his power to go with me then, but he would tell me how I could find the land. He told me to take that road and go about one mile and I would come to his brother's house, and go on about one mile from there and I would come to a small house at the end of the road. He told me this road did not go any further than this little house; I went on, McGahey with me; we got down to this little house; we then stopped there and got off our horses; I looked at the land and saw the quality of it; I then lay down at the root of a tree where our horses were grazing [sic]. McGahey said he would eat something; he went to this little house, about 20 steps from where I was and called me to come there; I went, and he observed to me there were runaway negroes about. I asked him how did he know; he said look, there was where they had built a fire. I told him no, it was an Indian that built that fire; he asked me how did I know; I told him I knew how they built their fires; he then asked me how; I told him the Indians always put the ends of wood in the fire, and other people always laid the wood cross the fire. We then discovered a blanket up in the loft; he pulled it down; it was a good blanket; I told him it was an Indian's blanket; he told me he was going to put it under my saddle, for he was riding my horse and I was riding his poney. I told him I would not take the poor Indian's blanket, for he was not far from there. I thought McGahey observed to me he would take it, and if I said one word about it he would cut my throat. I found he would take the blanket and tried to sheme him out of it; but he folded it up and put it under my saddle. We started back from there to Mr. McB.'s and on the way we found an axe in the road close to this little house. McGahey got down and took the axe. Whom it

<sup>34</sup>These men were McBridge, Garwood, and Philip Veazie. *St. Landry Whig*, June 19, 1845.

<sup>35</sup>Bayou Waxie was in St. Landry Parish.

belonged to I don't know. We went on and when we got to McB.'s house he was on the road at work; we staid a few minutes to talk with Mrs. McB. We then left, and went the same road that her husband was at work on, and stopped and talked with him about the land. McGahey and myself rode on until we came to a man's house by the name of Mr. B.; McGahey observed to me before I got to the house, he knew B. in Mississippi. Well, we went on and got down at the house, went in and McGahey made acquainted with his family, the man himself not being at home; we stopped about half an hour, and then went on to Bayou Rouge bridge; there we met with Mr. B., McGahey's friend. McGahey and B. talked some time; I had nothing to say; B. told McGahey he was going in a few days to Mississippi, and McGahey observed to him he believed he would go with him. I told him if he went with B. I must have my horse; McGahey did not give me any answer; after a while I observed to McGahey to say what he was going to do, whether he was going or no with B., and if not, let us go, for it is nearly night. He told me to ride on he would overtake me. I rode on a piece, and stopped in the road, for I thought McGahey wanted to go off with my horse. After a while he and B. parted, and McGahey came up to me. We then rode on to where V. and G. were working on the road; I knew them both, and made McGahey acquainted with them. I then told them we wished to stay all night; G. observed, one of us could stay with him the other with V. I went home with V. and McGahey with G. I told them I was recommended by Mr. H. to call on them, to get them to show me the land in their neighborhood. The next day, after breakfast, V. and myself went over to G.'s where McGahey went to stay all night. We all commenced talking about lands, what they were worth, &c., and I asked them about some certain tracts that lay not far from there; they told me they did not know exactly where they lay, but if I would wait until Sunday they would go with me and show me where they thought they lay; this was on Friday. McGahey and myself spent the day there; and at night I went back to V.'s and spent another night with him; in the morning he went to work on the road. The place the people went to work at on the road was G.'s. I went over there with V. we walked. I left McGahey's pony, saddle and saddle bags at V.'s. When V. and myself got to G.'s there were several persons with him and McGahey; we talked a while, and the hour came for them to go to work on the road. The road run close to G.'s house. There were some 12 or 13 persons, besides some Indians, at work on the road.

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In early March, 1843, Robert McGahey was found murdered about one and a half miles from Bayou Boeuf. Mitchel, since he was the last one seen with McGahey, was accused of the murder, traced to North Carolina, and returned to Opelousas. His trial was held on May 29, 1845. Mitchel was found guilty and on June 3, 1845, was sentenced to be hanged.

Before being sentenced, Mitchel told the court that McGahey had left the swamp before he did and was guided by some paid Indians. That was the last he had seen of him. They had changed horses and Mitchel had found the bank draft in his saddle bags. He went to New Orleans and got another man to cash the draft. Part of the money, he acknowledged using, but positively denied having murdered McGahey.

To the editor of the *St. Landry Whig*, Mitchel later related:

"Tell the world I am innocent of McGahey's murder. If I die, I shall die asserting this truth--  
-for if I say otherwise, I will tell a lie!"

No one, however, believed him.

The record of the trial tends to support the conclusion that Mitchel was guilty although the evidence was circumstantial.<sup>36</sup> It is possible that he was only guilty of the bank draft theft. Perhaps because the social status of overseers was so low, everyone was too quick to believe he was guilty.

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<sup>36</sup>*St. Landry Whig*, June 19, 1845.

On July 15, 1845, shortly after twelve o'clock, Mitchel was brought from the jail "almost epperently lifeless." After bowing to the assembled crowd several times, he began to speak maintaining "before his God, his innocence of the murder." He recounted his story about the swamp and McGahey, and while he spoke, it began to rain. Then after singing and prayer, Mitchel called many persons to the scaffold and bid them goodbye. During all of this, he often reiterated his innocence. Finally the moment came. His hands were tied, a cap put on his face, and a rope around his neck. He straightened himself up, the cord was cut, and at about ten minutes before two o'clock, Barney B. Mitchel, age 28, "swung into eternity!"<sup>37</sup> It was his birthday.

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<sup>37</sup>Ibid., July 17, 1845.

## A CENTURY AGO . . .

### A BOOM AT CROWLEY

(from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* as quoted  
in the *Opelousas Courier*, January 26, 1887)

Crowley is a very different looking place now from the hypothetical town it was a few weeks ago. It is the busiest little nucleus of village progress. . . . To be sure, seventy busy men are not many, but out on the almost naked prairie and in the young life of the place it is very impressive. . . .

There are very few people now who sneer at Crowley. . . . There are men at work on the depot, schoolhouse, blacksmith shop, large livery stable, company's store, a coffee-house, and a cottage. Next week work will start on two stores and an office. . . . As soon as possible the rice mill will be built. This is the cardinal feature of the town, to make it a business place. . . . The projectors of Crowley are now avowed candidates for the suffrages of the parish in favor of Crowley for the parish seat. The gentlemen (or at least the following members) of the Southwestern Louisiana Land Company have agreed to give \$5,000 to the parish if the town shall be made the parish seat: Alphonse Levy, C. C. Duson, Joseph Block, Julius Meyers, Henry L. Garland, E. D. Estilette and Albert Guidry. All these are of Opelousas. . . .

[No one can] tell what Crowley may be or how fast it may grow, but it is quite certain that it is raising a racket. . . . Next week tree planting commences. Miles of streets have been laid off. . . . The main street will have four rows of trees on it, with a reserve promenade in the middle of it. . . . Crowley will soon have a post office and be a polling place. . . .

# Iberia Parish Estates, 1868-1900

*Compiled by Rebecca Batiste*

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
344	Gary, Mrs. Mary Antoinette Bertha, Robert S.	May 24, 1881
394	Gondron, Alfred	January 2, 1883
442	Guillotte, Widow Clementine H., Joseph	March 4, 1885
446	Graduego, Widow Aimée, Dubruil	July 15, 1885
450	Gary, Jules	October 19, 1885
477	Gajan, Jean Achille	November 13, 1886
489 1/2	Gondron, Louis Gaston. Emancipation.	June 15, 1886
499	Gary, Marie Berthe	February 7, 1887
500	Guidry, Bienvenu. Interdiction.	July 21, 1887
269	Gilbot, Gabriel. Emancipation.	January 23, 1888
567	Gilbot, Gabriel. Emancipation.	January 31, 1888
552	Gonsoulin, F. G.	August 1, 1889
560	Gary, Joseph P.	October 29, 1889
567	Gonsoulin, Felix	December 17, 1889
618	Gilbotte, Charles. Emancipation.	May 14, 1891
618 1/2	Gallois, Amede	May 28, 1891
620	Green, Wid. Elizabeth, Jene	June 12, 1891
641	Gay, Stephen	February 16, 1892
660 1/2	Grivat, Mrs. Jules, Victoria T. Interdiction.	August 11, 1892
667	Guidry, Bienvenue. Interdiction.	October 20, 1892
681	Gay, Mrs. Elizabeth M., Stephens	June 10, 1893
685	Goodwin, Jack	July 1, 1893
700	Glover, Shepherd. Interdiction.	December 19, 1893
707	Gulberteau, Mrs. Auguste, Marie Coralie	April 4, 1894
727	Gonsoulin, Alfred	July 11, 1894
736	Genes, Florval S.	September 24, 1894
748	Green, Widow Mary, Nero	January 2, 1895
756	Gall, Mrs. Frances Xavier R. Jasper	November 5, 1896
816	Gavarret, Wid. Marie Alexandrine S., Jean-Baptiste. Interdiction.	November 24, 1896
820	Green, Eugenie. Emancipation.	December 12, 1896
842	Gates, J. Frederick L.	June 5, 1897
869	Gonsoulin, Mrs. Anastasie, J. D.	May 21, 1898
874	Gonsoulin, Jos. Huseville. Emancipation.	June 13, 1898
902	Gonsoulin, Pavis. Emancipation.	April 5, 1899
907	Gonsoulin, Theresa Emilie	May 11, 1899
916	Goffney, Alexander. Emancipation.	July 3, 1899
946	Girard, Anthony. Emancipation.	March 29, 1900

## ESTATE NO.

## NAME

## YEAR OPENED

## -H-

1	Hayes, John D.	December 10, 1868
8	Hebert, Marcelleus	January 21, 1869
26	Hebert, Jean Lacroix	April 12, 1869
27	Hayes, Widow David, Pelagie L.	April 17, 1869
28	Hayes, Widow Elizabeth, Anderson	April 17, 1869
37	Harry, Gustavus	June 16, 1869
44	Hayes, John	July 14, 1869
46	Hilliard, Robert C.	July 16, 1869
84	Hebert, Mrs. Alexis, Marie Celenie	April 12, 1870
104	Hebert, Mrs. Amelie B., Placide	December 14, 1870
106	Hebert, Mrs. Daniel, Marie	January 3, 1871
176	Hebert, Mrs. Hortense Joseph	April 18, 1873
203	Harris, Henderson HJ.	May 22, 1874
207	Henshaw, H. B., (A. B.)	August 17, 1874
233	Hayes, Martha	February 17, 1876
248	Huval, Mr. & Mrs. Lucien	February 8, 1877
254	Hebert, Oscar	May 2, 1877
259	Henri, Mrs. Celestine, Theodore	September 12, 1877
284	Hanley, Maranda K.	November 12, 1878
300	Hopkins, Widow Harvey, Jane B.	December 23, 1879
301	Harry, Celestine Mathilde. Tutorship.	January 2, 1880
321	Hebert, Alexis & Alphonsine D.	August 17, 1880
333	Huval, Lucien	December 15, 1880
337	Hollingsworth, J. T.	January 19, 1881
353	Hamilton, Cirile	August 15, 1881
398	Huval, Widow Adelphine B., Lucien	March 1, 1883
400	Huval, Lucien	March 14, 1883
401	Huval, Lucien	March 14, 1883
442	Hebert, Widow Clementine, Joseph	March 4, 1885
449	Hebert, Mrs. Amelie B., Placide	August 6, 1885
466	Hebert, Leo	July 22, 1886
533	Hayes, John	October 2, 1888
536	Hebert, Theodore. Emancipation.	October 11, 1888
541	Hoggsett, R. F., Jr. Emancipation.	December 21, 1888
581	Hackett, Mrs. John B., Leocade M.	April 7, 1890
583	Henry, Eugene	April 14, 1890
587	Hebert, D. Euphemie	May 7, 1890
598	Hayes, Mrs. Joseph R., Lucretia A.	August 25, 1890
625	Henderson, Henry	August 6, 1891
634	Hayes, A. Malachi	November 17, 1891
670	Heiman, Mrs. Charles Margaret	November 12, 1892
673 1/2	Harris, Mrs. George, Paulin W.	December 20, 1892
678	Harvey, Isabella. Interdiction.	March 18, 1893
693	Hugonin, William O. Emancipation.	October 10, 1893
721	Hulin, Mrs. Azema Joseph, et al.	May 15, 1894
725 1/2	Hector, August	June 26, 1894
747	Horton, Mrs. Samuel. Interdiction.	December 20, 1894
773	Hebert, Dr. Thomas	July 8, 1895
796	Hebert, Demeville	February 14, 1896



ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
803	Hoy, Mrs. Margaret, Peter A.	July 28, 1896
762	Houston, Mrs. Mary M., Spencer	August 10, 1896
811	Hebert, Mrs. Martin, Mathilde D.	October 17, 1896
808	Hero, François. Interdiction.	December 31, 1896
843	Hebert, St. Cyr	June 5, 1898
895	Hulin, Blanche. Emancipation.	February 25, 1899
925	Henderson, Thomas A.	August 30, 1899
928	Hudson, Widow Elodie, William F.	October 11, 1899
976	Henderson, Caroline	October 18, 1900
978	Heiman, Pauline. Emancipation.	November 7, 1900
982	Hebert, F. Jules	November 26, 1900

-J-

20	Jean Louis, Alexander	March 11, 1869
23	Judice, Mrs. Marie Hyacinthe, Sosthenes	March 18, 1869
71	Johnson, Mrs. Olivia C., William M.	January 18, 1870
85	Jacques, Joseph	April 23, 1870
114	Judice, Mrs. Elizabeth, Eloi, et al.	February 20, 1871
290	Jean, Martin	May 6, 1879
292	Jean, Martin, Jr.	June 25, 1879
293	Julien, Mrs. Françoise Joseph, et al.	July 18, 1879
309	Johnson, Frank	March 1, 1880
314	Judice, Alcée. Interdiction.	April 15, 1880
324	Judice, Joseph A.	September 23, 1880
429	James, Louis	March 11, 1884
440	Jean Louis, Fulgence	February 4, 1885
493	Johnson, Thomas	April 29, 1887
496	Jewell, Mrs. Frank L., Clelie D.	July 29, 1887
514	Joe, George	February 8, 1888
547	Jaubert, Mrs. Lydia	March 15, 1889
591	Jacquet, Rev. Claude	June 25, 1890
597	Johnson, Jack	August 27, 1890
659	Jean Louis, Jean	July 15, 1892
745	Judice, Wid. Alcibiade Ophelia	December 17, 1894
752	Jean Baptiste, Mrs. Catherine	January 18, 1895
780	Joachin, Alexandre	August 20, 1895
789	Jones, Cadamus	December 18, 1895
823	Judice, Frank A. Emancipation.	January 7, 1897
866	Jean Louis, Philomene. Interdiction.	April 21, 1898
886	Joachin, Ann. Interdiction.	November 16, 1898
940	James, Louisa. Emancipation.	February 6, 1900
942 1/2	Johnson, Nellie. Interdiction.	March 10, 1900

-K-

42	King, Henry & Kate	July 1, 1869
352	Karasch, Anton	August 10, 1881
385	Kissack, Mrs. John	October 7, 1882
441 1/2	Ker, Mary B. Interdiction.	March 2, 1885
510	Kinkle, Mrs. David, Mary Ann	June 4, 1888
526	Knight, Joseph	July 30, 1888

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
551	Kenner, George	July 20, 1889
557	Ker, David	September 11, 1889
607	Kissack, Edward	February 9, 1891
645	Kramer, Mrs. Caroline B., William	March 16, 1892
725	Kramer, Edward C.	June 8, 1894
825	King, David	January 18, 1897
834	King, Mrs. Anne	March 27, 1897

## -L-

10	Lee, Ray	February 5, 1869
16	Lasseigne, Joseph	February 20, 1869
27	Leleux, Wld. David	April 17, 1869
35	Landry, Treville	June 7, 1869
41	LeBlanc, Hubert	June 30, 1869
56	Lake, Eliza Ann	October 18, 1869
61	Louviere, Alcide	November 26, 1869
77	LeBlanc, Mrs. Marcelite, P. Gustave	March 23, 1870
83	Lemire, Jules	April 8, 1870
90	LeBlanc, Widow Melisaire, J. Baptiste	June 11, 1870
99	Landry, Isaac	September 10, 1870
102	Labau, Justin	December 5, 1870
108	Lamperez, Mrs. Esteve, Marie Euzeide B.	January 26, 1871
154	Lee, Wld. Ellen, William	May 10, 1872
159	Loreau, Joseph	August 19, 1872
170	Lemonier, Leonard,	January 31, 1873
176	Lion, Mrs. Hortense H., Joseph	April 18, 1873
181	Lenet, François	June 19, 1873
189	Landry, Joseph	August 18, 1873
228	Lemaire, Emelie	October 18, 1873
195	Lasseigneur, Pierre	January 9, 1874
201	Landry, Mrs. Arthemese L., Belesaire	March 14, 1874
199	Lee, W.	March 20, 1874
211	LeBlanc, St. Clere	November 23, 1874
215	Landry, Agricole	November 30, 1874
253	LeBlanc, Despanet	March 23, 1877
268	Lelue, Velazie	January 7, 1878
279	Loreau, Widow J., Irma B.	September 1, 1878
281	Lyons, Dr. Laurence	October 11, 1878
342	Louviere, Sylvere	April 27, 1881
354	Louviere, Jean-Baptiste	August 19, 1881
367	Leleu, Mrs. Marie Jos.	November 15, 1881
373	Lyon, Marcellus	February 8, 1882
391	Landry, Augustine. Interdiction.	November 30, 1882
399	Lewis, Wld. Cordelia D. W. I. L.	March 13, 1883
409	Lange, Numa	May 11, 1883
412	Lopez, Mrs. Eleonora B. Livaudals	June 4, 1883
423	Louviere, Marguerite E.	December 21, 1883
433	Lelue, Oneziphor	July 8, 1884

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
436	Lejeune, Celestin	December 16, 1884
434 1/2	Louviere, Wid. Virginia B., Sylvere	January 13, 1885
439	LeBlanc, Mrs. Amelie D. Onezime	January 31, 1885
453	Lelue, Onezifor	February 5, 1885
443	Louviere, Aladin	April 29, 1885
444 1/2	Labat, Jules. Emancipation.	June 27, 1885
463	Louviere, Paulin	August 22, 1885
480	Landry, Emelien	December 23, 1886
491	Louviere, Jean Baptiste	April 16, 1887
492	Lyons, Mrs. Eleonore Joseph Alcide	April 23, 1887
495	Landry, Pierre	July 22, 1887
497	Lelue, Louis	August 12, 1887
512	Louviere, J. Alcide. Emancipation	January 30, 1888
516 1/2	Landry, Ms. Hermogene, Herselie B.	February 3, 1888
517 1/2	Louviere, Mrs. Andre, Carmelite	March 6, 1888
542	Landry, Belzair	December 29, 1888
542	Landry, Belzair	December 29, 1888
544	Lassalle, Mrs. Athenaise B., Pierre	January 7, 1889
543	Lelue, Mrs. Euzebe, Celestine D.	January 16, 1889
549	Lassere, Jean	May 14, 1889
580	Lockhart, Mrs. Adelia James	April 5, 1890
588	Laplene, Emile, Marie, Noemie, Pascaline	June 11, 1890
608	Landry, Widow Jean Pierre, Mary Alix L.	February 28, 1891
608	Landry, Widow Jean Pierre, Mary Alix L.	February 28, 1891
608	LeBlanc, Widow Mary Alix, Jean Pierre	February 28, 1891
608	LeBlanc, Widow Mary Alix, Jean Pierre	February 28, 1891
609	Louviere, Hermogene & Celestine L.	February 28, 1891
809	LeBlanc, Mrs. Celestine, Hermogene, et. al.	February 28, 1891
611	Landry, Mrs. Julie L. Theophile	March 18, 1891
611	Landry, Mrs. Julie L. Theophile	March 18, 1891
611	LeBlanc, Mrs. Julie Theophile	March 18, 1891
611	LeBlanc, Mrs. Julie Theophile	March 18, 1891
619	Landry, Mrs. Elina D. Isaac	June 5, 1891
622 1/2	Langlinals, Wid. Euphemie, Terville	June 26, 1891
627	Lourd, William	August 20, 1891
637	LeBlanc, Olympe	December 29, 1891
637	LeBlanc, Mrs. Dupre Olympe	December 29, 1891
650	Leitch, Rose Ann. Emancipation	May 2, 1892
653	Leon, Joseph, Jr.	May 20, 1892
653	Leon, Joseph, Jr.	May 20, 1892
672	Labat, Jules	July 11, 1892
622	Lewis, Harry	August 9, 1892
682	Lasalle, Mrs. Aliska A.	July 1, 1893
684	Landry, Mrs. Josephine Valsin	July 7, 1893
686	Landry, Jean Edias	July 26, 1893
688	Lassalle, William. Emancipation	July 28, 1893
692	Lassalle, Pierre	September 2, 1893

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
694	Lane, James R. Interdiction	October 9, 1893
694	Lane, James R. Interdiction	October 9, 1893
699	Lewis, George. Interdiction	December 20, 1893
699	Lewis, George. Interdiction	December 20, 1893
689	Landry, Mrs. Adelaide Louis	January 3, 1894
689	Landry, Mrs. Adelaide Louis	January 3, 1894
689	Landry, Mrs. Adelaide Louis	January 3, 1894
709	Loisel, Mrs. Cilénie Rosalie, John M.	March 1, 1894
711	Lastrapp, Mrs. Alex, Amenda, et al	March 19, 1894
740	Laughlin, Edward	June 3, 1894
722	Levy, Mrs. Alfred Mary	June 8, 1894
723	Ledet, Albert	June 19, 1894
767	Laplein, Marie. Emancipation	May 13, 1895
782	Lagarde, Abel L.	October 1, 1895
793	Lane, James R.	January 18, 1896
797 1/2	Landry, Mrs. Clelie Marie B., Joseph D.	March 4, 1896
812	Laughlin, David	November 2, 1896
812	Laughlin, David	November 2, 1896
812	Laughlin, David	November 2, 1896
821	Landry, Luzian	January 11, 1897
827 1/2	LeBlanc, E. H.	February 4, 1897
827 1/2	LeBlanc, E. H.	February 4, 1897
826	Lapleine, Bernard	December 1, 1897
860	Louviere, Mrs. Clara, Hazard	February 25, 1898
860	Louviere, Mrs. Clara, Hazard	February 25, 1898
860	Louviere, Mrs. Clara, Hazard	February 25, 1898
864	Lee, Mrs. James A., Lucinda R.	March 22, 1898
868	Lopez, Mrs. Leon, Marie Dupresile	April 23, 1898
876	LeBlanc, Euphemond & Loriza D.	June 11, 1898
876	LeBlanc, Euphemond & Loriza D.	June 11, 1898
894	Landry, Mrs. Elol Melanie	February 21, 1899
904	Lequilleuve, Rev. Alphonse Louis, Marie	April 12, 1899
908	Leveille, Edward	May 16, 1899
915	Lourd, William. Emancipation	July 3, 1899
906	Lillie, Benjamin	September 16, 1899
894 1/2	Landry, Rosemond	February 21, 1900
953	LeBlanc, J. Anatole	June 28, 1900
888	Leitmeyer, J. E.	October 8, 1900
888	Leitmeyer, J. E.	October 8, 1900
888	Leitmeyer, J. E.	October 8, 1900
988	Laughlin, Frank. Emancipation	October 29, 1900
987	Landry, Augustine. Interdiction	November 19, 1900
987	Landry, Augustine. Interdiction	November 19, 1900

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
-M-		
28	Moss, Widow Anderson, Elizabeth H.	April 17, 1869
28	Moss, Widow Anderson, Elizabeth H.	April 17, 1869
45	Mitchell, George	July 15, 1869
100	Minty, Louis	October 29, 1870
111	Miguez, Wid. Clara Joachin	February 11, 1871
130	McCarthy, Robert R.	June 13, 1871
142	Miguez, Wid. Amelie, Darius	January 29, 1872
147	Mestayer, Francois	March 13, 1872
155	Metral, Francois	June 20, 1872
155	Metral, Francois	June 20, 1872
161	Miguez, Mrs. Elsie R., Clay	Sept. 27, 1872
162	Mouton, Gabriel	October 8, 1872
164	Miguez, Numa	November 7, 1872
218	Mouls, Jean	April 1, 1875
237	Miguez, Antoine	June 1, 1876
245	Marsh, Elizabeth	November 29, 1876
262	Marmer, Coliste	October 15, 1877
267	Mealy, J. W.	December 11, 1877
270	McCrackin, John N.	December 26, 1877
302	Montagne, Mrs. Elmire Alphonse	January 7, 1880
304	Miguez, Valsin	January 12, 1880
325	Marsh, Mrs. Eliza Ann, William	October 11, 1880
360	Miguez, Mrs. Andre, Marcellite	October 15, 1881
363	Miguez, Arnel, Lydia B.	October 29, 1881
364	Marquet, Phillippe	November 7, 1881
375	Miguez, Mrs. Adelle	March 17, 1882
404	Malain, F. C.	April 18, 1883
410	Meyer, Mrs. Francois, Ida	May 24, 1883
410	Mestayer, Mrs. Francois, Ida M.	May 24, 1883
411	Mestayer, Dr. J. G.	May 25, 1883
413	Muller, William	June 29, 1883
413	Muller, William	June 29, 1883
414	Malot, Mrs. Euphrasie Josephine M.	July 26, 1883
462	Michel, Mrs. Harriet D., Pierre	January 3, 1885
441	McDonald, John E.	March, 1885
449 1/2	Miller, Elizabeth. Interdiction	October 8, 1885
449 1/2	Miller, Elizabeth. Interdiction	October 8, 1885
270	Miguez, Nollie. Emancipation	March 18, 1886
494	Moulard, Eugene	April 29, 1887
505	Mutrix, E. L.	November 7, 1887
505	Mutrix, E. L.	November 7, 1887

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
505	Mutrix, E. L.	November 7, 1887
508	Mason, Henry	December 21, 1887
516	Meyer, Widow Francois, Ida	February 27, 1888
516	Meyer, Widow Francois, Ida	February 27, 1888
516	Meyer, Widow Francois, Ida	February 27, 1888
516	Mestayer, Wid. Francois, Ida M., et al	February 27, 1888
516	Mestayer, Wid. Francois, Ida M., et al	February 27, 1888
516	Mestayer, Wid. Francois, Ida M., et al	February 27, 1888
517	Mestayer, Jules, Sr.	February 29, 1888
517 1/2	Myer, Mrs. Andre, Carmelite L.	March 6, 1888
523	Mertz, Clara. Emancipation	June 7, 1888
524	Mestayer, Corinne D. & Jules, et al	July 7, 1888
524	Mestayer, Corinne D. & Jules, et al	July 7, 1888
524	Mestayer, Corinne D. & Jules, et al	July 7, 1888
547	Martel, Mrs. Lydia	March 16, 1889
547	Martel, Mrs. Lydia	March 16, 1889
562	Molbert, Mrs. Charles, Adeline S.	October 31, 1889
574	Martaza, Mrs. Anna P., Paul	February 19, 1890
578	Miguez, Mrs. Amelie, Darius D., et al	March 17, 1890
581	Meyer, Mrs. John B., Leocade	April 7, 1890
586	Moore, F. W.	May 5, 1890
602	McIlhenny, Edmond	December 1, 1890
602	McIlhenny, Edmond	December 1, 1890
602	McIlhenny, Edmond	December 1, 1890
603	Miguez, Nollie	December 16, 1890
603	Miguez, Nollie	December 16, 1890
603	Miguez, Nollie	December 16, 1890
616	Milmo, Bernard	April 27, 1891
616	Milmo, Bernard	April 27, 1891
616	Milmo, Bernard	April 27, 1891
616	Milmo, Bernard	April 27, 1891
616	Milmo, Bernard	April 27, 1891
622	Miguez, Mrs. Evina D., Luzien	June 22, 1891
644	Mestayer, Francois	March 3, 1892
647	McShine, Mrs. Ellen Joseph	April 6, 1892
647	McShine, Mrs. Ellen Joseph	April 6, 1892
647	McShine, Mrs. Ellen Joseph	April 6, 1892
649	Myers, Benjamin	April 29, 1892
668	Miguez, Valiere	October 10, 1892
665	Miguez, Clement	October 18, 1892
666	Marshall, Laiza. Interdiction	October 29, 1892
666	Marshall, Laiza. Interdiction	October 29, 1892
675	Metz, Laura. Interdiction	January 3, 1893
675	Metz, Laura. Interdiction	January 3, 1893
691	Moulis, Fernand. Emancipation	August 9, 1893
702	Mestayer, Norbert	January 6, 1894

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
732	Milmo, Walter. Emancipation	September 8, 1894
733	Milmo, Mary Gertrude. Emancipation	September 8, 1894
760	Mobley, Hardy & Susan	February 18, 1895
741	Murdock, Amelia	April 10, 1895
784	Miguez, Desire, Carmelitte R.	October 25, 1895
788	Miguez, Honore	November 22, 1895
790 1/2	Milmo, Bernard. Emancipation	January 10, 1896
762	Mobly, Mrs. Mary Spencer	August 10, 1896
806	Mehlhop, Emma	September 22, 1896
787 1/2	Monin, Alexandre	November 16, 1896
885	Miles, Charles. Interdiction	November 16, 1896
885	Miles, Charles. Interdiction	November 16, 1896
930	Miguez, Mrs. Charles, Aglae, et al	November 3, 1899
935	Morgan, Rebecca. Interdiction	December 18, 1899
935	Morgan, Rebecca. Interdiction	December 18, 1899
955	Maas, Edward. Emancipation	July 5, 1900
965	Meyer, Tertule. Emancipation	July 24, 1900
966	Miguez, Theomile	August 28, 1900
980	Mallhe, Widow J. B., Therese	November 23, 1900

-N-

93	Neuville, Augustin	July 21, 1870
140	Neuville, George	January 6, 1872
172	Nuckols, John M.	March 11, 1872
185	Neuville, Euzebe	July 17, 1873
263	Napier, Frederick	October 15, 1877
359	Nelson, William	October 14, 1881
403	Norwood, Mrs. Anna W. K.	April 13, 1883
447	Neuville, G. Euzebe	July 21, 1885
447 1/2	Neuville, Irma Olympe. Emancipation	July 21, 1885
488	Ned, Mrs. Madelene Valsin	February 4, 1887
501	Napier, Mrs. H. C., Mary Jane, et al	June 27, 1887
510	Neuville, Marius Octave. Emancipation	January 7, 1888
539	Nelson, Joseph	November 28, 1888
570	Napier, Mrs. H. C., Mary Jane, et al	January 3, 1889
589	Norres, Mrs. Euzeide R., Hervilian	June 12, 1890
731	Nelson, Alexis. Interdiction	September 5, 1894
731	Nelson, Alexis. Interdiction	September 5, 1894
750	Norres, Emilian	January 12, 1895
759	Navarra, Mrs. Eugenie, Emile	February 18, 1895
889	Norres, Levy	March 16, 1897
855	Noah, Celestin	December 20, 1897
855	Noah, Celestin	December 20, 1897
956	Nauch, Widow Louisa	July 6, 1900

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
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## -O-

119	Outendesie (Outenderic), Joseph	March 29, 1871
318	Oubre, Mrs. Eugene, Caroline, et al	August 13, 1880
319	Olivier, Desire, Azelie S.	August 14, 1880
323	Olivier, Victor	August 31, 1880
377	Olivier, Mr. & Mrs. Valerie	April 17, 1882
416	Ollier, Ulysse	August 21, 1883
446	Olivier, Widow Aimee G., Dubruil	July 15, 1885
446	Olivier, Widow Aimee G., Dubruil	July 15, 1885
448	Olivier, Gaston	July 28, 1885
483	Ollier, Ulysse	December 31, 1886
558	Oubre, Felix	September 11, 1889
614	Oubre, Celestin	April 21, 1891
676	Olivier, Oscar L.	January 22, 1893
715	Olivier, Mrs. Joseph, Rose	March 3, 1894
711	Olivier, Alex & Amenda L.	March 19, 1894
769	Olivier, Homer. Emancipation	June 29, 1895
770	Olivier, Xavier. Emancipation	June 29, 1895
754	Oubre, Mrs. Elijah T., Julierre	October 5, 1895
828	Olivier, Widow Aline, Hyacinthe	February 10, 1897
851 1/2	Oubre, August, Alice, et al	October 23, 1897
851 1/2	Oubre, Elodie Thomas, et al	October 23, 1897
853	Olivier, Prosper D.	December 10, 1897
853	Olivier, Prosper D.	December 10, 1897
859	Olivier, Jean Baptiste D.	January 28, 1898
875	Olivier, Mrs. Hermine, Jules	June 18, 1898
909	Olivier, Mrs. Jean D. & Marianne, et al	May 16, 1899
974	Orgeron, Raphael	September 30, 1900

## -P-

6	Provost, Theresa Laure	January 14, 1869
50	Peebles, Henry	September 21, 1869
59	Phillipps, A. A.	November 24, 1869
69	Pierre, Mrs. Marie P., Jean	January 3, 1870
76	Peebles, Widow Ann C., Henry W.	March 16, 1870
78	Pharr, Elias & Ursule A.	March 24, 1870
95	Provost, Theresa Laure, et al	August 10, 1870
95	Provost, Stanislas	August 10, 1870
120	Pinneo, Walter W.	April 4, 1871
144	Provost, Jane	February 23, 1872
175	Primiel, Henry	April 18, 1873
202	Pool, Joseph M.	April 30, 1874
219	Provost, Julie & Ursin	April 26, 1875

(to be continued)



CONTENTS

NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND READERS.....	146
ADRIEN NUNEZ OF LIVE OAK PLANTATION By Pearl Mary Segura.....	147
ADRIEN NUNEZ GENEALOGY By Pearl Mary Segura .....	156
IBERIA PARISH ESTATES, 1868-1900 Compiled by Rebecca Batiste .....	178
NEW IBERIA'S LAMPREZ FAMILY AND HOME Text and Photographs by Oscar James Gonzales .....	183
NATURALIZATIONS IN ST. MARY PARISH, 1820-1915 By William T. Shinn .....	187

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The Editor  
ATTAKAPAS GAZETTE  
P. O. Box 43010, USL  
Lafayette, LA 70504  
or phone  
(318) 231-6027

# ADRIEN NUNEZ OF LIVE OAK PLANTATION

by  
Pearl Mary Segura

Joseph Adrien Nuñez, planter, rancher and legislator, was born on October 22, 1828, in Vermilion Parish. He was the son of Joseph Nuñez, Jr., and Marie Therzile Toups.<sup>1</sup> He carried the name *Adrien* pronounced as in the French language, but characteristically signed his name "A. Nuñez." The surname Nuñez is Spanish and means the son of Nuno, from the Latin *nunius*, meaning number nine.<sup>2</sup>

Since Adrien was the product of his upbringing, no sketch of his life is complete without an account of his forebears.

Adrien's grandfather, José Nuñez (Joseph Nuñez, Sr.) was born about 1761 in the province of Galicia, Spain, the son of Sebastian Nuñez and Marie Goday, both natives of Spain.<sup>3</sup>

Galicia is the province was the birthplace of some of Spain's finest soldiers, so it is not surprising to find him in New Orleans on May 8, 1779, at the age of about 18, as a member of the 4th Company of the Fixed Spanish Regiment of the Spanish colony of Louisiana under the command of Captain Don Francisco Cruzat.<sup>4</sup>

Five months later, in early September, he took part in successful action led by Governor Don Bernardo de Gálvez against the English at Manchac and Baton Rouge as a member of the 1st Company of the 2nd Battalion of the same Regiment under Captain Don Pedro Jose Favrot.<sup>5</sup>

In 1800 Spain ceded Louisiana to France by the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso.<sup>6</sup> Up to this time, Joseph, Sr., is believed to have lived in New Orleans but moved in the same year to that part of St. Martin Parish is now known as Vermilion. About 1802 he married Marie Rose Richard, daughter of Charles Richard and Cecilia Boudreaux, Acadian exiles in France. She was born in St. Mâlo, France, in 1771, and at the age of 14, she accompanied her mother and uncle, Jean Boudreaux, on the ship *La Bergere* arrived in New Orleans August 15, 1785. They were sent later that year to the Attakapas.<sup>7</sup>

Joseph Nuñez, Sr., registered his cattle brand [N] in St. Martin Parish (of Vermilion Parish was a part) on August 10, 1804.<sup>8</sup> He became a successful rancher with five tracts of land on the west bank of the Vermilion River and one on the east bank in the vicinity of Perry. His home was in Perry. His wife Marie Rose Richard died in January 1833 and was buried at Perry. An incomplete inventory of the estate filed August 5, 1833, showed a total appraised value of \$15,252.33. This included 14 slaves. The heirs were Joseph, Jr., Celestin, Claire (Clarisse) Schotastique and (Jean) Sebastian, who all became, or married successful ranchers.<sup>9</sup>

On January 27, 1834, Joseph, Sr., contracted a short lived marriage to Magdeleine Hebert of Lafayette Parish, daughter of Joseph Hebert, from there was no issue.<sup>10</sup>

Joseph Nuñez, in testimony on March 2nd, 1838, corroborating evidence by others in John Abshear's claim of a tract of land containing one square league, stated that he lived at a place called "Isle aux Noix" (Nut Island) also known as "Estero" (Inlet estuary) on the west bank of the bayou Vermilion about six miles from its mouth.<sup>11</sup>

The last mention of Joseph Nuñez, Sr., was found in the 1840 U. S. Census of Lafayette Parish, four years before Vermilion Parish was partitioned off. He was not listed in the 1850 Census of either parish.

His first child, Joseph Nuñez, Jr., was born in what is now Vermilion Parish, but was then St. Martin Parish, on September 9, 1803. He gave him the nickname "Gallego," pronounced "Guyeggo." This was shortened to Galleg, so all of his life he was known as Joe Galleg. His



Left: Joseph Adrien Nuñez (1828-1905)

Below left: The first Mrs. Joseph Adrien Nuñez  
Née Oliva Guidry (1831-1874)

Below right: The second Mrs. Joseph Adrien  
Nuñez Née Mary Lillie Breaux  
(1849-1935)



grandchildren called him "Grandpa Galleg." A branch of Coulee Kinney southwest of Abbeville is known as Coulee Galleg. Judge W. P. Edwards of that city reported that a Mrs. Westerman, a native of Spain, told him

that the inhabitants of a small section, where the river Gallego rises in Spain, are called Gallegos on account of their industry and thrift, and that to be called a 'Gallego' anywhere the Spanish language prevails means that you are a thrifty fellow. Asking me about Joseph Nunez, or Gallego, I informed her that at his death he was reputed to be the richest man in Vermilion Parish, and that most of the negroes of the Parish claimed him as their former master. She replied he was entitled to be called a Gallego.<sup>12</sup>

Joe Galleg married about 1823 Marie Therzille Touns, daughter of Ambrose Touns and Marguerite Baudoin. Ambrose was an early resident of Perry, and the first court ever held in Vermilion Parish was held in his home. He was the great grandson of Caspar Dubs (Gaspard Touns) who was born on November 11, 1683 in Aesch, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, and who settled on the German Coast in Louisiana in 1721.<sup>13</sup>

Joseph Galleg and Marie Therzille had five children: Marie Eulalie, Marie Melanie, Joseph Adrien, Aurelien, who died in infancy, and Marie. They lived in the 6th ward of Vermilion Parish on a large stock ranch or *vacherie* on the west side of the Vermilion River.<sup>14</sup>

On September 3, 1832, Joe Galleg had appointed commissioner to handle cattle in the 8th District by the Lafayette Parish Police Jury. On March 7, 1836, he was elected to the police jury and on June 7, 1841, was appointed commissioner of unbranded cattle for the 5th District.<sup>15</sup> He retained this position and his membership on the Jury until Vermilion Parish was cut away from Lafayette Parish.

When the Vermilion Parish Policy Jury was formed, he became its first president, serving in that capacity from 1845 to Dec. 7, 1846, with Ambrose La Cour as clerk.<sup>16</sup> He was replaced as a member of the Jury from the 6th District on June 7, 1847 by his brother, Celestin Nunez.<sup>17</sup>

Besides raising stock Joseph Nunez, Jr., engaged in the production of sugar on his plantation on the right side of Bayou Vermilion. In 1849-50 Champomier stated that he had produced 11 Hogsheads of sugar.<sup>18</sup> In 1850 he owned 17 slaves.<sup>19</sup> The value of his livestock was \$12, 910.<sup>20</sup>

Marie Therzille Touns, Joe Galleg's wife, died May 24, 1874 at age 66.<sup>21</sup>

By 1880 he had apparently given up planting because his occupation was listed as "stockraiser" in the U. S. Census of that year.<sup>22</sup>

On January 31, 1880, appeared this notice in the *Meridional*: "I hereby notify the public and my friends not to hunt in my pasture. It frightens, harasses and fatigues my cattle. Any one found acting in contravention of this present notice will be dealt with according to law. Joseph Nunez."<sup>23</sup>

Soon, however, his health began to fail. On July 21, 1883, the *Meridional* reported that he had been bedridden for more than two years but that he was much improved.<sup>24</sup> In May 1884 his condition had worsened.<sup>25</sup> He died on December 21, 1884, in Spring Hill (now Nunez) at the home of Mrs. Joseph Treville Guidry, Jr., his youngest daughter, Marie, who was now a widow. The *Meridional* marked his passing with these words: "Another of the old and venerated land marks of our country gone."<sup>26</sup>

Adrien Nunez and his three sisters, Marie Eulalie, Marie Melanie and Marie were the only survivors.

Adrien, who had been educated in the local schools of the parish, had been married in Breauz Bridge on June 12, 1848, to Oliva Guidry, daughter of Olivier Guidry, Jr., and Elizabeth (Isabelle) Thibodeaux. She was the great granddaughter of Pierre Guidry, Sr., on whose plantation the present site of the town of Cecilia is located, and whose estate at the time of his death in 1823 was appraised at \$200,000.<sup>27</sup>

Adrien and Oliva eventually had nine children: Elodie, Elizabeth Belzire, Paimyre, Clarisa, Adrien Hebrard, Elsa Marie, Marie Leocadie, Marie Paolita, and Aurelien Winston.

Although Adrien was to become a very successful planter and rancher, following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, he started in a small way. In 1850 the value of his livestock was \$929.00 and he had only one horse. These must have grazed on his father's ranch for he had no farm, nor improved or unimproved acreage.<sup>28</sup>

In 1851 Adrien, running under the banner of the Whig Party, was elected representative to the Louisiana legislature and served through 1852.<sup>29</sup> He was in the legislature when the constitution was adopted in 1852 in Baton Rouge.

Adrien had been living at Spring Hill (now Nunez) in Ward 6 where his first son, Adrien Hebrard, was born on June 6, 1869. When he was an infant, his father, Adrien, moved to Nunez Island, was later renamed Live Oak Plantation.<sup>30</sup>

The house was described by one of his children as a large white, two-story, four-bedroom house with a huge balustrade all around the front porch.<sup>31</sup>

At this time there was much unrest because of the depredations of bandits, rustlers and murderers. One night while he was in bed, Adrien was fired upon through an open window. As a result he became Captain of "Le Comité du Pont Perry" (Perry's bridge Committee), one of the three Committees of Vigilance in Vermilion Parish had been formed following the organization of the first Vigilance Committee on Feb. 2, 1859 in Côte Gelée at the home of Valsin Broussard. The turmoil followed when the well-organized committees in the Parishes of Lafayette, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion, St. Landry and Calcasieu began their work of ridding Southwest Louisiana of the bandits culminated in the complete defeat of the bandits at a confrontation on Saturday, September 3, 1859, on Bayou Queve de Tortue near present day Rayne, Louisiana.<sup>32</sup>

Adrien once more turned his attention to politics. He served in the state house of representatives from 1861 to 1865 (from 1863 to 1865 in the Louisiana Confederate government). On May 23, 1864 Adrien Nuñez signed a bond for ten thousand dollars with himself as principal and Joseph Nuñez, Jr., and Alexander Leger, Sr., as securities to "held and firmly unto His Excellency Henry W. Allen, Governor of the State of Louisiana, or his Successors in Office." He was appointed by L. Vincent Reeves, Commissioner, as agent for the Parish of Vermilion to "distribute possessions re to the families of persons in the Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States and of this State for the South Side of the Red River."<sup>33</sup>

As representative from Vermilion Parish in Shreveport, Louisiana, on July 6, 1865, A. Nuñez reported receiving from Col. John M. Sandridge, chief of Ordnance, State of Louisiana, three pounds of powder and 500 shot gun caps as provided by an Act of the Legislature of July 4, 1865, entitled "An Act for the distribution of Ammunition to the various Parishes of this State" enabled the people "to defend themselves against predatory bands and jayhawkers" with they were infested.<sup>34</sup>

From the middle of July 1865 to the fall of 1874 Adrien seems to have retired to Live Oak Plantation where he looked after his interests in planting and stock raising. On April 1, 1874, his wife of 26 years, Oliva Guidry, died. Restless, he was once more induced to re-enter politics.<sup>35</sup> The *Daily Picayune* of November 4, 1874, ran a bulletin from New Iberia indicating that Nuñez, a Conservative running on the Democratic ticket, had been elected the day before by a large majority.<sup>36</sup> On January 5, 1875, it ran a list of both the Radical members of the house operating in the state-house and of the Conservative members meeting at 71 St. Louis Street. The Conservatives, having been denied their proper representation in the state-house, had decided to hold a separate legislature as in 1872.<sup>37</sup> In the middle of January 1876 Nuñez was appointed by Speaker Estillette to the Committees on Appropriations, Enrollment and Agriculture.<sup>38</sup> Vermilion Parish was at this time declared one of eighteen parishes that were entitled to a representative

only by virtue of their being parishes since their low population did not entitle them to representatives.<sup>39</sup>

Some time during 1876 Adrien wrote to his fiancée, Mary Lillie Breaux, daughter of Francois Vilmond Breaux and Mary Ellen Caldwell. She was the great great granddaughter of Firmin Breaux, patriot of the American Revolution, and the granddaughter of Thomas Caldwell and Melinda Orme from Kentucky who settled on Vermilion Bayou in what became in 1844 Vermilion Parish. Besides announcing his intention to be married before the end of the year, Adrien made slight references to state politics and ended with a postscript: "Tell Robert O'Bryan that the Governor will appoint him notary Public for the Parish of Vermilion."<sup>40</sup> Adrien and Lillie were married December 11, 1876, and in time had the following live children: Mary Ellen, Benjamin Caldwell who was called C. B., Mary Maude, Marie Olga, and Marie Orme Marguerite.<sup>41</sup>

In 1877 the Democrats finally overthrew the Reconstruction government and Gen. Francis Tillou Nichols, a Democrat, became governor of the state.<sup>42</sup>

When the Conservative Legislature assembled at St. Patrick's Hall on Monday, January 1, 1877, having been denied admittance to the State House (the St. Louis Hotel), Adrien Nuñez answered the house roll call. As the oldest member, he administered the oath of office to Col. Louis Bush who had been elected unanimously speaker of the house of representatives. Again Adrien was appointed to these standing committees: Enrollment, Appropriations and, in addition Public and Private Land Claims.<sup>43</sup>

This session of the legislature had in part been made possible by Adrien's generous act of providing the sum of \$25,000 (the proceeds of the sale of his entire cane crop) for the board and lodging of the legislators at a time when the economy was in shambles and the state was debt ridden.<sup>44</sup>

During the extra session of the legislature in 1878 the tenth senatorial district was reconstructed so that it was now composed of the parishes of Vermilion (for the first time), St. Mary, Cameron, and Calcasieu and was to be represented by two senators (also for the first time).<sup>45</sup>

The *Meridional* of Abbeville offered this counsel on October 11, 1879:

This parish [Vermilion] will this year, no doubt, be called upon to furnish both a senator and a representative and it behooves her citizens to see to it that men of ability and integrity are chosen to occupy these important positions. Vermilion parish must be represented by men who are not only an honor to their constituents but to the office also. They must be men of principle, who knowing the right, dare it, even at the peril of their lives.

Again on October 18, 1879 appeared the following:

"Vermilion wants a senator. Let her have one, by all means — *N. O. Times*.

She had never had one yet, and you may depend upon it, we mean to have one this time or die in the attempt. For nearly forty years, the fellows from other parishes have been representing us, and we begin to think its 'our time to howl'.

At a meeting of the 10th Senatorial District Convention held in Abbeville on October 20, 1879, Wakeman W. Edwards of Vermilion placed the name of Adrien Nuñez in nomination and Donelson Caffery of St. Mary the name of Murphy James Foster. Then followed their election as nominees of the convention, representing the Democrat Party. The Republican aspirants were A. Perkins and E. A. Landry. Foster and Nuñez won handily in the general election on December 2, 1879, also voted favorably on the Constitution of 1879. The official returns showed a total of 3,618 for Foster; 3,088 for Nuñez; 1,372 for A. J. Perkins and 774 for E. L. Landry.<sup>46</sup> This was to be Adrien's swansong in the legislature. He served his term from 1880 through 1884.

In April 1880 he was named a delegate (together with William Shepperd, Lastie Brussard, W. Edwards and William Mouton) to the Democratic State convention to be held in New Orleans

on April 12 and was authorized to represent Vermilion Parish in naming a candidate to serve the district in Congress.<sup>47</sup>

Throughout his tenure he continued serving in all the important political committees of his parish.

Meanwhile *The Meridional* continued noting his comings and his goings, his appearance and his health.

The Louisiana Sugar Report of 1871-1880 noted that his Live Oak Plantation, formerly owned by Stokes W. Shaw from 1849 to 1859, had produced at Little Prairie a crop of 61-62 in Hhds: 45 and a crop of 82-83 in Hhds: 48 in the year 1880-81. The following year the yield was 45 and 12.<sup>48</sup>

On July 14, 1883, the press reported the following: "It is with pleasure that we hear that Hon. A. Nufez is soon to build a splendid residence in our town and that he intends to make it his future home."<sup>49</sup> However, he continued living at Live Oak. The jet black hair Alexandre Barde had noted in May 1860 (?) at a banquet honoring Major St. Julien in Mr. J. Girouard's grove at Côte-Gelée had by now turned to snowy white.<sup>50</sup> In March of 1885 he visited the Exposition in New Orleans.<sup>51</sup> In December 1887 he estimated a yield of 60 hogsheads of sugar from his cane crop.<sup>52</sup>

In "Vermilion Bayou in Steamboat Days" Mrs. Margaret Manley Kerkseick reported that

By 1890 steamboats were making regular runs, some from New Orleans, but more from Morgan City. The head of navigation in the Vermilion was at Pinhook Bridge; from there the bayou flowed southward to Abbeville, Perry's Bridge, Rose Hill, Bancker, Ramsay Plantation, the Rose Bower, Hope Mill and finally Adrien Nufez's vast spread to the Gulf.

The *Why Not* frequently went down to it in 1896 for a load of cotton.<sup>53</sup>

In 1891 William Henry Perrin had stated that Nufez owned

fourteen thousand acres of excellent land, bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Vermilion Bayou. Three hundred acres are in a high state of cultivation, the principal products being rice, corn and cane. He also deals extensively in a fine grade of stock, and has on his plantation a number of Durham cattle, and a superior grade of horses, sheep and hogs.<sup>54</sup>

In *Resources of Vermilion Parish, Southwest Louisiana* we find another insight in 1894:

On the left bank of the river, further down, and nearly the last on the river, is the home of Adrien Nufez, an ex-senator of this district, who owns many thousand acres of land mostly sea marsh, in are vast herds of cattle, horses and mules that roam at will. He also turns his attention to sugar making, but still of the open kettle.<sup>55</sup>

Adrien suffered financial difficulties late in life but was still in comfortable circumstances. He died intestate in Abbeville on August 20, 1905, at his home on South St. Valerie Street to he had moved a few years before his death.<sup>56</sup>

Vermilion Parish had lost a staunch supporter who had served it well for 17 years ---- 13 in the house of representatives (3 of them as a Confederate) and four in the senate as Vermilion Parish's first senator. He had served under seven governors: Joseph Walker, Thomas Overton Moore, Henry Watkins Allen, William Pitt Kellogg, Francis Tillou Nicholls, Louis Alfred Wiltz, Samuel Douglas McEnery.

Possessed of an innate courtliness and affability, he was nevertheless fearless in action and deliberation when his principles were at stake. He lived in perilous times during a great part of his life ---- four years of war and fifteen of Reconstruction and beyond, but the courage of his convictions never wavered.

Although history books give him scant notice, Adrien Nufez was "a silent, powerful force in the development of Louisiana." In him, "the citizens of Vermilion Parish found a public servant whose devotion and generosity serve as a bright light, even across the dim corridor of time left by the passage of over 100 years."<sup>57</sup>



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- <sup>3</sup>Hebert, Vol. I, p. 433; Vol. III, p. 497.
- <sup>4</sup>S. A. R., *Spanish Records. Spanish-English War, 1779-1783. (Men under Gen. Don Bernardo de Galvez and other records from Archives of the Indies, Seville, Spain.)* C. Robert Church III, President, Louisiana Society, S. A. R., p. 139.
- <sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 58; *Year Book of the Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution, 1921*, p. 73.
- <sup>6</sup>Stephenson, Nathaniel Wright. *An American History* - Boston, etc., Ginn and Company, 1929, p. 269.
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- <sup>8</sup>*Cattle Brand Register of St. Martin Parish, Book A - 1737-1812*, p. 26; *Grand Book for Opelousas and Attakapas Districts, 1739-1886*, p. 111; Hebert, Rev. Donald J., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, XVIII, 410.
- <sup>9</sup>Succession No. 250, August 5, 1833, State of Louisiana, Parish of Lafayette; Hebert, I, 433; II, 650; III, p. 496, 550; Proceedings of the Lafayette Parish Police Jury, 1823-1857, p. 36 (June 1827).
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- <sup>11</sup>*Land Claims - Opelousas, Louisiana*. U. S. 27th Congress, 2d sess. 1841-1842, House of Representatives, Treas. Dept. Doc. No. 33, p. 20, 29.
- <sup>12</sup>Vermilion Parish Long Ago: Joseph Nuñez, "Meridional" (Abbeville, La.), June 3, 1944, p. 1, col. 2; p. 8 (unnumbered), col. 3.
- <sup>13</sup>Toups, Neil J., *The Toups Clan and How It All Began*, Neilson Publishing Company, 1969, p. 21, 36, 69, 85; Hebert, v. 2, p. 691 (1st child Marie Eulalie born June 1824, bt. Oct. 22, 1826, age 16 mths); Yoes, Gene, Jr., 1850-1950, Abbeville . . . a 100 years old treasure chest of memories, 1950; "Perry," Abbeville Meridional, September 30, 1944, September 31, 1944; Edwards, Wakeman E., *Historical Sketches of Vermilion Parish, Louisiana*, Vermilion Historical Society, Abbeville, Louisiana, p. 5.
- <sup>14</sup>Edwards, p. 11; Yoes, Gene, Jr., 1850-1950, Abbeville . . . a 100 years old treasure chest of memories, p. 13; Perrin, William Henry, *Southwest Louisiana, Biographical and Historical* (1891, reprint ed., 1971), part 2, p. 298.
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- <sup>17</sup>*Ibid.* Newspaper clipping, Mon., June 7, 1847 (Abbeville).
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<sup>21</sup>Hebert, vol. XI, p. 378.

<sup>22</sup>1880 U. S. Census of Vermilion Parish, p. 91, no. 143.

<sup>23</sup>*The Meridional*, Sat., Feb. 7, 1880, p. 2, col. 4 and subsequent issues through May 8, 1880.

<sup>24</sup>*Le Meridional*, Samedi, 21 Juillet, 1883, p. 1, col. 2; English edition, Sat., July 21, 1883, p. 2, col. 1.

<sup>25</sup>*Le Meridional*, Samedi, 24 mai, 1884, p. 1, col. 1.

<sup>26</sup>*ibid*, Samedi, December 27, 1884, p. 1, col. 2; English edition, Sat. Dec. 27, 1884, p. 2, col. 3; Hebert, vol. XVI, p. 433.

<sup>27</sup>Hebert, vol. 2, p. 401; vol. 5, p. 251, 430; Perrin, part 2, p. 298; *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Louisiana*. . . Goodspeed Publishing Co., (1892; reprint ed., 1975), II, 492-493; Grover Rees, *A Narrative History of Breaux Bridge, Once Called "La Pointe,"* Attakapas Historical Association, Special Publication No. 4, p. 18-20.

<sup>28</sup>1850 Lendowners of Vermilion Parish . . . , p. 24.

<sup>29</sup>Edwards, p. 40.

<sup>30</sup>Perrin, Part 2, p. 298.

<sup>31</sup>"Description of Live Oak Plantation and 'old Nufiez house' in letter from Nellye Nufiez to her niece, Marion Stebbins Wogan (Mrs. Victor Wogan, Jr.), New Orleans, Louisiana. The date the letter was written is unknown, but is thought it was after the turn of the century."

<sup>32</sup>Alexandre Barde, *Histoire des Comités de Vigilance Aux Attakapas*. Saint-Jean-Baptiste (Louisiane), 1861, p. 49; *History of the Committees of Vigilance in the Attakapas Country*, Barde, *Histoire* . . . Translated and edited by Henrietta Guilbeau Rogers, MA Thesis, LSU, 1936, p. 227; Alexandre Barde, "The Vigilante Committees of the Attakapas; An Eyewitness Account of Banditry and Backlash in Southwestern Louisiana, annotated and edited by David C. Edmonds and Dennis Gibson. The Acadiana Press, 1981, p. 25f, 27, 52f, 90f, 97, 101, 117, 233f, 236, 237, 240, 259.

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<sup>36</sup>*Daily Picayune*, Wednesday morning, November 4, 1874, p. 1, col. 7.

<sup>37</sup>*ibid*, Tuesday morning, January 5, 1875, p. 1, col. 5, 6, "The Legislature. . ."

<sup>38</sup>*ibid*, Wednesday, January 12, 1876, p. 2, col. 4; Thursday, January 13, 1876, p. 2, col. 1, "Louisiana Legislature."

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<sup>40</sup>Letter from Adrien Nufiez to Miss Mary Lillie Breaux, 16 ? 1876, written on stationery bearing this printed inscription: "Speaker's Office, House of Representatives, State of Louisiana. New Orleans, La. 16 ? 1876," *History of Vermilion Parish, Louisiana*, Vermilion Historical Society, 1983. "Caldwell Family," p. 106-107; Kenneson, Claude, "Pierre Firmin Breaux (1749-1808), *Breaux Bridge Banner*, January 14, 1987, p. 8, January 28, 1987, p. 8.

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<sup>47</sup>*Le Meridional*, 10 Avril 1880, p. 1, col. 1.

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<sup>49</sup>*The Meridional*, Saturday, July 14, 1883, p. 2, col. 2.

<sup>50</sup>Barde, *Histoire* . . . , p. 199; Barde, *History of the Committees* . . . Rogers translation, p. 219; Barde, *The Vigilante Committees* . . . , p. 97; *The Meridional*, Saturday, April 12, 1884, p. 2, col. 2.

<sup>51</sup>*The Meridional*, Saturday, April 4, 1885, p. 2, col. 1.

<sup>52</sup>*Ibid.*, Saturday, December 10, 1887, p. 6, col. 1.

<sup>53</sup>Margaret Manley Kerkieck, "Vermilion Bayou in Steamboat Days," *Atskapas Gazette*, IX (1974), 185, 187.

<sup>54</sup>Perrin, Part 2, p. 298.

<sup>55</sup>Louisiana Land and Development Co., It'd, Abbeville, La. *Resources of Vermilion Parish, Southwest Louisiana*. New Orleans, E. P. Brandac, printer, 1894, p. 40-41.

<sup>56</sup>Hon. Adrien Nuñez Dead; Distinguished Citizen Passes Quietly to His Eternal Rest," *The Meridional*, Saturday, August 26, 1905, p. 1, col. 4.

<sup>57</sup>Tim Maragos, "Adrien Nuñez public service extolled; Love, devotion, characterized tenure," *Abbeville Meridional*, Sunday, August 19, 1979, p. 1, col. 1-6; p. 2, col. 2-5.

## Adrien Nuñez Genealogy

I. Sebastian Nuñez of the province of Galicia (?) Spain m. Marie Goday of the same province.

II. Jose (Joseph) Nuñez, Sr. b. about 1761 in the province of Galicia, Spain; d. Between 1840 and 1850 in Vermillion Parish; m. (1) About 1802 Marie Rose Richard, b. 1771 St. Malo, France, d. Jan. 1833 (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 33) Succ. dated Aug. 13, 1834 (Lafayette Ct. Hse.: Succ. #283), daughter of Charles Richard and Cecile Boudreaux; m. (2) Jan. 27, 1834, Magdeleine Hebert (Laf. ch.: v. 2, p. 148), d/o Joseph Hebert.

A. Joseph Nuñez, Jr., b. Sept. 9, 1803 (SMch.: v. 6, #259); d. Dec. 22, 1884 (Abbeville ch.: v. 2, p. 119); m. About 1822 Marie Therzille Touns, b. Jan. 27, 1809 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #891), d/o Ambroise Touns and Marie Baudouin; d. May 24, 1874 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 33).

1. Oliva Calleg Nunez, b. Dec. (?) 1823, bt. June 19, 1825, age 19 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 94), m. Nov. 30, 1857 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 94) Demosthene Feye.
2. Marie Eulalie Nuñez, b. 1824, July, (?) bt. Oct. 22, 1825, age 16 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 134); m. (1) July 8, 1839 (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 35) Andrew Jackson Theall, Jr., b. about 1819, s/o Johnny Theall and Vaney Japham, d. Between 1854 and 1856; m. (2) Nov. 6, 1856 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 79) Joseph Boudreaux, Jr., b. March 2, 1816 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #2006) s/o Joseph Boudreau, Sr., and Ismene Labauve, d. May 21, 1889 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 162), Succ. June 14, 1889 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Succ. #125). Marie Eulalie Nuñez, d. Dec. 3, 1892 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 1, p. 55)

Children of Marie Eulalie Nuñez and Andrew Jackson Theall, Jr.

- a. Marie Ros(a)bella Theall, b. May 6, 1840 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 195)
- b. Harrison Theall, b. About 1845; d. Feb. 5, 1922; m. Sept. 5, 1865 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 1, p. 19), Sept. 5, 1865 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #413), Elodie Langlinalis, b. Feb. 7, 1846 (SM Ch.: v. 9, #86), d. Oct. 9, 1916, d/o Ursin Langlinalis and Anastasie Roy.
  - (1) Editha Theall, d. Jan. 17, 1932; m. June 24, 1890, Joseph Edward Pellerin, d. Oct. 19, 1911
    - (a) Charles F. Pellerin, m. Laura Moss
    - (b) Frances H. Pellerin, m. Anna Theriot
    - (c) Otis A. Pellerin, m. Louise Arceneaux
    - (d) Gertrude Pellerin, m. Moise Morvant
  - (2) Child Theall, d. Aug. 5, 1888 as a child
- c. Marie Elizabeth Theall, b. About 1847, d. 1926, m. May 27, 1867 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #917), May 27, 1867 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 1, p. 48) Therence Touns of Lafourche Parish
  - (1) Mary Rosabella Touns, d. About 1900, m. Harry M. Durke
    - (a) Walter V. Durke
    - (b) Robert L. Durke
    - (c) Willie W. Durke
    - (d) Isaac A. Durke
    - (e) Vernon Durke
    - (f) Harry Durke
    - (g) Ashby Durke
    - (h) Rodolph Durke
    - (i) Nita Durke, m. Forest Picard
    - (j) Ina Durke, m. (1) O. V. Kibbe, m. (2) L. Shafner
  - (2) Agnes Touns, m. Oneil Hebert

- (3) Louis Toups, m. Evela Hebert
- (4) Eulalie Toups, d. 1938, m. Edward Mhire, d. 1948
  - (a) Marie Mhire, b. 1895
  - (b) Alton Mhire, m. Isabella Duhon
  - (c) Bennite Mhire, d. 1920, m. Lydie Comeaux
    - (11) Ruth Comeaux, m. Elus Duhon
    - (22) Irene Comeaux, m. C. A. Stutes
  - (d) Enith Mhire, died in infancy
- d. Joseph Theall, d. June 1929, m. Bathilda Guidry, d. Sept. 26, 1939
  - (1) Joseph Avery Theall, d. Jan. 5, 1953, m. Carmelite Mouton
    - (a) Louise Theall
    - (b) Thelma Theall
    - (c) Warren Theall, m. Aline Rodriguez
    - (d) Francis Theall, m. Henrietta Deshotels
    - (e) Stella Theall, m. J. N. Sellers
    - (f) Jeanne Theall, m. Nelson R. Dugas
    - (g) Dudley Theall, m. Agnes Hebert
  - (2) Albin Theall, m. Dora Perry
  - (3) Laodise Theall, m. Elia Hebert
  - (4) Andrew J. Theall, m. Aline Hanks
  - (5) Lessin Theall, d. June 22, 1951, m. (1) Emedia Hebert, d. About 1931; m. (2) Emethilde Trahan
- children of Lessin Theall and Emedia Hebert
  - (a) Elbie Theall, d. Mar. 18, 1945 in U. S. Army, m. Una Vice
    - (11) Jeanell Marie Theall, b. About 1941
  - (6) Editha (Edea?) Theall, m. Ode Perry
  - (7) Louise Theall, m. Sevegnier Hebert
  - (8) Amanda Theall, m. Rodolph Perry
  - (9) Noemie Theall, m. Jules Choate
    - (a) Wilfred Choate
- e. Aurelien Theall, d. About 1934, m. Euside Guidry, d. About 1928
  - (1) Anna Theall, d. about 1916, m. Joseph Mouton, d. 1950
    - (a) Elia Mouton, d. 1947, m. Lonel Mendoza
      - (11) Boudreaux Mendoza
      - (22) Hazel Mendoza, m. Roy Abshire
      - (33) Wanda Mendoza
    - (b) Aurelien (Eddie) Mouton, m. Amelia Boutette
    - (c) Robert Mouton, m. Lucille Comeaux
    - (d) Jimmy Mouton, m. Jane Groves
    - (e) Dorothy Mouton, m. Henry Vestal
    - (f) Willis Mouton, m. Alberta Landry
    - (g) Rosa May Mouton, m. Walter Billeaud
    - (h) Walter Mouton, d. at age of 11
    - (i) Eunice Mouton, m. B. D. Hart
  - (2) Rosetta Theall, d. about 1930, m. (1) Henry Petry, d. 1905, m. (2) Delmar Hebert, m. (3) Edel Guidry
    - (a) Nora Petry, d. May 10, 1927, m. Elol LeBlanc
      - (11) Elliot LeBlanc
      - (22) Harold LeBlanc
      - (33) Verta Mae LeBlanc
      - (44) Georgette Mae LeBlanc
    - (b) Olga Petry, m. Felix Monthine
    - (c) Wilma Petry
    - (d) Henry Petry, m. Edelle Cessac

- (3) Ella Theall, m. John Perry
  - (a) Mabel Perry
- (4) Mary Theall, m. Adia Peré
  - (a) Frenzel Peré, m. Josephine Decuir
  - (b) Nolan Peré
- (5) Walter Theall, m. Rebecca Guidry
  - (a) Weston Theall
  - (b) Hollis Theall
- (6) Nedra Theall, m. Richard LeBlanc
- f. Adrien Theall, b. March 24, 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 36); d. July 29, 1927; m. Mathilde Langlinalis, d. Aug. 30, 1934
  - (1) Pola Theall, m. Drozan Boudreaux
  - (2) Nedra Theall, m. Lazra Bourque
    - (a) Wilbert Bourque
    - (b) Florence Bourque, m. Beo Landry
    - (c) Roland Bourque, d. 1953, m. Lucille Comeaux
      - (11) Neda Fay Bourque
      - (22) Connie Sue Bourque
  - (3) Eida Theall, d. Jan. 29, 1950, m. Anatole Piatt
    - (a) Oscar Piatt, m. Sophie Hebert
    - (b) Walter Piatt, m. Isabelle Bourque
    - (c) Corinne Piatt, d. Feb. 29, 1953, m. Fernand DeVillier
    - (d) Martha Piatt, m. Walter Billeaud
    - (e) Mabel Piatt, m. J. Alfred Butcher
    - (f) Rita Piatt, m. Clarence Broussard
    - (g) Rena Piatt, m. Nick Durien
    - (h) Child Piatt, d. at birth
  - (4) Elia Theall, d. May 17, 1937, m. Leodias Rouly, d. Jan. 1, 1923
    - (a) Ermance Rouly, m. Henry Chastant
    - (b) Alex P. Rouly, m. Mae Barras
    - (c) Whitney P. Rouly, m. Lena Fuselier
    - (d) Eloise Rouly, d. Nov. 10, 1943, m. Lother Landry
      - (11) John Wayne Landry, b. July 11, 1940
    - (e) Estelle Rouly, m. Charles Barras, Jr.
    - (f) Elmo Rouly, m. (1) Vera Belle Norris; m. (2) Girlie Langlinalis; m. (3) Dorothy Boudreaux
  - (5) Elias Theall, d. July 1, 1928, m. Emma Baudoin
    - (a) Harrison Theall
    - (b) Loybert Theall
    - (c) Mathilde Theall, m. Hilarie Decou
    - (d) Ella Theall, d. 1941, m. Placid Gaspard
      - (11) Mona Gaspard, m. L. Desormeaux
    - (e) Icomelde Theall, d. July 14, 1925, m. Maurice Broussard
      - (11) Dan Ray Broussard
      - (22) Mabel Broussard, m. Mayo Baudoin
  - (6) Albert Theall, m. Meline Broussard
  - (7) Preston Theall, d. About 1921
  - (8) Olive Theall, d. an infant
  - (9) Azard Theall
  - (10) Blake Theall

Children of Marie Eulalie Nuñez and Joseph Boudreaux, Jr.

- a. child, d. in infancy
- b. Martial Boudreaux, b. Oct. 1858; d. Feb. 21, 1860, age 16 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, p. 85)

- c. Albert Boudreaux, b. Sept. 9, 1860 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 1, p. 9); d. May 29, 1881, age 8 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, p. 91)
- d. Adam Boudreaux, b. April 27, 1862, (Laf. Ch.: v. 6, #78), d. Feb. 13, 1932, m. (1) Jan. 26, 1880 (Youngsville Ch.: v. 3, p. 16), Emancipation dated May 24, 1881 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #1625); m. (2) April 11, 1882 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 210), Therzille Mouton, b. March 29, 1862 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 71) d/o Onezime Mouton and Lezima Baudoin; m. (3) M. Frederick

Children of Adam Boudreaux and Therzille Mouton

- (1) Luke M. Boudreaux, Sr., d. Sept. 28, 1949; m. (1) Lydia Trahan; m. (2) Dorethea M. Kibbe

Children of Adam Boudreaux and Dorethea M. Kibbe

- (a) Luke M. Boudreaux, Jr., m. Erma Weston
- (b) Dorethea M. Boudreaux, m. Leon Hernandez
- (c) Vernon V. Boudreaux, m. Mary Means
- (2) Arthur A. Boudreaux, Sr., d. Feb. 1953, m. Alta Landry
  - (a) Arthur J. Boudreaux, Jr.
  - (b) Inez Boudreaux
  - (c) Irene Boudreaux
  - (d) Ledia Boudreaux
  - (e) Marjorie Boudreaux
- (3) Lovelace A. Boudreaux, m. Alberta LeBlanc
- (4) Adez Boudreaux, m. B. E. Webb
- (5) Edith Boudreaux, m. Sidney Gauthreaux
- (6) Sidney Boudreaux
  - (a) Hazel Boudreaux
- (7) Robert J. Boudreaux, m. Ruth Gaynor
- (8) Adam J. Boudreaux, m. Ursel Erion
- (9) Enix Boudreaux

e. Child Boudreaux, d. in infancy

- 3. Marie Melanie Nuñez, b. June (?), 1826, bt. Oct. 21, 1826, age 5 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, #289); d. March 9, 1914, buried Simon Cemetery on Bayou Queve de Tortue; m. (1) About 1847 Bosman Lyons, b. March 20, 1815 (Michael Lyons Bible), s/o Michael Lyons and Mary "Polly" Hayes; d. July 22, 1861, bur. in Simon Cemetery on Bayou Queve de Tortue; m. (2) March 28, 1892 (Rayne Ch.: v. 2, p. 89), March 14, 1892 (Crowley Ct. Hse.: Mar. #615) Philose (Filosy) Broussard, b. June (?), 1837, bt. Nov. 22, 1837, age 5 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 65), s/o Augustin Broussard and Anastasie Comeau

Children of Marie Melanie Nuñez and Bosman Lyons

- a. Mary Jane (Marie Jeanne) Lyons, b. about 1848; d. Mar. 1928, m. May 1867 Calvin L. [P] Campbell, b. About 1844, s/o Levi H. Campbell and Mary Dulaine (Dulcina) Landry (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 135)
  - (1) Hampton Campbell, d. Sept. 19, 1919, m. Anna Kutch
    - (a) Melchior C. Campbell
  - (2) Cleveland J. Campbell
  - (3) Mima Campbell, m. \_\_\_\_\_ Simon
  - (4) Joseph Campbell, d. May 5, 1935, m. Mary Leprettre
- b. Nuñez Lyons, b. March 24, 1850 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 112); d. May 15, 1918; m. March 24, 1879 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #3180) Emma Trahan, b. April 18, 1863 (Laf. Ch.: v. 6, #77), d/o Clemille Trahan and Marie Aureline Trahan
  - (1) J. Bosman Lyons
  - (2) Ida Lyons, d. Nov. 28, 1928, m. Aymar Marceaux
    - (a) Clodice Marceaux
    - (b) Earna Marceaux

- (3) Celanie Lyons, d. May 1911; m. (1) Frank Falcon; m. (2) Raoul de Perrodil  
 Children of Celanie Lyons and Frank Falcon  
 (a) Henry Falcon  
 Children of Celanie Lyons and Raoul de Perrodil  
 (a) Bertha de Perrodil, m. Drozan Benoit  
 (b) Frank de Perrodil  
 (c) Bessie de Perrodil, d. Feb. 11, 1944, m. Freddy Songy
- c. Sarah Jane Lyons, b. Oct. 20, 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 112); d. about 1895;  
 m. Oct. 2, 1871 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 300) Darnas Broussard, b. Dec. 12,  
 1848 (Laf. Ch.: v. 6, p. 35), s/o Hilaire Broussard and Anastasie Broussard  
 (1) Eliot D. Broussard, d. March 1940, m. Aurellia Broussard  
 (a) Jaubert Broussard  
 (b) Darnas Broussard, m. Florence Verot  
 (c) Isaac Broussard  
 (d) Albert Broussard, m. Eugenia David  
 (e) Hector Broussard, m. Mildred Pellerin  
 (f) Woodrow Broussard, m. Jane Smith  
 (g) Lona Broussard, m. Joseph Lalande  
 (h) Cora Broussard, m. Lloyd boudreaux  
 (i) Effie Broussard m. Willis Comeaux  
 (j) Enola Broussard, m. Minor Collins  
 (2) Benjamin D. Broussard, m. Elia Broussard  
 (3) Anastasie Broussard, m. (1) \_\_\_\_\_; m. (2) \_\_\_\_\_;  
 m. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Hebert  
 (4) Melanie Broussard, d. May 14, 1936; m. (1) Albert Thaali; m. (2) Onezime  
 Landry  
 (5) Hilaire D. Broussard, m. Corinne Broussard
- d. Azelima Lyons, b. Aug. 19, 1856 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 112); d. Mar. 22, 1925;  
 m. Dec. 1, 1874 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 14) Valerien Simon, b. Oct. 26, 1855  
 (Laf. Ch.: v. 6, #58), s/o Louis Simon and Scholastique Leger  
 (1) Melanie Simon, d. Jan. 14, 1939, m. Martin Guidry  
 (a) Clifton J. Guidry, m. Marie Roy  
 (b) Iner Alice Guidry, m. Wallace McBride  
 (c) Ivy M. Guidry, m. Louise Wright  
 (d) Benton A. Guidry, m. Bernita Broussard  
 (2) Louis Simon, m. Eliza Miller  
 (3) Scholastie Simon, m. Ulysse Sonnier  
 (4) Izelima Simon, m. Arthur Hayes  
 (5) Mary Simon  
 (6) Amandy Simon, m. Augustine Broussard  
 (a) Sarah Broussard, m. John Hargrave  
 (b) Izelima Broussard, m. Hugier Benoit  
 (c) Sidney Broussard, m. Irene Richard  
 (d) Clifford Broussard, m. Mildred Lejeune  
 (e) John Broussard, m. Eties Thibodeaux
4. Joseph Adrien Nuñez, b. Oct. 22, 1828 (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 95), d. April 21, 1905, m.  
 (1) June 12, 1848 (BB ch.: v. 1, p. 2-A) Oliva Guidry, b. March 11, 1831 (SM Ch.:  
 v. B, #78), d/o Olivier Guidry, Jr. and Elizabeth (Isabelle) Thibodeaux, d. April 1,  
 1874 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 32), Succ.: Aug. 4, 1894 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Succ.:  
 #273); m. (2) Mary Lillie Breau, b. June 18, 1849 (Nuñez Bible) d/o Francois  
 Vilmond (Clet) Breau and Mary Ellen Caldwell, d. April 14, 1935, Port Arthur,  
 Texas.  
 Children of Adrien Nuñez and Oliva Guidry



- a. Elodie Nuñez, b. April 30, 1849 (Nuñez Bible); m. (1) Jan. 8, 1867 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 113) Jules E. Broussard, b. March 16, 1840 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 188), s/o Edouard Theophile Broussard and Euphemie Belzire Broussard, d. Before 1872. No children of this union. m. (2) Feb. 12, 1872 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 319) Benjamin Hebert of Beaumont, Texas, s/o Joseph Hebert and Melanie Andreas (Andrus)
  - (1) Emma Hebert m. John Charles Mixson of Beaumont, Texas
  - (2) Joseph James Hebert, Sr., m. Lula F. Jackson, d. Dec. 9, 1931
    - (a) Joseph James Hebert, Jr., m. Annie Lee Woodfin, d. March 7, 1940
      - (11) Joseph James Hebert, III, b. March 21, 1936
      - (22) Benjamin C. Hebert, b. May 13, 1940
    - (b) Elodie Hebert, m. Waf F. Langham, Beaumont, Texas
    - (c) Mary Lou Hebert, m. T. F. Green, Houston, Texas
    - (d) Helen Hebert, m. Robert H. Travis, San Antonio, Texas
  - (3) Rosala Hebert, d. Oct. 22, 1948
- b. Elizabeth Belzire Nuñez, b. Aug. 5, 1851 (Nuñez Bible), m. Feb. 24, 1868 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 168) Joseph (Sebastien) Nuñez, b. April 21, 1841 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 225), s/o Sebastien Nuñez and Clementine LaPointe. Belzire Nuñez d. March 11, 1874, age 23 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 32)
  - (1) Sebastien Nuñez, b. April 9, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 18), m. Nov. 28, 1894 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1151), Nov. 28, 1894 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 255) Flavie Broussard, b. Sept. 9, 1872 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 188), d/o Jean Clebert Broussard and Modeste Emelle Decuir
    - (a) Marie Rosela Nuñez, b. Sept. 11, 1895 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 50), m. Jimmy Del Rio
    - (b) Emmanuel Nuñez, b. Dec. 25, 1896 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 142)
    - (c) Joseph Sidney Nuñez, b. March 19, 1899, m. Elvis Stoute
    - (d) John Avery Nuñez, m. May Libersat
    - (e) Enis Nuñez, m. Ida Hebert
    - (f) Adrienne Nuñez
    - (g) Ollis Nuñez, m. Mathilde Roy
    - (h) Robert Nuñez
  - (2) Marie Ada Nuñez, b. April 6, 1870 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 65)
  - (3) Corinne Nuñez, b. Dec. 14, 1872 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 182)
- c. Palmyre Nuñez, b. Jan. 7, 1853, m. Oct. 25, 1870 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 245), Felix Broussard, b. Jan. 20, 1851, s/o Edouard Theophile Broussard and Euphemie Belzire Broussard, d. June 29, 1922, Palmyre Nuñez died March 24, 1931.
  - (1) Leah Broussard, b. 1872 in Thibodaux, LA, d. Nov. 22, 1948 in Abbeville
  - (2) Euphemie Belzire Broussard, b. Sept. 20, 1874 at Live Oak Plantation, m. Jan. 12, 1897 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 323) Joseph Oleus Doré, b. Feb. 18, 1874 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 343) s/o Balthasar Doré and Deluska Schexnayder. Belzire died Dec. 4, 1965; J. O. Doré died about 1939
    - (a) Heloise Inez Doré, b. Nov. 22, 1887 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 182), d. Oct. 28, 1899 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 97)
    - (b) Lorna Agnes Doré, b. March 30, 1899 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 251), m. Francis Theall, Sr.
    - (c) Lloyd Doré, Sr., b. Jan. 28, 1901, d. Feb. 16, 1980, m. Eunice Samson
    - (d) Olga Doré, b. April 29, 1903, d. 1987, m. Forest Morales
    - (e) Lillie May Doré, b. July 29, 1905, m. Alexis Gracias Latour
  - (3) Noemie Broussard, b. May 4, 1878 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 91) in Milton, LA, d. Sept. 12, 1975 in Lafayette
  - (4) Regina Broussard, b. Nov. 14, 1879 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 166) in Milton, LA, m. Abel Augustin Barilleaux from Franklin, LA, Nov. 28, 1905, s/o

- Henri Barrilleaux and Marie Robichaux, d. Jan. 12, 1929. Regina Broussard d. Oct. 12, 1963.
- (a) Winnie Barrilleaux, b. Aug. 29, 1906 in Abbeville, m. (1) Curtis Harrington of Erath, m. (2) Robert Dyer
- (b) Maybelle Madeleine Barrilleaux, b. July 22, 1908 in Franklin, m. Lawrence Laporte
- (c) Allen Augustin Barrilleaux, b. Aug. 5, 1910 in Abbeville, m. Elise Stedison of Houston, Texas
- (d) Melvin Joseph Barrilleaux, b. Oct. 16, 1914 in Abbeville, m. Verna Benton in 1946
- (e) Doris Dorothy Barrilleaux, b. Aug. 17, 1916 in Abbeville, m. Casey Smith of near St. Francisville, nephew of Val Smith
- (f) Mildred Florence Barrilleaux, b. June 15, 1919 in Abbeville, m. Don Louis Broussard
- (5) Marie Lima (Rose) Broussard, b. March 11, 1881, (Abbeville ch.: v. 4, p. 253) in Milton, d. July 18, 1932, m. Adonis A. Roussel from Milton. There were no children.
- (6) Elodie Broussard, b. Aug. 5, 1882 in Milton (Abbeville Ch. v. 4, p. 307), d. Oct. 10, 1968; m. Jan. 13, 1940, Eugene Bourgeois, d. Jan. 25, 1958. There were no children.
- (7) Nora Broussard, b. Aug. 17, 1884, in Milton, d. Feb. 2, 1977, m. Jan. 17, 1907 Clobule J. Conner, d. July 16, 1935
- (a) Goldie Conner, b. Jan. 13, 1909, m. George Boudreaux, Dec. 22, 1928
- (b) Roy Conner, b. Jan. 7, 1910, m. Mary Lee \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Wilmer Conner, b. Feb. 28, 1911, m. \_\_\_\_\_, d. Dec. 8, 1944
- (d) Clyde Conner, b. Jan. 23, 1912, d. Sept. 19, 1971, m. Beatrice Stanford
- (e) Raymond Conner, b. July 23, 1913, m. Evie Ford
- (f) Francis Conner, b. Jan. 26, 1916, d. March 26, 1953 or March 22, 1959, a bachelor
- (g) Nora May Conner, b. March 11, 1918, d. Oct. 18 or 20, 1918
- (h) Audrey May Conner, b. Nov. 13, 1919, m. Anthony McClosky, Nov. 6, 1946
- (i) Charles Conner, b. May 14, 1921 (a Religious Brother)
- (j) Felix Conner, b. Aug. 10, 1922, d. May 19, 1973
- (k) Roland Conner, a twin, b. Oct. 21, 1924
- (l) Ray Conner, a twin, b. Oct. 21, 1924
- (m) Carl Conner, b. May 1, 1926; m. Irene Bering, Oct. 5, 1950
- (8) Joseph Jules Broussard, b. Nov. 6, 1886 in Milton (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 166), d. April 18, 1953; m. Marie Eunice Lassalle, Dec. 28, 1911, d/o Lucius Lassalle and Elvina Lemaire, d. Feb. 10, 1981
- (a) Eunice Marie Broussard, b. Oct. 6, 1912, m. Clarence Duchamp, April 3, 1959 who d. April 16, 1981
- (b) Heloise Thelma Broussard, b. April 11, 1914
- (c) Marjorie Martha Broussard, b. May 14, 1915
- (d) Irene Broussard, b. April 15, 1917, m. Wally Dehart
- (e) Earl Broussard, b. Feb. 6, 1919, d. April 27, 1972, m. Carrie Duval May 24, 1946
- (f) Florence Broussard, b. Jan. 26, 1921, m. J. Sullie Rogers
- (g) Laurence Broussard, b. Oct. 20, 1923, d. Nov. 5, 1966, m. Loyba Sonnier
- (h) Roy Felix Broussard, b. July 15, 1924, m. Peggy Cox
- (i) Inez Theresa Broussard, b. April 9, 1926, d. May 9, 1977 (A Sister of

## Mt. Carmel)

- (j) Frances Broussard, b. April 24, 1928; m. Robert Bickham, Aug. 1947
- (k) Charles Lucius Broussard, b. Sept. 2, 1930, m. Eugenie LeBlanc, 1957
- (l) Delores Iris Broussard, b. July 5, 1933, m. Carroll Faulk, Aug. 30, 1955
- (9) Adrien Broussard, b. Nov. 4, 1888 in Cow Island (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 274), d. Sept. 4, 1943, m. Evelyn Reid, Feb. 18, 1909, d. July 20, 1963
- (a) Evelyn Rita Broussard, b. May 10, 1912, m. Albert C. Slaughter, of Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 14, 1939
- (10) Marie Ange Broussard, b. Dec. 18, 1890 in Cow Island (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 15), d. Oct. 13, 1982, m. Robert J. Hollier, April 15, 1913, s/o Felix Hollier and Laura Bodemulter, from Opelousas, d. May 27, 1952
- (a) Robert Charles Hollier, b. April 3, 1914, m. Marie Louise Hebert from Rayne
- (11) Aimée (Amy) Broussard, b. Sept. 22, 1894 in Cow Island (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 302), m. Max Elmo Harrell, Oct. 17, 1935, s/o Ernest Ralph Harrell and Mattie McClain, Max died Sept. 3, 1948
- (12) Agnes Lucille Broussard, b. Jan. 16, 1886 in Cow Island (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 79), d. Oct. 22, 1981. Never married
- d. Marie Clarisa Nuñez, b. April 24, 1854 (Abbeville ch.: v. 1, p. 35), m. Feb. 4, 1873 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 365) Richard LeBlanc, Jr., b. Jan. 1, 1854 (Charenton Ch.: v. 1, p. 68), s/o Richard LeBlanc, Sr. and Emelina Moore, Marie Clarissa Nuñez d. March 1, 1936
- (1) Edmar LeBlanc, b. Sept. 28, 1874 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 266), m. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Mary Bell LeBlanc
  - (b) Nora Lee LeBlanc
  - (c) Richard LeBlanc, III
  - (d) Erwin J. LeBlanc, Beaumont Texas
- (2) Remy LeBlanc, b. Sept. 26, 1876 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 7)
  - (a) Elizabeth LeBlanc, m. J. H. Crawford, Beaumont, Texas
- e. Adrien Hebrard Nuñez, b. June 6, 1959 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 24), d. March 2, 1925, m. Oct. 19, 1884 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 278) Marie Leonie Kibbe, b. Dec. 7, 1868, d/o Levi H. Kibbe and Delzinde (Delzine) Broussard
- (1) Joseph [C] Nuñez, b. March 19, 1887 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 208)
- (2) Mary [Roberta] Nuñez, b. Aug. 19, 1890 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 28), m. Walter Nuñez, Perry, LA
- (3) Robert Owen [E] Nuñez, b. Feb. 19, 1893 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 199)
- (4) William Dolphy Nuñez, b. Jan. 26, 1896 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 61)
- (5) Mary Beulah Nuñez, b. Aug. 15, 1898 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 250), m. Willie Garret, Beaumont, Texas
- f. Elisa Marie Nuñez, b. July 11, 1861 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 49), d. June 12, 1899 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 92), Succ. dated Jan. 24, 1900 (Abbeville Ct. Hse. Succ. #404), m. (1) July 9, 1879 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 128) Joseph Rene Segura, b. March 14, 1859 (NI Ch.: v. 1, p. 247), d. Dec. 23, 1885 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 130), s/o Emile Adolphe Segura and Odile Marguerite Dugas, m. (2) Nov. 5, 1894 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 252) Joseph Oscar Toups, b. May 3 [1854?], bt. Oct. 15, 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 42) s/o Pierre Lozin Toups and Josephine Landry. There were no children of this marriage
- (1) Marie Beulah Segura, b. Feb. 21, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 227), m. Ulysses Hebert, b. Feb. 26, 1880 (NI Ch.: v. 3, p. 196)?, s/o August Hebert and Euphemie Gary(?)
  - (a) Elmo Hebert, m. Blanche Mouton
    - (11) Owen Hebert
    - (22) Segmann Hebert
    - (33) Waverly Hebert

- (b) Elliott Hebert, m. Agnes Vincent
  - (c) Elvey Hebert, m. Lilly Broussard
  - (d) Melvin Hebert
  - (e) Alton Hebert, m. Elizabeth bourgeois
    - (11) Melba Faye Hebert
  - (f) Melba Hebert, d. at age of 3 years
  - (g) Woodrow Hebert, m. Beulah Comeaux
  - (2) Marie Viola Segura, b. June 18, 1882 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 308), m. Pierre Artibus Hebert, b. May 1, 1879 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 141), s/o Theogene Hebert and Irene LaPointe, d. Aug. 17, 1964. Marie Viola Segura d. June 11, 1915
    - (a) Inez Marie Hebert, b. Feb. 27, 1900 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 281), m. April 26, 1921, Whitney Prejean, b. Oct. 17, 1899
      - (11) Joseph Prejean, b. Feb. 20, 1922, d. Feb. 20, 1922
      - (22) Flora Belle Prejean, b. Sept. 1, 1925, m. July 30, 1945, Roy Charles Theriot, b. May 24, 1923
        - (aa) Marilyn Theriot, b. Dec. 26, 1947, m. (1) May 28, 1967, William Willis Delony, Divorced Nov. 15, 1976, m. (2) July 20, 1977, Richard Greene, b. Sept. 26, 1948
        - (bb) Donna Lyn Theriot, b. April 25, 1961
    - (33) Donald Prejean, b. Feb. 13, 1934, m. July 19, 1969, Judy Bormann, b. Sept. 24, 1942
      - (aa) Sharon René Prejean, b. Aug. 12, 1972
      - (bb) Linda Michelle Prejean, b. Dec. 28, 1973
      - (cc) Janet Lynn Prejean, b. Aug. 25, 1977
  - (b) Wilmer Joseph Hebert, b. Oct. 24, 1901, m. Ouida Simoneaux, b. March 27, 1909
  - (c) Wilbur Antim Hebert, b. Sept. 11, 1904; m. Nov. 6, 1941, Josephine Crow, b. July 20, 1920
  - (d) Wilda Marie Hebert, b. Sept. 11, 1904, m. Dec. 22, 1928, Henry Howard Deshotels, b. Oct. 8, 1904
    - (11) Richard James Deshotels, b. March 16, 1939; m. June 3, 1961, Dean Bouillion, b. Sept. 28, 1939
      - (aa) Deborah Katherine Deshotels, b. March 28, 1962
      - (bb) Sherrie Lynn Deshotels, b. Feb. 24, 1963
      - (cc) Rochelle Ann Deshotels, b. April 29, 1966
    - (22) Louis Archibald Deshotels, b. Nov. 30, 1942, m. March 31, 1984, Connie Lucille Fontenot, b. Nov. 18, 1953, d/o Isom Fontenot and Evela Fontenot
      - (aa) Jacob Louis Deshotels, b. Nov. 17, 1985
  - (e) Hilda Hebert, b. Nov. 24, 1906, m. Dec. 21, 1929, Louis Archibald Bacon, b. July 22, 1908, d. June 17, 1934
    - (11) Beverly Blanche Bacon, b. Sept. 8, 1931, m. Dec. 4, 1954, Carol Clark, b. May 12, 1930
      - (aa) Gary David Clark, b. June 25, 1956
      - (bb) Gregory Clark, b. April 1959
      - (cc) Sandra Elizabeth Clark, b. April 19, 1964
- (3) Joseph Sidney Segura, Sr., b. Nov. 1, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 33), d. Jan. 27, 1948, m. April 7, 1904, Celestine Gutierrez, b. March 1, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 341), d/o Joseph Gutierrez and Lezima Trahan, d. March 24, 1959
  - (a) Marie Olga Segura, b. April 3, 1905, d. April 28, 1905
  - (b) William Aubion (St. Aubin) Segura, b. March 1, 1907, d. March 1, 1971, m. April 7, 1929, Doris Ada Gooch, b. Aug. 17, 1909, d/o Claude

Gooch and Victoria (Zettie) Stansbury

- (11) William Gooch Segura, I, b. Nov. 22, 1930, m. July 12, 1952,  
Gloria Leblanc, b. June 22, 1933

(aa) Michele Segura, b. Dec. 2, 1954, m. Dennis Sheehan

(111) Laura Michele Sheehan

(222) Sarah Ashley Sheehan

(333) Matthew Scott Sheehan, b. April 15, 1987

(bb) Valencia Segura, b. Jan. 1956, d. Jan. 1956

(cc) Felicia Segura, b. Sept. 16, 1958

(dd) Nicole Segura, b. June 26, 1960

(ee) William Gooch Segura, II, b. Sept. 22, 1964

(ff) Ariann Segura, b. Sept. 28, 1966

(22) Patricia Doris Segura, b. June 3, 1932

- (33) Michael Gerard Segura, b. March 30, 1936, m. (1) Loretta Guidroz,  
b. May 24, 1936, m. (2) Joycelyn DeFelice, Sept. 12, 1987

Children of Michael Gerard Segura and Loretta Guidroz

(aa) Clement Michael Segura, b. April 28, 1960

(bb) Mark Andrew Segura, b. Nov. 4, 1961

(cc) John William Segura, b. December 12, 1962

(dd) Anne Cecilia Segura, b. November 24, 1970

- (44) Christopher Richard Segura, b. Dec. 6, 1942, m. (1) Patricia  
Joyce Allison, m. (2) Sue Gallagher, m. (3) Vicki Van Hook

1st marriage

(aa) Elizabeth Segura, b. June 12, 1968

3rd marriage

(bb) Aurora Victoria Rafaëla Segura, b. July 15, 1986 in New  
Orleans, LA

(c) Pearl Mary Segura, b. June 12, 1909

(d) Libby Marie Segura, b. July 25, 1911

(e) Joseph Sidney Segura, Jr., b. Nov. 25, 1917, m. Mae Ellen Hilliard

(11) Joseph Sidney Segura, III, b. May 11, 1957

(22) John Clint Segura, b. July 3, 1958, m. Tamara Hudson

(aa) Brand Nichole Segura

(33) Timothy Patrick Segura, b. May 27, 1959, m. Tina Patin

(aa) Natasha Segura

(bb) Zackory Segura

(44) Suzanne Celestine Segura, b. July 9, 1960, m. Douglas Edwin  
Chester

(aa) Alicia June Chester, b. Jan. 5, 1984

(bb) Tonya Renée Chester, b. Jan. 15, 1985

(55) Mary Elizabeth Segura, b. Jan. 19, 1962, m. Richard Allen Chaka

(aa) Christi Chaka

(f) Joseph James Segura, Sr., b. Nov. 26, 1923, m. Norma Lee Broussard,  
Aug. 7, 1948, b. Dec. 21, 1927

(11) Gerald James Segura, b. June 6, 1949

(22) Joseph James Segura, Jr., b. Oct. 23, 1950, m. August 30, 1980,

Lula Alegonda Gardiner, b. Feb. 12, 1954

(33) Stephanie Lee Segura, b. June 27, 1970

(4) Marie Dora Segura, b. April 11, 1885 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 94), m. Odin  
Joseph Socrates Guidry

(a) Lawrence Guidry, Lived a few months

(b) Alfred Guidry, lived a few days

(c) Infant, Died shortly after birth

(d) Gracie Guidry, died at the age of 10

- (e) Jeanette Guidry, m. Sinclair Jones
  - (11) Theresa Jones, m. Kermit Broussard
    - (aa) Romona Broussard
    - (bb) Rebecca Broussard
  - (22) Boyd Jones, m. Jerry Menard
  - (33) Sue Ann Jones, m. Nolan Colombe
  - (44) Peter Jones
  - (55) Thomas Jones
  - (66) Philip Jones
- (f) Adam Roy Guidry
- (g) Oren Joseph Guidry
- (5) Marie Eulah Segura, b. Aug. 4, 1886, (Abbeville Ch. : v. 5, p. 152), m. Gilbert Numa Guidry
  - (a) Verna Marie Guidry, m. (1) Charles M. Moore, m. (2) J. Rodney Quebedeaux
    - (11) Joy Theresa Moore, m. (1) William Odea
      - (aa) Anita Louise Odea, m. Thomas Dupry
        - (111) Chris Dupry
          - (222) Joy Dupry, m. (1) Jack Gotto, m. (2) Raymond Delino
            - (aaa) Carolyn Delino
            - (bbb) Christine Delino
            - (ccc) Clair Delino
            - (ddd) Charles Delino
            - (eee) Jody Delino
  - (b) Dewey Joseph Guidry, b. March 10, 1907, m. Catherine Ackley
    - (11) Dewey Guidry, Jr. m. Carolyn Nedham
      - (aa) Kathryn Guidry (twin)
      - (bb) Kathleen Guidry (twin)
      - (cc) Dewey Guidry, III
      - (dd) Carolyn Guidry
      - (ee) Lois Guidry
      - (ff) William Guidry
    - (22) Gilbert Guidry, m. Catherine Ann Devlin
      - (aa) William Guidry
      - (bb) Susan Guidry
      - (cc) Mary Ann Guidry
      - (dd) Kathryn Guidry
      - (ee) Francis Guidry
      - (ff) Eileen Guidry
      - (gg) Kevin Guidry
    - (33) Ann Guidry, m. (1) Jack Anglin, Sr. m. (2) Robert Moore
      - Children of 1st marriage
        - (aa) Jack Anglin, Jr.
        - (bb) Linda Anglin
        - (cc) Michael Anglin
        - (dd) Clifford Anglin
        - (ee) Robert Anglin
    - (44) Judy Guidry, m. Pete Yecco
      - (aa) Albert Yecco
      - (bb) Mark Yecco
      - (cc) Paul Yecco
    - (55) Lois Guidry m. Robert Shields
      - (aa) Danny Shields

- (bb) Kim Shields
- (cc) Chris Shields
- (dd) Brien Shields
- (ee) Bernice Shields
- (ff) Judy Shields
- (gg) Colleen Shields
- (c) Jesse Joseph Guidry, b. Sept. 21, 1908, d. Jan. 30, 1978, m. Jan. 30, 1978, Marguerite Klotz
- (d) Velma Marie Guidry, b. Sept. 11, 1909, m. Alvin Roy Beauxis
  - (11) Gaynel Beauxis, m. Floyd Fleming
    - (aa) Lisa Fleming
    - (bb) Floyd Fleming, II
    - (cc) John Fleming
    - (dd) Julie Fleming
  - (22) Adrienne Beauxis, m. J. Simon Leblanc
    - (aa) Michelle Leblanc
    - (bb) J. Simon Leblanc, Jr.
    - (cc) James Matthew Leblanc
  - (33) Virginia Beauxis, m. Richard Johnson
    - (aa) Rachel Kathryn Johnson
  - (44) Alvin Roy Beauxis, Jr., m. Susan Viator
    - (aa) Stacey Elizabeth Beauxis
  - (55) Susan Beauxis, m. Henry Petry
- (e) Sidney Guidry, b. Jan. 6, 1911
- g. Marie Leocadie Nuñez, b. Aug. 15, 1863 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 88), d. Nov. 16, 1915; m. Oct. 1, 1885 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 13), Sept. 24, 1885 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #37), Albert C. Broussard, b. Aug. 12, 1858 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 151, s/o Camille Jean Francois Broussard and Aurelia Broussard
  - (1) Joseph Alphe Broussard, b. June 29, 1886 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 149); d. Aug. 9, 1887 at age 1 yr. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 144)
  - (2) Marie Leonie Broussard, b. Aug. 17, 1887 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 196), m. Adonis Picard
    - (a) Eunice Picard, b. Sept. 12, 1912, m. Charles Joseph Broussard
    - (b) Albert Picard, b. Jan. 21, 1914; m. Lucille Baudoin
    - (c) Heloise Picard, b. Jan. 4, 1917; m. Louis Belsome
    - (d) Lloyd Picard, b. Feb. 29, 1920; m. Anna Belle Gauthier
    - (e) Annie Picard (twin), b. Oct. 3, 1922; m. Alfred Hatteberg
    - (f) George Emery Picard (twin), b. Oct. 3, 1922; m. Yvonne Frisbie
    - (g) James Picard, b. June 17, 1926; m. Laura Belle Touchet
    - (h) Paul Picard, b. Nov. 14, 1929; m. Barbara Landry
- (3) Jean Camille Broussard, b. May 2, 1889 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 299), d. 1938, m. Ada Hebert
  - (a) Edward J. Broussard, m. Louise Dartez
  - (b) Doris M. Broussard, m. Perry Dartez
  - (c) Lastie J. Broussard, m. Rita Rozas
  - (d) Wallace P. Broussard, m. Doris Comeaux
  - (e) Gladys Broussard, m. Robert Trahan
  - (f) John C. Broussard, m. Julia Daigle
  - (g) Alice Broussard, m. John Schroeder
  - (h) Willie A. Broussard, m. Joyce Hebert
  - (i) Walter H. Broussard, m. Rita Buller
  - (j) Faye Marie Broussard, b. June 11, 1936, m. Paul Prejean
- (4) Pierre Henri Broussard, b. Jan. 31, 1891 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 19), m. Leona Favre

- (a) Hazel Broussard
- (b) Osey Broussard
- (c) Rena Broussard
- (d) Albert Broussard
- (5) Mathias Arthur Broussard, b. Feb. 24, 1893 (Maurice Ch.: v. 1, p. 9) d. 1940, m. Effie Comeaux
  - (a) Irena Broussard, m. J. W. Cooper
  - (b) Claude Jules Broussard
  - (c) Harris Paul Broussard
  - (d) Ray Joseph Broussard
- (6) Marie Adeline (Lena) Broussard, b. June 16, 1895 (Maurice Ch.: v. 1, p. 65), m. Placide Baudoin
  - (a) Thomas Baudoin
  - (b) Preston Baudoin
- (7) Etienne Broussard, b. Aug. 19, 1898 (Maurice Ch.: v. 1, p. 144), m. Effie Hebert
  - (a) Hilda Mae Broussard
  - (b) Velta Broussard
  - (c) Leo Broussard
  - (d) Robert Broussard
  - (e) Irby Broussard
- (8) Joseph Glady Broussard, b. May 13, 1901 (Maurice Ch.: v. 1, p. 251), died young, age 10 years
- (9) Marie Paolita Broussard, m. Edue Vincent
  - (a) Loma Vincent
  - (b) Thelma Vincent
  - (c) Helen Vincent
  - (d) Margaret Vincent
  - (e) George Vincent
- h. Marie Paolita Nuñez, b. July 13, 1867 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 174); d. Sept. 17, 1903 (Nuñez Bible), m. Nov. 18, 1902 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2655) Charles Robert Perry, b. June 7, 1861, s/o Auguste Perry and Emilia Arsene Landry. There was no issue of this marriage
- i. Aurelien Winston Nuñez, b. Dec. 10, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 75), d. April 15, 1929 (Nuñez Bible), m. June 10, 1891 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 157), June 9, 1891 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #695) Marie Antoinette (Nettie) Breaux, b. Feb. 7, 1872 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 150) d/o Francois Vilmond (Clet) Breaux and Mary Ellen Caldwell
  - (1) Marie Alma Nuñez, b. Dec. 26, 1893 (27) (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 194), m. Ovey Luquette
  - (2) Joseph Aaron Nuñez, b. Feb. 7, 1894 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 261), m. Linda Moe
  - (3) Joseph Murphy Nuñez, b. March 26, 1895 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 8), m. Ofite Perry
  - (4) Marie Hilda Nuñez, b. June 26, 1897 (Henry ch.: v. 1, p. 10), m. Lloyd Trahan
  - (5) Joseph Shelton Nuñez, b. March 5, 1903 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 320), m. Louise Broussard
  - (6) Milton Nuñez, m. Julia Porter, Port Acres, Texas
  - (7) Ruth Nuñez, d. in infancy
  - (8) Thomas Nuñez, d. in infancy

Children of Joseph Adrien Nuñez and his second wife Mary Lillie Breaux

- a. Mary Ellen (Marie Helene) (Nellye) Nuñez, b. Feb. 1, 1880 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4,



p. 188), d. Nov. 1972, Springfield, Missouri, m. Ralph Strader of Kentucky

(1) Louis Strader, Sr.

(a) Louis Strader, Jr.

b. Benjamin Caldwell Nuñez, b. Nov. 26, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 5)

c. Mary Maude Adrienne Nuñez, b. Sept. 4, 1884 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 63), died May 1, 1978, Gueydan, LA, m. About 1909, Edwin Wilmer Stebbins, d. Sept. 2, 1980, s/o Edwin Marion Stebbins and Mary Area

(1) Edwin Stebbins, Jr., died in infancy

(2) Edwin Stebbins, Jr., the second, killed in World War II

(3) Franklin Area Stebbins

(4) Thomas King Stebbins, m. (1) Natalie Braden; m. (2) Joyce Breaux

Children 1st marriage

(a) Barbara Alice Stebbins

(b) Bonnie Braden Stebbins

(c) Carle Edwin Stebbins

Children 2nd marriage

(a) Patricia Stebbins (twin)

(b) Patrick Stebbins (twin)

(c) Candace Stebbins

(d) Penelope Stebbins

(5) Earl Anson Stebbins, m. Corinne Hayes

(a) James Stebbins

(b) Cynthia Stebbins

(c) Deborah Stebbins

(d) Mary Stebbins

(e) Tracy Stebbins

(6) Marion Olga Stebbins, m. (1) Frank Brunson, m. (2) Victor Wogan, Jr.

Children of 1st marriage

(a) Mary Elizabeth Brunson

(7) Mary Lillian Stebbins, m. William Gude

(a) Patricia Gude (adopted)

(b) Katie Gude (adopted)

(8) John David Stebbins, d. at age 7

(9) Margaret Elizabeth Stebbins, m. Henry Finnerty

(a) Marlene Adrienne Finnerty

(b) Kathleen Loretta Finnerty

d. Marie Olga Nuñez, b. Aug. 18, 1888 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 43), d. Oct. 2, 1902, age 14

e. Marie (Mary) Orme Marguerite Nuñez, b. May 3, 1893 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 207), d. Oct. 22, 1969 in Port Arthur, Texas; m. John Ewell of Abbeville,

b. March 6, 1888, d. July 12, 1950, Port Arthur Texas. There were no children of this marriage.

5. Aurelien Nuñez, b. Jan. (?), 1831, bt. May 14, 1831, age 4 mths (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 201), died in infancy

6. Marie Nuñez, b. 1842 (8 in 1840 U. S. Census), d. April 27, 1902; m. April 6, 1958 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 101), Joseph Treville Guidry, Jr., b. Dec. 22, 1836 (SM Ch.: v. 8, #1400), d. 1896, Succ. March 20, 1896 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Succ. #316), s/o Joseph Treville Guidry, Sr. and Louisa Potier

a. Rosella Guidry, b. About 1859 (twin); d. Sept. 27, 1878, age 19 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 86), m. Dec. 4, 1877 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 86) Delmas Nuñez, b. Sept. 28, 1859 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 13), s/o Demosthenes Nuñez and Marguerite Odile Broussard. No children of this marriage

- b. Rosabelle Guidry, b. about 1859 (twin), d. March 9, 1896 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 60); m. April 23, 1878 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 100) Erastus C. Kibbe, s/o William Kibbe and Kesia Campbell
  - (1) Child [Rosabella?] Kibbe, d. May 4, 1879 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 69)
  - (2) Mary Effie Kibbe, b. May 31, 1880 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 197), d. 1938; m. April 12, 1899 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 362), (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1905), Augustin Morton, s/o Marcus Morton and Belzire Mouton
    - (a) Marcus Melvin Morton, b. Jan. 29, 1900 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 279), m. Louise Marsbank
    - (b) Wilbur J. Morton, m. Ada Vandegrift
    - (c) James Larry Morton, m. Inez Thomas
    - (d) Verta Morton, d. 1935, m. Elry L. Childer
- (11) Elery L. Childer
- (3) Joseph William Kibbe, b. Dec. 30, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 275), d. About 1913
- (4) Marie Unez (Inez) Kibbe, b. Oct. 27, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 30)
- (5) Raphael Erastus Kibbe, b. Oct. 5, 1885 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 121), d. as an infant
- (6) Charles Chester Kibbe, b. Oct. 5, 1886 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 227), m. Alice Swell
- (7) Louise Vesta Kibbe, b. March 10, 1888 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 241)
- (8) William Elmo Kibbe, b. April 7, 1889 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 318), d. April 20, 1953
- (9) Wilfred Kibbe, b. Sept. 2, 1891 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 74), m. Camille Toups
- (10) Ollie V. Kibbe

B. Celestin Nuñez, b. May 20, 1806 (SMCh.: v. 6, #398), d. June 6, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 3), m. (1) About 1826, Marie Carmelite Broussard, b. Dec. 26, 1806 (SMCh.: v. 6, #542), d. Before 1866; d/o Louis Broussard and Elizabeth Savoie; m. (2) Feb. 3, 1866 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 75) Marie Arsene Vincent, b. Oct. 13, 1822 (Laf. Ch.: v. 1, p. 30), d/o Joseph Vincent and Lise Landry

Children of Celestin Nuñez and Marie Carmelite Broussard

1. Martin Nuñez, b. June (?) 1827, bt. Jan. 27, 1828, age 7 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 29); d. April 15, 1878, age 51 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 61); m. About 1846 Marie Oliva Landry, b. (?) 1825, bt. Sept. 13, 1828, age 3 yrs., 3 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 66) d/o Maximilien Landry and Marie Thibodeaux
  - a. Dom Martin Nuñez, b. Nov. 24, 1847, bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 67) m. July 4, 1887 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 144) Ursule Brasseux, d/o Joachim Brasseux and Aurelia Broussard
    - (1) Euphemon Nuñez, b. April 6, 1868 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 1)
    - (2) Marie Esse Nuñez, b. July 20, 1871 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 124), m. Jan. 18, 1897 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 324), (Abbeville Ct. Hse. Mar. #1526) Irma Luquette, d/o Ferique Luquette and Everance Breaux
    - (3) Rosa Nuñez, b. March 30, 1875 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 291)
    - (4) Benjamin Nuñez, b. June 30, 1880 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 212), m. Feb. 10, 1902 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2483) (Marie) Azelie Touchet d/o (?) Cesaire Touchet and Valerie Menard, b. (?) Aug. 1, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 7)
  - b. Valerien Nuñez, b. Aug. 6, 1849, bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 67), m. Aug. 25, 1868 (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, p. 260), (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #963) Felicia Broussard, d/o Edouard Broussard and Marie Louise Doucet
    - (1) Amelina (Melina, Melvina) Nuñez, b. March 13, 1870 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3,

- p. 75), m. Dec. 20, 1886 (NI Ch.: v. 3, p. 252), Dec. 11, 1886 (NI Ct. Hse.: Mar. # 2433), Hermogene Leblanc, s/o Herbert Leblanc and Elizabeth Landry
- (2) Valerie Nuñez, b. March 19, 1872 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 146)
- (3) Eve (Evina) Nuñez, b. March 28, 1874 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 256), m. Jan. 3, 1894 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1018), (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 231) Paul Mergis, b. Oct. 11, 1871 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 133) s/o Charles Mergis and Zeolide Suire
- (4) Joseph Ophee Nuñez, b. June 28, 1875 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 316); m. Jan. 28, 1897 (Abbeville Ct. Hse. Mar. #1527) (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 324), Marie Rose LeBlanc
- (a) Ede Joseph Nuñez, b. Jan. 10, 1898 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 31)
- (b) Otis Joseph Nuñez, b. Oct. 15, 1899 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 87)
- (c) Anita Nuñez, b. Oct. 7, 1901 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 151)
- (5) Louise (Louisa) Nuñez, b. Dec. 27, 1877 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 75); m. Sept. 13, 1897 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 9) (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1590) Odilon Menard, (?) b. Nov. 24, 1877 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 65), s/o Dolzey Menard and Odillia Doucet
- (6) Kleobule (Cleobule) Nuñez, b. May 3, 1880 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 190), m. Dec. 28, 1899 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 37) (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2034) Emetille Menard, d/o Dolse Menard and Odilia Doucet
- (a) Walter Nuñez, b. April 23, 1901 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 2, p. 136)
- (7) Joseph Aveneile Nuñez, b. Oct. 26, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 270), m. Jan. 22, 1902 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2590) Elodie Hebert, ?b. Oct. 20, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 264) d/o ?Eusebe Hebert and Belzire Duhon
- (a) Jacques Wales Nuñez, b. Nov. 3, 1902 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 188)
- c. Valerie Nuñez, b. Sept. 2, 1850 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 67)
- d. Adoiska Nuñez, b. Sept. 28, 1851, bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 67)
- e. Arzelda (Azeide) Nuñez, b. Jan. 5, 1853, bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 67), m. Jan. 4, 1875 (NI Ch.: v. 2, p. 283) St. Denis Delcambre, b. Aug. 10, 1855 (NI Ch.: v. 1, p. 210) s/o Theodule Delcambre and Orezine Landry
- (1) Anna Delcambre, b. Nov. 25, 1875 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 325)
- (2) Gratia Delcambre, b. Nov. 21, 1877 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 69)
- (3) Adam Delcambre, b. Feb. 24, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 224)
- (4) Eva Delcambre, b. May 11, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 351)
- (5) Marie Elvire Delcambre, b. Nov. 4, 1885 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 114)
- f. Joseph Nuñez, b. April 14, 1855 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 67), m. Feb. 10, 1879 (NI Ch.: v. 3, p. 88), Marie Alida Hebert, b. Sept. 26, 1855 (NI Ch.: v. 1, p. 206), d/o Joseph Hebert and Aspasie Broussard
- (1) Marie Louisianaise Nuñez, b. April 11, 1880 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 186); m. May 23, 1900 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2095) (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 44) Orelie LeBlanc, s/o Ubald LeBlanc and Fedora Landry
- (a) Claude LeBlanc, b. June 12, 1901 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 140)
- (2) Telesphore Nuñez, b. April 30, 1882 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 293)
- (3) Aurore Nuñez, b. Dec. 10, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 27)
- (4) Martin Nuñez, b. Sept. 24, 1885 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 110)
- (5) Oliva Nuñez, b. Feb. 15, 1888 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 223)
- (6) Celina Nuñez, b. Feb. 15, 1888 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 223)
- (7) Felix Nuñez, b. March 26, 1890 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 351), d. Dec. 13, 1955; m. March 16, 1920, Mary Goldie Boudreaux, b. Jan. 4, 1901
- (a) Charles Nuñez
- (b) Ray Nuñez
- (c) Dolores Nuñez, b. April 13, 1931, m. July 1, 1950, Preston J. Miller, Jr., b. Dec. 12, 1921

- g. (Despanis) Sebastien Nuñez, b. About 1860, m. Jan. 26, 1880 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 144) Uranie (Euranie Marie) Dugas, d/o Jean Dugas and Arthemise Normand
- (1) Joseph Duplet (Duplex) Nuñez, b. Dec. 22, 1880 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 216), m. Dec. 27, 1900 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 58) (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2262) Oliva Trahan, d/o Jean Trahan and Theresia Hebert
  - (a) Clarence Nuñez, b. March 30, 1902 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 171)
  - (2) Thurlaff Nuñez, b. Oct. 12, 1882 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 326)
  - (3) Ella Nuñez, b. Oct. 19, 1884 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 76)
  - (4) Edma Nuñez, b. Aug. 12, 1886 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 154)
  - (5) Berthe Nuñez, b. Nov. 9, 1888 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 273)
  - (6) Joseph Nuñez, b. Nov. 4, 1890 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 14)
  - (7) Oscar Nuñez, b. Aug. 1, 1893 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 217)
  - (8) Raoul Nuñez, b. Sept. 29, 1896 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 112)
- h. Olivier Nuñez, b. Oct. 1863, bt. Nov. 22, 1866, age 1 year, 1 mth. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 142), m. Nov. 19, 1888 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 85) Nov. 7, 1888 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #367) Elisa Primeaux, d/o Felicien Primeaux and Elisabeth Thibodeaux, b. April 24, 1871 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 113)
- (1) Joseph Ozard Nuñez, b. Dec. 30, 1889 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 331)
  - (2) Electa Eva Nuñez, b. Feb. 28, 1894 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 260)
  - (3) Lauria Nuñez, b. Dec. 16, 1896 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 5)
  - (4) Iberia Maria Nuñez, b. Dec. 31, 1898 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 60)
  - (5) Erite Nuñez, b. Jan. 14?, 1901, d. Jan. 21, 1901, age 7 days
  - (6) Felicien Nuñez, b. Jan. 18, 1902 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 163)
- i. Jules Nuñez, b. Sept. 12, 1868 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 1), m. Dec. 20, 1893 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1013) Alzire Comeaux, b. Sept. 13, 1874 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 263), d/o Augustin Comeaux and Lydia LeBlanc
2. Sebastien Nuñez, b. Oct. (?) 1829, bt. Jan. 3, 1830, age 3 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 122), m. About 1853, Emelia Trahan, b. ?Nov. 15, 1825 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #1749), d/o ? Francois Trahan and Reni Labauve
- a. Albert Nuñez, b. July 3, 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 55), m. (1) about 1880, Elodie Duhon, m. (2) Ada Miller, Nov. 11, 1901 (Cameron Ct. Hse.: Mar. Bk. C, #84)
- Children of Albert Nuñez and Elodie Duhon
- (1) Eva Nuñez, b. March 23, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, P. 267); m. (1) Nov. 19, 1894 (Cameron Ct. Hse.: Mar. Bk. B, #622) August Laper; m. (2) July 17, 1906 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 129) Auguste Login (could the two be the same?)
  - (2) Joseph O'Neill Nuñez, b. Feb. 21, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 6)
  - (3) Annie Aimea Nuñez, b. April 16, 1886 (LA Ch.: v. 1, p. 8)
  - (4) Sevin Nuñez, b. Mar. 26, 1892 (L. A. Ch.: v. 1, p. 35)
  - (5) Agnes Nuñez, b. Oct. 15, 1896 (L. A. Ch.: v. 1, p. 102)
- b. Evariste Nuñez, b. Nov. 29, 1856 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 115), m. About 1890, Artemise Miller
- (1) Evia Nuñez, b. April 12, 1891 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 21)
  - (2) Paul Nuñez, b. June 4, 1893 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 51)
  - (3) Lilly Nuñez, b. Jan. 31, 1895 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 78)
  - (4) Sebastien Nuñez, b. Aug. 30, 1897 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 111)
  - (5) Robert Lee Nuñez, b. Sept. 16, 1899 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 150)
  - (6) Edward Nuñez, b. Jan. 17, 1902 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 178)
- c. (?) Edras Nuñez, Sr., b. About 1858, m. About 1878, Emilia (Amelia, Camelia) Baudoin
- (1) Camelia Nuñez, b. About 1879; m. Dec. 11, 1899 (Cameron Ct. Hse.:

Mar. Bk. C, #43) (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 274), Placide Hebert, s/o Alcide Hebert and Mary Stine

(2) Leonce Nuñez, b. About 1881, m. Feb. 4, 1902 (Cameron Ct. Hse.: Mar. Bk. C, #103) (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 87)

(3) Abra Nuñez, b. Feb. 7, 1882 at Creole (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 5)

(4) Esdras Nuñez, Jr., b. May 15, 1891 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 21)

(5) Mary Nuñez, b. July 9, 1893 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 53), d. Aug. 12, 1894, age 1 yr. (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 44)

(6) Mary Esther Nuñez, b. May 24, 1895 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 80)

(7) Fernand Nuñez, b. April 24, 1897 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 104)

d. Honora Elisa Nuñez, b. Oct. 22, 1859 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 38), m. May 22, 1890 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 8) Married civilly in 1877, Alladin Miller, b. Sept. 29, 1853 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 5), s/o Michel Miller and Marie Elina Broussard

e. Oscar Nuñez, b. June 1862 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 86), m. about 1892 Clophas Miller

(1) John Savin Nuñez, b. June 7, 1893 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 54)

(2) Drosin Nuñez, bt. June 8, 1896 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 102)

(3) Olivia Nuñez, b. Dec. 2, 1898 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 138)

(4) Claudin Nuñez, b. Jan. 8, 1900 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 152)

(5) Civil Joe Nuñez, b. Jan. 21, 1901 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 167)

f. Numa Nuñez, b. Oct. 1, 1864 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 120), m. (1) Feb. 9, 1890 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 2) Aspasia Theriot, d/o Adolphe Theriot and Marianne Savoie; m. (2) Oct. 11, 1904 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 111), Nathalie Primeaux

(1) Faris Jean Nuñez, b. June 10, 1891 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 23)

(2) Ulises Nuñez, b. Oct. 25, 1893 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 57)

(3) Erla Nuñez, b. May 24, 1896 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 91)

(4) Marianita Nuñez, b. Feb. 2, 1899 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 131)

g. Emma Nuñez, b. Jan. 16, 1867 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 167); m. (1) May 22, 1890 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 7) Alcide Miller; m. (2) July 23, 1906 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 130) Alfred Miller

h. Delmas Nuñez, b. Jan. 3, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 64); m. (1) About 1882, Marguerite Eulalie Nuñez, b. Dec. 1865, bt. Mar. 28, 1866, age 2 1/2 mths. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 222) d/o Therence Nuñez and Melanie Thomas; m. (2) Feb. 12, 1890 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 3) Married civilly in 1889, Lucinde Guptil, d/o George H. Guptil and Lucinde Mudd

Children of Delmas Nuñez and Eulalie Nuñez

(1) Odilia Nuñez, b. Oct. 5, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 53)

(2) Elodie Nuñez, b. March 14, 1885 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 128)

Children of Delmas Nuñez and Lucinde Mudd

(1) Marie Elles Nuñez, b. Oct. 15, 1890 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 15)

(2) Cleve Nuñez, b. July 19, 1892 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 41)

(3) Marguerite Nuñez, b. Jan. 31, 1894 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 62)

(4) Irene Nuñez, b. Jan. 7, 1897 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 101)

(5) Eunice Nuñez, b. Feb. 13, 1899 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 131)

i. Joseph Nuñez, b. Aug. 5, 1871 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 140) d. (?) Oct. 9, 1881 as a child (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 90)

j. Felix Nuñez, b. May 8, 1875 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 327), m. Sept. 21, 1900 (Cameron Ct. Hse.: Mar. Bk. C, #59) Natasia Baudoin

k. Edelia Nuñez, b. About 1877, m. May 6, 1897 (Cameron Ct. Hse.: Mar. Bk. B, #693) John Yocom (Yockum)

l. Emelia Nuñez, b. March 14, 1882 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 300)

3. Sosthene Nuñez, b. June ? 1833, bt. Sept. 29, 1833, age 3 1/2 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, p. 83); m. April 29, 1861 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 185) Azelia Rollin or Bollin

4. Marie Zeire (Belzire?) Nuñez, b. Nov. (?) 1836, bt. Nov. 6, 1835, age 1 year (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 19); d. 1877, Succ. dated 1877 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Succ. #37), ? m. April 15, 1861 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 183), Syphroyen Trahan, Jr.
  - a. Adrien Trahan, b. June 25, 1862 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 71)
  - b. Idolie Trahan, b. Jan. 12, 1871 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 102)
  - c. Adolphe Trahan, b. Oct. 5, 1872 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 185)
5. Joseph Aladin Nuñez, Sr., b. July 11, 1839 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 202); m. (1) Hortence Comeaux, Feb. 20, 1860 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 136), b. Dec. 6, 1839 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 202), d/o Hypolite Comeaux and Marie Eugenie LeBlanc; m. (2) about 1865, Marie Denise Suire, d/o Lange Suire and Arsene Vincent

Children of 2nd marriage

- a. Joseph Aladin Nuñez, Jr., b. Jan. 15, 1866 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 153), m. about 1885, Mary Elizabeth Patterson
  - (1) Johnasa Nuñez, b. Dec. 22, 1886 in Gonzalez, Texas (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. VI)
  - (2) Jeff Nuñez, b. Dec. 13, 1891 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 28)
  - (3) Belzire Nuñez, b. Aug. 29, 1894 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 79)
  - (4) James Ophie Nuñez, b. Aug. 13, 1896 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 96)
  - (5) Joseph Wesley Nuñez, b. Dec. 13, 1898 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 135)
  - (6) Elmaria Mary Nuñez, b. Aug. 30, 1900 (Creole Ch.: v. 1, p. 163)
- b. Alexandre Adonisse Nuñez, b. Sept. 28, 1867 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 207)
- c. Celestin Adonell Nuñez, b. April 6, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 20)

Children of Celestin Nuñez and Marie Arsene (Estelle) Vincent

1. Marie Nuñez, b. Aug. 25, 1864 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 124); m. Aug. 16, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 182) Severin Viator, s/o Ozemé Viator and Celima Landry
2. Arsene Marilda Nuñez, bt. July 24, 1866 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 135); m. March 4, 1886 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 27), Feb. 20, 1886 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #106) Charles Renard, s/o Joseph Renard and Adelaide Klemme (Klein)

C. Claire Scholastique Nuñez, b. Jan. 20, 1810 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #881), m. July 21, 1826 (Laf. Ch.: v. 1, #46) Gideon Hargrave, Sr., b. July 30, 1808 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1123), s/o James Hargrave and Sarah (Salee) Walker. This family moved to Grimes County, Texas.

1. Joseph Hargrave, b. May 1827, bt. Sept. 12, 1829 at age 28 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 106)
2. Celanie Hargrave, b. Jan. ? 1928, bt. Sept. 12, 1929 at age 10 1/2 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 107)
3. Gideon Hargrave, Jr., b. Sept. 6, 1830 (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 204)
4. Marie Rose Hargrave, b. Aug. (?) 1833, bt. May 10, 1834, age 9 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, p. 76)
5. Eveline (Arveline) Hargrave, b. Dec. 1835, bt. June 5, 1836, age 6 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, #678); m. Jan. 9, 1856 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 55), Arvlien Guidry, Sr., b. March 18, 1835 (SM Ch.: v. 8, #952), d. Succ. Oct. 1, 1898 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Succ. #374), s/o Olivier Guidry, Jr. and Belzire Thibodeaux
  - a. Olypia Guidry, b. Nov. 18, 1856 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 115)
  - b. Arvlien Guidry, Jr., b. Oct. 15, 1858 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 156)
  - c. Marie Elizabeth Guidry, b. Jan. 19, 1870 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 58); m. Jan. 24, 1887 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 47), Joseph Austin Lee, b. July 5, 1857 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 113), s/o Austin Lee and Emilia Toups
  - d. Louis Idelle Guidry, b. May 28, 1873 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 238); m. June 15, 1898 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1760), (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 345), Laura Trahan b. Dec. 25, 1879 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 186), d/o Severne Trahan and Emelia Bourque

6. Celeste Hargrave, b. Dec. 5, 1841 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 246)
7. Benjamin Franklin Hargrave, b. July 2, 1843 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 36)
8. Clara Hargrave, b. Oct. 22, 1845 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 35)
9. Loriska Hargrave, b. Feb. 2, 1848 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 35)

D. (Jean) Sebastien Nuñez, b. July 12, 1811 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1308); m. Feb. 6, 1832 (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 60); m. Clementine La Pointe, b. Aug. 31, 1810 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1111), d/o Pierre La Pointe of Detroit and Helene Landry

1. Demosilene (Desma) Nuñez, b. Nov. 4, 1832 (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, p. 60); m. Sept. 20, 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 21), Marguerite Odille Broussard, b. March 16, 1839 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 119), d/o Desiré Broussard and Marie Azelie Boudreaux
  - a. Basilen Edmar Nuñez (Sebastien Edmard), b. Aug. 6, 1855 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 71); d. Sept. 29, 1867, age 13 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 224)
  - b. Marie Odellia Nuñez, b. Sept. 4, 1857 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 130)
  - c. Delmas Nuñez, b. Sept. 28, 1859 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 13); m. (1) Dec. 4, 1877 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 86) Rosella Guidry, b. About 1859 (twin), d. Sept. 27, 1878, age 19 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 64) (No children of this marriage), d/o Joseph Treville Guidry, Jr., and Marie Nuñez; m. (2) Comelia McDaniel, Sept. 30, 1886 (Laf. Ch.: v. 7, p. 28, #32), Sept. 29, 1886 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #4126)
    - (1) Denis Nuñez, b. Oct. 11, 1887 (Laf. Ch.: v. 9, p. 82)
    - (2) Catherine Nuñez, b. Sept. 21, 1888 (Laf. Ch.: v. 9, p. 136)
    - (3) Mary Nuñez, b. May 24, 1891 (Frank. Ch.: v. 3, p. 46)
    - (4) Eriste Bernardette Nuñez, b. Nov. 30, 1892 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 218)
  - d. Arthur Nuñez, b. Sept. 29, 1861 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 56); m. June 14, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 246), Ursule Landry, b. Dec. 18, 1863 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 97), d/o Philibert Landry and Ezilda Comeaux
    - (1) Marie Dela Nuñez, b. May 1, 1887 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 189)
    - (2) Rodolphe Nuñez, b. Jan. 3, 1890 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 333)
    - (3) Marie Inez Nuñez, b. Aug. 13, 1892 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 148)
    - (4) Ezilda Nuñez, b. Aug. 27, 1895 (Maurice Ch.: v. 1, p. 70)
    - (5) Odile Nuñez, b. Aug. 18, 1898 (Maurice Ch.: v. 1, p. 146)
  - e. Martial Nuñez, b. Dec. 29, 1864 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 113); m. Nov. 30, 1885 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 113); Nov. 21, 1885 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #49) Elodie Comeaux, b. June 29, 1868 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 201), d/o Jean Comeaux and Azelina Guidry
    - (1) Jean Walter Nuñez, b. April 26, 1887 (Laf. Ch.: v. 9, p. 75)
    - (2) Marie Ephe Nuñez, b. Nov. 28, 1888 (Laf. Ch.: v. 9, p. 121)
    - (3) Marie Enerny Nuñez, b. May 17, 1892 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 128)
    - (4) Jean Willie Nuñez, b. March 29, 1895 (Maurice Ch.: v. 1, p. 62)
  - f. Clementine Augusta Nuñez, b. June 24, 1867 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 165)
  - g. Louis Felix Nuñez, b. May 2, 1873 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 201); m. Jan. 2, 1897 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1508), Marie Edna O'Neill, b. May 2, 1875 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 301), d/o Felix O'Neill and Eva Broussard
    - (1) Felix Judson Kenneth Nuñez, b. March 18, 1898 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 205)
    - (2) Andreus Thilman Nuñez, b. Feb. 5, 1900 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 286)
  - h. Isaac Nuñez, b. March 9, 1875 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 302); m. Oct. 1, 1901 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2383) (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 409), Ursule Broussard, b. Sept. 6, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 284), d/o Joseph René Broussard and Ursule Corner
2. Ludovique Nuñez, b. Sept. 7 1834, bt. May 10, 1835, age 8 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, #472)

3. Angellene Nuñez, b. March 7 1837, bt. Mar. 1838, age 1 yr. (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 80)
4. Azelima (Azetica) Nuñez, b. Feb. 28, 1839 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 193); m. May 23, 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 10) Cyrille Trasimond Guidry, Sr., b. July 18, 1828 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #2458), s/o Olivier Guidry, Jr., and Isabelle Belzire Thibodeaux
  - a. Cyrille Trasimond Guidry, Jr., b. April 18, 1855 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 68); m. Nov. 3, 1880 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 157) Uranie Mayard, b. About 1860, d/o Lufroy Mayard and Loiska Thibaux
  - b. Olivier Hippolyte Guidry, b. Jan. 15, 1857 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 120), d. Succ. Sept. 24, 1890 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Succ. #147); m. Jan. 21, 1878 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 93) Marguerite Harrington, b. Aug. 29, 1863 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 118), d/o Gustave Harrington and Emelia La Pointe
  - c. Arthur Guidry, b. June 3, 1859 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 11)
  - d. Gilbert Guidry, b. June 29, 1861 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 45)
  - e. Numa Guidry, b. About 1862, m. Nov. 27, 1882 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 225); m. Idolie Lemaire, b. Jan. 16, 1864 (BB Ch.: v. 1, p. 38), d/o Avenele Lemaire and Victoire Nirza Guidry
  - f. Sebastien Guidry, b. Feb. 25, 1864 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 99), m. Jan. 10, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 269), Nathalia Simon, b. Aug. 6, 1868 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 200), d/o Aurelien Simon and Amelia Abshire
  - g. Adolphe Guidry (twin), b. April 21, 1868 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 186)
  - h. Rodolphe Anselme Guidry (twin), b. April 21, 1868 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 199); m. Nov. 20, 1893 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 225) (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1002), Euphemie Broussard, b. Nov. 9, 1874 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 277), d/o Ernest Broussard and Azelie Touns
  - i. Calliste Guidry, b. Oct. 14, 1871 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 143); m. July 25, 1889 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 103), Amanda Broussard, b. About 1871, d/o Joseph Alcide Broussard and Euphemie LeBlanc
  - j. Socrates Odin Joseph Guidry, b. April 19, 1874 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 260)
  - k. Luc Guidry, b. May 4, 1877, (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 40)
  - l. Xavier Nuñez Guidry, b. Jan. 4, 1880 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 195)
  - m. Modeste Guidry, b. June 14, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 275); d. March 8, 1882 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 94)
5. Joseph Sebastien Nuñez, b. April 21, 1841 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 225); m. (1) April 13, 1864 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 32) Pauline Decuire, b. Feb. 4, 1844 (NI Ch.: v. 1, p. 56), d/o Gerard Decuire and Marguerite Delizanne (Belisarie) DeRouen. (No children of this marriage); m. (2) Feb. 24, 1868 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 168) Elizabeth Belzire Nuñez, b. Aug. 5, 1851 (Nuñez Bible), d. March 11, 1874, age 23 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 32), d/o Joseph Adrien Nuñez and Oliva Guidry
  - a. Sebastien Nuñez, b. April 9, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 18), m. Nov. 28, 1894 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1151) (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 255), Flavie Broussard, b. Sept. 9, 1872 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 188), d/o Jean Clebert Broussard and Modeste Emelle Decuir
    - (1) Marie Rosela Nuñez, b. Sept. 11, 1895 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 50), m. Jimmy Del Rio
    - (2) Emmanuel Nuñez, b. Dec. 25, 1896 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 7, p. 142)
    - (3) Joseph Sidney Nuñez, b. March 19, 1899, m. Evis Stoute
    - (4) John Avery Nuñez, m. May Libersat
    - (5) Enis Nuñez, m. Ida Hebert
    - (6) Adrienne Nuñez
    - (7) Ollis Nuñez, m. Mathilde Roy
    - (8) Robert Nuñez
  - b. Marie Ada Nuñez, b. April 6, 1870 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 65)
  - c. Corinne Nuñez, b. Dec. 14, 1872 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 182)



6. Marie Azelia Nuñez, b. About 1842; m. (1) About 1859, Hypolite Martyri Abadie, b. 1834, d. March 28, 1867, age 33 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 223); m. (2) Dec. 27, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 212), Adolphe Bernard, widower of Adelaide Broussard, s/o Ursin J. H. Bernard and Sylvanie Comeaux, b. Jan. 30, 1841 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 212), d. March 24, 1880, age 39 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 79)

Children of 1st marriage

- a. Marguerite Idolie Abadie, b. April 5, 1860 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 35), d. Aug. 22, 1879, age 19 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 72)
- b. Clementine Paula Abadie, b. Jan. 8, 1862 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 86)
- c. Marie Claudia Abadie, b. Nov. 2, 1866 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 144)



Joseph Nuñez, Jr. (1803-1884) and wife, the former Marie Therzille Toups (1809-1874)

# Iberia Parish Estates, 1868-1900

*Compiled by Rebecca Batiste*

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
239	Patout, Mrs. Elenore T., Felix	July 13, 1876
257	Prince, Joseph	August 22, 1877
272	Poteet, James	February 14, 1878
273	Pellerin, Susanna E.	April 22, 1878
274	Pellerin, Julie A.	April 22, 1878
287	Patout, Mrs. Alpoline	March 2, 1879
289	Patout, Irma Z.	April 27, 1879
296	Patout, Helene	September 27, 1879
298	Provost, Clet	November 11, 1879
299	Pool, Widow J. M. Siterien B.	November 25, 1879
338	Prince, Mrs. Eudole, Despanet	January 31, 1881
338	Prince, Mrs. Eudole, Despanet	January 31, 1881
344	Perry, Mrs. Marie Antoinette Bertha G., Robert S.	May 24, 1881
356	Picheloup, Augustin	September 22, 1881
387	Provost, Mrs. Nicholas, Marie Jeanne	October 16, 1881
367	Par, Mrs. Joseph, Marie L.	Nov. 15, 1881
372	Prince, Dorestan	February 3, 1882
380	Patout, H., Jr.	May 22, 1882
383	Porter, Turner	September 18, 1882
389	Perret, Mrs. Leo. Interdiction	November 20, 1882
389	Perret, Mrs. Leo. Interdiction	November 20, 1882
396	Pfaifflin, Gus	February 16, 1883
470	Patout, Widow Ernestine, Felix	August 18, 1886
470	Patout, Widow Ernestine, Felix	August 18, 1886
470	Patout, Widow Ernestine, Felix	August 18, 1886
470	Patout, Widow Ernestine, Felix	August 18, 1886
492	Provost, Mrs. Eleonore L., Joseph Alcide	April 23, 1887
492	Provost, Mrs. Eleonore L., Joseph Alcide	April 23, 1887
507	Pope, Mrs. Albert G., Virginia L.	August 8, 1887
507	Pope, Mrs. Albert G., Virginia L.	August 8, 1887
511 1/2	Provost, Norbert. Emancipation	January 4, 1888
519	Pellerin, Octave	April 4, 1888
519	Pellerin, Octave	April 4, 1888
521	Provost, L. P.	May 10, 1888
520	Prieur, Zona Maddox	May 16, 1888
550	Paultrey, Mrs. Mary G., William F.	July 9, 1889
574	Penn, Mrs. Anna	February 19, 1890
603 1/2	Provost, Mrs. A. Odilon, Marie Corinne B.	December 3, 1890

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
604	Prince, Dorce	January 10, 1891
604	Prince, Dorce	January 10, 1891
673	Pellerin, Mrs. Alcide, Genevieve Azeme B.	December 17, 1892
673	Pellerin, Mrs. Alcide, Genevieve Azeme B.	December 17, 1892
739	Provost, A. L.	October 31, 1894
744	Placide, Widow Henriette C., Ozeme	December 18, 1894
771	Provost, Celeste. Emancipation	June 27, 1895
772	aProvost, Emma & St. Ives	June 27, 1895
781	Poirson, Charles L.	August 30, 1895
783	Poirson, Mrs. Azelie, Adam	October 25, 1895
844	Pecot, Mrs. Aurelie, A. J.	June 9, 1897
854	Pellerin, Mrs. Arthur, Claire E.	December 8, 1897
936	Provost, Joseph & Zacharie	January 10, 1900
937	Provost, Godefroy Nicholas	January 15, 1900
938	Provost, Zackarie. Emancipation	January 18, 1900
942	Perry, Robert S.	February 28, 1900
952	Price, Rose W. & Washington	June 22, 1900
961	Pressala, Edville & Lumina	July 14, 1900
957	Pharr, Walter. Emancipation	July 17, 1900
964	Provost, Joseph O. Emancipation	July 21, 1900
971	Peters, Felecie	September 20, 1900
983	Prosper, Gaston. Emancipation	November 27, 1900

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29	Rousseau, Etienne	April 21, 1869
38	Ravey, Francois	June 17, 1869
71	Richardson, Mrs. Olivia J., William M.	January 18, 1870
74	Romero, Balthazar	February 18, 1870
82	Romero, Mrs. Ozeme, Sylvanie S.	April 6, 1870
90	Romero, Widow Melisaire L., J. Baptiste	June 11, 1870
97	Romero, Widow Antoine, Marie S.	August 17, 1870
105	Rolichaux, Valerie (Valiere)	December 22, 1870
126	Romero, Mrs. Amelia, Bernard	March 17, 1871
137	Rils, Mrs. Joseph H., Uranie S.	November 3, 1871
153	Romero, Michel	May 3, 1872
156	Romero, Odyle	June 25, 1872
157	Romero, Belezair	July 24, 1872
161	Romero, Mrs. Clay, Elodie	September 27, 1872
188	Ramey, Gabel	August 16, 1873
193	Rochon, Hortense	November 22, 1873
214	Reaux, Marcelin	March 12, 1874
213	Romero, Eugena	November 24, 1874
221	Rouly, James	June 15, 1875
222	Richardson, Louise M.	June 24, 1875
307	Romero, Emerite	January 20, 1880
325	Robertson, Mrs. Eliza Ann M., William	October 11, 1880
326	Reynoir, Louise	October 18, 1880

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
327	Ringuette, Joseph	October 27, 1880
349	Rozier, Philbert	July 29, 1881
369	Ranconnet, Henry	December 26, 1881
370	Romero, Mrs. Delonise Therence, et al	January 6, 1882
406	Rock, Pick. Interdiction	April 24, 1883
406	Rock, Pick. Interdiction	April 24, 1883
407	Riggs, Samuel	April 30, 1883
407	Riggs, Samuel	April 30, 1883
407	Riggs, Samuel	April 30, 1883
415	Romero, Severin	July 4, 1883
418	Romero, Devezin	September 26, 1883
431	Ruotte, Widow Victoria B. Interdiction	May 14, 1884
431	Ruotte, Widow Victoria B. Interdiction	May 14, 1884
431	Ruotte, Wid. Victoria B. Interdiction	May 14, 1884
454	Romero, Mrs. Elodie, Edward	February 6, 1886
459	Richard, Augustin & Elenore D.	March 17, 1886
459	Richard, Augustin & Elenore D.	March 17, 1886
481	Romero, Mrs.	December 27, 1886
485	Romero, Mrs. Emile, Ernestine	January 24, 1887
486	Richardson, Edward L.	February 3, 1887
490	Riggs, Wid. John, Katherine	March 9, 1887
500 1/2	Richard, Mrs. Joseph, Rosina. Interdiction	August 25, 1887
500 1/2	Richard, Mrs. Joseph, Rosina. Interdiction	August 25, 1887
506 1/2	Romero, Rosalie	November 5, 1887
510	Rigs, Mrs. David, Mary Ann K.	January 4, 1888
566	Ring, George H.	December 2, 1889
566	Ring, George H.	December 2, 1889
566	Ring, George H.	December 2, 1889
576	Robertson, William	February 21, 1890
576	Robertson, William	February 21, 1890
585	Romero, Sylvestre	April 17, 1890
585	Romero, Sylvestre	April 17, 1890
585	Romero, Sylvestre	April 17, 1890
585	Romero, Sylvestre	April 17, 1890
585	Romero, Sylvestre	April 17, 1890
589	Romero, Mrs. Euzeide, Hervillian	June 12, 1890
589	Romero, Mrs. Euzeide, Hervillian	June 12, 1890
598	Robichaud, Mrs. Joseph R., Lucretia A. H.	August 25, 1890
605	Romero, Ernest	January 22, 1891
605	Romero, Ernest	January 22, 1891
606	Reco, Adrien & Joseph	February 4, 1891
638	Romero, Dorcily	March 17, 1891
626	Richardson, John W.	August 14, 1891
645	Riebold, Mrs. Caroline, William	March 16, 1892
646	Ribbeck, Mrs. Emile, Marie Estelle D.	March 30, 1892
652	Romero, Michel. Emancipation	May 14, 1892
661	Richard, Ellen	August 24, 1892
663	Robicheaux, Mrs. Valerie, Zeolide A.	September 21, 1892

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
664	Romero, Severin	September 23, 1892
664	Romero, Severin	September 23, 1892
709	Richardson, Wid. Edward M., Cilienne Rosalie L.	March 1, 1894
710	Richardson, Wid. John W., Kate L. S.	March 1, 1894
708	Rochon, Mrs. Ezeseide C., J. B.	April 7, 1894
713	Ransonet, Mrs. Odille B., Thelismar	April 17, 1894
713	Ransonet, Mrs. Odille B., Thelismar	April 17, 1894
719	Reedham, John	April 23, 1894
717	Richardson, frances C.	May 3, 1894
717	Richardson, frances C.	May 3, 1894
729	Romero, Irma. Emancipation	July 31, 1894
735	Romero, Amelia Irma	September 15, 1894
742	Romero, Widow Irma D., Sylvestre	November 20, 1894
753	Robertson, Geroge	January 30, 1895
755	Romero, Joseph	February 1, 1895
755	Romero, Joseph	February 1, 1895
755	Romero, Joseph	February 1, 1895
768	Ransonet, Charles Carlos	June 1, 1895
784	Romero, Mrs. Desire, CArmelitte	October 25, 1895
764	Renguette, Mrs. Charles, Therese, et al	November 15, 1895
764	Romero, Charles, Sr. & Therese R.	November 15, 1895
798	Rochon, Mrs. Honore, Rosa	April 1, 1896
798 3/4	Robichaud, Wid. Leo, Leontine D.	April 6, 1896
801	Richard, Amille	June 30, 1896
756	Riggs, Mrs. Frances Xavier, Jasper	November 5, 1896
841	Robicheaux, Lea. Emancipation	May 27, 1897
846	Romero, J. Arcade. Interdiction	July 26, 1897
846	Romero, J. Arcade. Interdiction	July 26, 1897
847	Romero, Mrs. Dupres, Marie Carmelite	August 5, 1897
848	Robinson, Edward	August 16, 1897
864	Ray, Mrs. Lucinda, James A.	March 22, 1898
868	Romero, Mrs. Leon, Sr., Marie Dupresile L.	April 23, 1898
872	Ross, Paul A. Emancipation	May 24, 1898
878	Romero, Cleveland	August 20, 1898
878	Romero, Cleveland	August 20, 1898
900	Robicheaux, Ovide	March 25, 1899
924	Rodrigue, Mrs. Eugene Palmire	August 24, 1899
932	Robertson, Samuel	November 25, 1899
939	Ransonet, Seville. Emancipation	January 22, 1900
939	Ransonet, Seville. Emancipation	January 22, 1900
959	Robertson, John C. M. Interdiction	July 10, 1900
959	Robertson, John C. M. Interdiction	July 10, 1900
960	Robertson, Edward	July 10, 1900

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12	Smith, Leonard J.	February 11, 1869
12	Smith, Leonard J.	February 11, 1869
12	Smith, Leonard J.	February 11, 1869

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
12	Smith, Leonard J.	February 11, 1869
12	Smith, Leonard J.	February 11, 1869
14	Segura, Hervilian	February 16, 1869
17	Stine, Mrs. Mary, Josiah	February 20, 1869
39	Soulier, Mrs. Hebe W., Emile	June 21, 1869
60	Stansbury, Joseph E.	Nov. 24, 1869
64	Stubinger, George W.	Dec. 8, 1869
67	Stansbury, Mrs. Susan, William	Dec. 29, 1869
68	Stansbury, John H.	Dec. 30, 1869
82	Stouts, Mrs. Ozeme Sylvania	April 6, 1870
86	Stouts, Emile	April 30, 1870
91	Stephens, Mrs. Marcelite B., Maximilien	June 27, 1870
97	Segura, Wid. Antoine, Marie	August 17, 1870
98	Stouts, Homer	August 20, 1870
117	Stouts, Mrs. Augustine B., Emile	March 9, 1871
122	Stubinger, Mrs. Henry, Martha C.	April 12, 1871
160	Simmons, Pattie	Sept. 2, 1872
173	Stansbury, L. L.	April 1, 1873
196	Segura, Francois (Francis)	January 19, 1874
210	Stansbury, Mrs. Jos. E., Tabitha C.	Nov. 20, 1874
230	Segura, Francisco	Nov. 19, 1875
241	Sandoz, Amy	August 31, 1876
242	Segura, Jacques, Ulysses	Sept. 13, 1876
243	Stubinger, Henry	Nov. 20, 1876
256	Sollinger, George	August 11, 1877
257	Savoie, Joseph	August 22, 1877
283	Segura, Joseph	October 24, 1878
291	Segura, Placide	June 2, 1879
295	Smith, Henry B.	Sept. 22, 1879
319	Sennette, Mrs. Azelie & Desire, et al	August 14, 1880
343	Senac, Pierre	April 29, 1881
348	Singleton, William	July 18, 1881
357	Slagg, George T., Laura L.	Sept. 30, 1881
357	Slagg, Dorthea A.	Sept. 30, 1881
376	Sorrel, Mary Jane	April 13, 1882
384	Singleton, Andrew	May 24, 1882
381	Simmoneaud, E. A.	July 27, 1882
387	Singleton, George	October 12, 1882
397	Soulier, Emile Interdiction	February 28, 1883
397	Soulier, Emile Interdiction	February 28, 1883
408	Simoneaux, Mrs. Elise B., Adrien Jos.	May 7, 1883
419	Soulier, Emile	Sept. 26, 1883
424	Sirugery, Joseph	January 3, 1884
450	Stansbury, L. L.	July 17, 1884
451 1/2	Singleton, Widow Balthazar, Nancy	Sept. 24, 1884
452A	Singleton, Nancy	Sept. 30, 1884

(to be continued)

# NEW IBERIA'S LAMPEREZ FAMILY AND HOME\*

Text and Photographs  
by  
*Oscar James Gonzalez*

Strong ties of an affectionate nature between a family dwelling and its occupants are not uncommon, but when those bonds span five generations and actually intensify with time, it is remarkable to behold - such is the case with the Lamperez family of New Iberia and their ancestral home.

Don Santiago Lamperez Contento,\*\* a brick mason from Monzón, in the province of Aragón, Spain, and Doña Josefina Santa Maria Fovnell, of Barcelona, fled their homeland when her family refused to consent to their marriage. Arriving in Louisiana around 1830, the couple were married in St. Martinville's Catholic church. Six years later, after having resided in Lafayette Parish, Don Santiago moved his family to New Iberia where he operated a saloon on the corner of Iberia and Main Street. Finally, on July 17, 1843, he purchased a piece of property on Front Street facing the Bayou Teche, and shortly afterwards, the Lamperez House was built.

Don Santiago and Josefina continued to prosper in New Iberia, a town, incidentally, that had been founded by their countrymen in 1779. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the proud couple could boast that ten of their children were being raised in the family home. Destiny, however, can often be as merciless as it is unpredictable, and in 1858, under circumstances still not clear, Don Santiago drowned in the Teche.

The Lamperez House remained in Josefina's possession until John Theodore, her youngest son, bought the property and dwelling in 1871. Married to Amelia Durur, John became a baker, setting up his business in the original City Market. Later, he was elected a councilman and became one of New Iberia's leading citizens.

John and Amelia raised their eight children in the family home on Front Street, and upon Amelia's death in 1935, their third son, Gustave Oscar, purchased the house and property. A kind, thoughtful man, Gus allowed his older unmarried sister, Clothilde Marie, to remain in the ancestral home. A character in her own right, the eccentric, charming Clothilde was obsessed with cleanliness, even going so far as to wash blocks of ice, delivered to her for refrigeration, by pouring hot water over them.

Gus married Laura Romero, member of one of New Iberia's original founding families, and, like his father before him, he dedicated himself to his bakery and to civic affairs. Generosity, however, was one of his greatest attributes, and it was customary for Gus to give away large amounts of bread to the city's needy and hungry.

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\* The author's appreciation goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delcambre for their warm hospitality and gracious permission to study their extensive collection of family documents and photographs.

\*\*According to Spanish custom, the mother's maiden name is also used.

Although he raised his two children, Gustave and "Sis", elsewhere in town, his heart always remained in the little house facing the bayou. According to his daughter, Mrs. Laura "Sis" Delcambre, "Paw-Paw", as she affectionately called her father, "seemed to have a lot of the qualities of our ancestors - he was committed, first and foremost, to his family, and he dreamed of fixing up and preserving the little house where he was born; he loved it so much!" When Gus Lamperez died in 1973, the house, property, and his dream passed on to his daughter.

Today, the venerable Lamperez House continues to occupy its original site, sleepily embracing the banks of the Teche, oblivious to storms, civil war and the passage of time. It is the oldest frame house in New Iberia, and is to Louisiana Creole architecture what a "pavana" (a slow, solemn court dance) is to music of the late Spanish renaissance - a noble statement created by a passionate, aristocratic people with a profound appreciation for beauty.

Mrs. "Sis" Delcambre, faithful to her father's wishes, began the renovation of the ancestral home in July of 1984. Her first task was to demolish the more recent additions to the original frame structure, and, once completed, Mrs. Delcambre then had the house raised by at least twelve inches in order to level the floor. Incidentally, several of the original cypress blocks, once used to prop up the dwelling, were left in place for historical authenticity.

The high-pitched gabled roof covers the original four-roomed structure, and the large attic area, once used as a garconiere, is reached by a narrow wooden stairway.

Evidence of Don Santiago's original dwelling can be found elsewhere throughout the house. In the wall separating the two back rooms, for example, are remnants of "bousillage" (a clay/mud and moss filling used between planks), and on the outside of the house, the weatherboards have a molded, beaded design.

On October 17, 1985, the Lamperez House was put on the National Register of Historic Places, and with the continued support of her husband, Richard, and her five children, Mrs. Delcambre hopes to eventually complete the process of renovation.

The graceful little house on Front Street is a touching tribute, not only to the heirs involved in its restoration, but particularly to the courageous brick mason from Aragón and his beloved Josefina.

### Sources

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Michener, James A. *Iberia*. Fawcett Publications. Greenwich, Conn.

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The old cottage has witnessed the joys and tragedies of five generations of the Lamprez family



Mr. Gus Lamprez's fervent wish was to have the cottage preserved by his family.



Weatherboards of the Lamprez Cottage offer ample evidence of original heading

# NATURALIZATIONS IN ST. MARY PARISH, 1820-1915

*by William T. Shinn*

A careful research of all suit records, suit record books, and court minute books reveal declarations of intent and naturalization papers of persons in St. Mary Parish from 1820 to 1915, inclusive. Some of the entries are quite detailed, giving birthdates, dates of emigration, dates of arrival, etc. Other entries are fragmentary. The following compilation is a guide to data located. Anyone interested in further information about any name appearing on this list should contact Mr. William T. Shinn, P. O. Box 594, Franklin, La. 70538.

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Abdullah, Moses	Syria		Nov. 9, 1903
Adams, Thomas	United Kingdom		Oct. 16, 1876
Alegro, Calogero	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Alesandro, Gaetano	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Alexander, Michel	France	May 1, 1852	July 9, 1855
Anderson, Ernest	Sweden	April 23, 1894	Sept. 29, 1896
Anderson, Jacob	Denmark	1884	Feb. 6, 1900
Anderson, Jens	Denmark	Oct. 27, 1884	Nov. 7, 1899
Anderson, Peter	Finland		Oct. 16, 1876
Anderson, Peter	Norway		Feb. 26, 1900
Antarson, Anton	Finland		Oct. 16, 1876
Antonino, Hypolite	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Arcardo, Calogero	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Arenz, John	Germany	May 27, 1889	Dec. 7, 1899
Arrambia, Jean P.	France		Oct. 27, 1876
Arsena, Costanza	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Atkinson, John J.	Ireland		Jan. 15, 1850
Barabino, Joseph	Italy	April 7, 1821	April 7, 1824
Barman, Jonas	Bavaria	Jan. 12, 1843	
Barraga, Francisco	Sardinia	Oct. 7, 1840	

Barraco, Michel	Italy	Oct. 27, 1884	
Bashara, Matry	Turkey		Jan. 11, 1904
Bass, Edgar	France		Sept. 29, 1874
Baumgartner, Henry	Germany	March 21, 1872	March 1, 1900
Behlow, Johan Gottlieb August	Prussia	March 14, 1846	April 5, 1860
Bell, Davison	Ireland	June 12, 1854	Oct. 15, 1856
Bell, Mathew	Ireland	Oct. 30, 1846	Jan. 17, 1850
Bellissein, Trophine	France		Aug. 29, 1874
Belliveau, Louis	Nova Scotia		Jan. 21, 1888
Beneditto, Dominique	France		Sept. 20, 1874
Bennet, Thomas	United Kingdom		Oct. 16, 1876
Benstein, R.	Poland		Jan. 13, 1904
Berg, Christian	France		Oct. 27, 1876
Bernard, Jean	France	Sept. 11, 1821	
Bernstein, R.	Poland		Jan. 13, 1904
Bersheim, John	France	Nov. 26, 1844	Dec. 5, 1846
Bien, Archibald	Scotland		Oct. 11, 1832
Bigler, Sebastian	Hesse-Darmstadt	Aug. 1, 1854	April 14, 1857
Birg, Felix	France	Oct. 13, 1851	July 18, 1854
Birg, Joseph	France	Oct. 16, 1851	Jan. 18, 1855
Birg, Ludowig (Louis)	France	Feb. 5, 1852	July 8, 1854
Blais, Joseph	France		Oct. 19, 1876
Block, Moise	France	Sept. 4, 1854	Oct. 11, 1856
Block, Samson	France	Jan. 15, 1841	
Boden, G. C.	United Kingdom		Oct. 16, 1876
Bodenheimer, Philip	Germany	April 20, 1881	May 6, 1897
Bojarsky, Elizah			Nov. 12, 1901
Bolis, Joseph	France	July 22, 1846	June 15, 1849

Bolis, Victor	France		April 27, 1857
Boneno, John Baptiste	Italy		Oct. 17, 1860
Boni, Michele	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Bourman, William	Germany		April 9, 1881
Brandt, William	Germany	Oct. 22, 1884	Aug. 3, 1893
Breiter, Herman	Germany		Dec. 1, 1897
Breitmayer	France		April 8, 1868
Breva, Jacob	France	Jan. 15, 1841	June 29, 1843
Brown, William T.	Norway	Oct. 10, 1884	Feb. 23, 1889
Brun, F. A.			Oct. 10, 1876
Brunner, Anthony J.			Oct. 10, 1876
Brunner, George			Oct. 10, 1876
Bruno, Francisco	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Bruno, Liborio	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Buffer, Jean	Austria	Jan. 15, 1841	
Burghardt, August	Germany		March 24, 1906
Butsud, Alexis	France		July 13, 1838
Cabrol, Jacques	France	June 12, 1845	Sept. 21, 1847
Cabrol, Pierre	France	Sept. 24, 1844	Sept. 21, 1847
Cahn, Leon	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Caillet, Jean Francois Hilaire	France	June 10, 1833	
Camille, Rousseau	Italy	Oct. 27, 1884	
Cammarato, Francesco	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Canasella, Guiseppe	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Carlson, Carlos	Sweden		Oct. 24, 1899
Caro, Louis	Italy		Sept. 25, 1906
Carroll, Patrick	Great Britain		Oct. 27, 1876

Carty, William	Ireland		Jan. 19, 1842
Casey, James	Great Britain		Oct. 17, 1876
Cerniglia, Salvatore	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Chadwick, Charles Thomas			Oct. 10, 1876
Chadwick, James E.	England	1886	Feb. 23, 1900
Chadwick, Joseph	Great Britain		Oct. 28, 1876
Charaux, Sigisbert	France	Oct. 7, 1830	July 15, 1836
Charpiat, Francois	France	Oct. 27, 1884	
Christenson, August			Oct. 17, 1876
Christenson, Christen	Germany	Oct. 27, 1884	
Clausen, Claus	Germany	Oct. 24, 1884	June 26, 1888
Clausen, Jacob	Germany	Oct. 24, 1884	June 19, 1888
Clausen, John	Denmark		Feb. 23, 1900
Clausen, John P.	Germany	Oct. 24, 1884	Nov. 14, 1899
Clausen, Jorgen	Germany		June 21, 1888
Clemens, William	Bavaria	Jan. 18, 1856	April 10, 1858
Clerc, Paul Louis	Switzerland	Aug. 3, 1836	Nov. 24, 1846
Clifford, Robert	Great Britain		Oct. 16, 1876
Cobleur, Jean Gaspard	France	Jan. 12, 1841	
Cognato, Joseph	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Concillia, Sam	Italy		Dec. 15, 1902
Coniglia, Carmeco	Italy		Jan. 5, 1904
Conly, Thomas	Canada		Oct. 16, 1876
Contant, Edward	Great Britain	Oct. 18, 1856	Oct. 18, 1859
Copper, Joseph William	England		Oct. 8, 1840
Cottero, Frank	Sicily		Aug. 3, 1903
Coullard, Benjamin	Canada		Sept. 18, 1906
Crammer, Wilhelm	Bavaria	Feb. 17, 1855	April 14, 1857
Cutera, Antonino	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904

Dalsheimer, Nathan	France	Jan. 15, 1841	June 29, 1843
Daly, Eugene	Ireland		July 17, 1843
Daly, James	Ireland		April 18, 1843
Daly, Robert	Ireland		Dec. 30, 1854
Daniel, Dennis C.	France		June 25, 1851
Danjean, Pierre	France	March 22, 1852	April 27, 1857
Dartigues, Jean Victor	France	July 14, 1840	Jan. 22, 1853
David, Tanos	Syria		Nov. 9, 1903
Davies, Stephen J.	Great Britain	March 2, 1848	Feb. 4, 1851
Dellucky, Etienne E.	Sardinia		June 9, 1847
Dellucky, Francis	Sardinia		June 9, 1847
Demary, Nicolas	France	Jan. 16, 1843	
Desonier, Louis C.	Canada	1868	Feb. 23, 1900
Devoty, Joseph	Sardinia	July 10, 1847	April 9, 1858
Dim, Francis	France	Jan. 15, 1841	July 1, 1843
Dimiceli, Joseph	Italy		Sept. 24, 1903
Doocy, Thomas	Ireland		July 12, 1836
Dorna, Patrick	Ireland	Oct. 20, 1884	
Doyle, Lewis	Ireland	Jun. 28, 1851	July 17, 1854
Dragna, Andrea	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Dragna, Matteo	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Dreyer, Joseph	Germany		March 17, 1904
Drischel, Tim	United Kingdom		Oct. 16, 1876
Ducents, Joseph Paul	Portugal	June 6, 1842	Oct. 18, 1845
Dufour, Juan Marie	France		March 6, 1900
Dunn, James	Ireland	Dec. 27, 1842	
Dwyer, Dr. Thomas O.	Ireland	Nov. 2, 1829	April 21, 1840

Easton, James	Great Britain		Oct. 27, 1876
Ehlers, Jacob Mathias	Denmark	Oct. 29, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Ehrhardt, Friedrich	Prussia	Oct. 27, 1851	July 18, 1854
Eichler, John Godfried	Attensburg	Nov. 26, 1844	Dec. 5, 1846
Elliott, Bryce	Scotland	April 9, 1825	July 13, 1840
Elliott, George	Great Britain		July 20, 1840
Emmer, William	Bavaria	July 27, 1846	Feb. 26, 1849
Erickson, John	Sweden	Oct. 25, 1884	
Etienne, Thomas Francis	France	July 13, 1838	July 13, 1844
Faivre, Henry	France	June 20, 1844	June 16, 1847
Falk, Benjamin	Russia		July 2, 1895
Faraci, S. B.	Italy		Feb. 29, 1904
Farrell, John W.	Ireland	April 15, 1822	
Fay, Theodore	France		April 10, 1828
Fazzino, Vincenzo	Italy		Jan. 12, 1904
Feldman, George	Germany		Oct. 10, 1876
Fellrath, Antoine	France	Nov. 1, 1848	Jan. 25, 1851
Fellrath, Francois Joseph	France	July 5, 1847	July 9, 1855
Feray, Francois	France	July 5, 1847	July 9, 1855
Feske, Frederick Hermann	Prussia	Oct. 27, 1884	
Findlay, John	Great Britain	Feb. 10, 1851	July 8, 1853
Flanagan, John	Ireland	Oct. 27, 1884	
Flockerzie, George	Bavaria		Oct. 11, 1859
Florence, Hamm (See Hamm)			
Florenzie, Charles	Bavaria		Oct. 14, 1859
Florenzie, Jacob	Germany	July 26, 1848	July 17, 1854

(to be continued)